"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, with rising temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,971. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH COL. HOUSE, SEES NO PROSPECT OF PEACE IN EUROPE; BRYAN TALKS PEACE TO BIG AUDIENCE

WILSON HERE FOR THE DAY

Gets European Perspective From His Traveled Friend's Observations.

POPULAR CLAIMS EXCESSIVE

Masses Everywhere Want Spoils Commensurate with Their Immense Sacrifices.

GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITION

Influential Party Working for Overseas Dominion Rather Than Expansion in Europe.

President Wilson does not see any prospect for an early peace in Europe. Colonel E. M. House, his close friend and unofficial envoy to Europe, gave the President yesterday the results of his sojourn of several months in the principal capitals of Europe, where he talked intimately with the responsible officials of the German, British, and French Governments, and the information he imparted in the long walks and talks which they enjoyed yesterday when the President visited the Colonel at his home at Roslyn, L. I., reflected definitely the ideas held by both diplomats and the military element in each of the countries at war. He also disclosed the various beliefs and currents of public opinion in each country as to what might be the possible terms of peace, and the bent of public opinion toward the different peace proposals that have been brought forward from time to time in informal discussions by the press and peace organizations.

The President has been guided largely by what Colonel House has reported to him by cable and letters in handling the delicate question of renewing the efforts of the United States to bring about a general acceptance of mediation. Mr. Wilson himself said last Tuesday to the Washington correspondents that no new tenders of good offices had been made to any of the warring powers, but that all foreign Governments well understood the willingness of the United States to be of any service in any way possible to pave the way for an approach to peace.

One fundamental thing, the President has learned, which has affected the efforts of the United States to make peace, is the opposition or public opinion in some of the belligerent countries to the terms which they fear their adversaries may advance or that are already discussed. Colonel House observed during his trip to Europe that public opinion in some of the countries was most insistent on terms which the Governments of those countries already had learned in various ways would not be acceptable to their opponents. In all countries he found that there had developed among the masses a desire for a settlement that would be commensurate with the sacrifice in blood and treasure that had been made by the people. If left to the diplomats in Europe alone, a return to the territorial status quo would perhaps not be difficult, some of the information indicated.

In Germany, it seemed, according to reliable information given to the President, that the object of a large and influential party was to prepare public opinion for a realization of the idea that Germany's most important interests lie in colonial expansion and the incidental development of overseas commerce, rather than in territorial extension in Europe itself. The question, however, which Colonel House thinks likely to play the most important part in any peace negotiations is "freedom of the seas,"—the principle that the property of all private citizens, except contraband, shall be exempt from capture or seizure on the high seas in time of war.

The last mentioned point was discussed at the first and second Hague conferences and at the London Naval Conference, which brought forth the so-called "Declaration of London," no general ratification of agreement to which was ever secured. The American delegations to the first and second Hague conferences were instructed to vote for the adoption of this principle. Colonel House is known to be a supporter of the "freedom of the seas" idea, and in his discussions of the subject while abroad there is some reason to believe that he spoke with the sanction of the President.

Neither the President nor Colonel House would make any formal statement last night as to their conferences.

The President reached New York at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on his way from Washington to Roslyn.

By tunnel his car passed under Manhattan and the North and East Rivers to the Long Island Railroad station in Queens, where it was held for two hours while the party had breakfast. The journey was resumed in time for the President to arrive at Roslyn at 9 o'clock. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's naval aid, accompanied him.

Colonel House was at the Roslyn station awaiting the President's arrival. They greeted each other warmly. After entering Colonel House's automobile the President stood up and bowed to the fifty or more persons at the station who had come down to see him, and

Continued on Page 2.

Germany Explains That No Offer of Peace Has Been Made by Any One of Her Foes

BERLIN, June 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The official Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung declares that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, during the whole war no hostile Government has approached Germany, directly or indirectly, with peace offers.

"The Imperial Government knows nothing of the readiness of any hostile Government to make peace."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) June 24.—Referring to the pronunciamento signed by three Socialist leaders, Herren Haase, Bernstein, and Kautsky, condemning the proposal that Belgium be annexed to Germany, Dr. Quarck, a Reichstag Deputy from Frankfort-on-Main, writes in the Frankfurter Volkszeitung:

"We Germans and our Austrian comrades again declare we readily will take the first steps toward a resumption of peace negotiations. The German Government knows this and has placed no difficulties in our way. This certainly is of more importance than a cry for conquest from irresponsible quarters, which only the French, and, in the second place, the English, pretend not to hear."

BRYAN REPEATS HIS PEACE PLEA TO BIG MADISON SQ. GARDEN MEETING

Harsh Words for the Newspapers—Welcomed to This "German Atmosphere" by Presiding Officer Henry Weismann, Who Attacks President Wilson.

The biggest peace meeting that has yet been held in New York filled Madison Square Garden to the limit of its capacity and packed Madison Avenue from curb to curb, from Twenty-third Street to Twenty-seventh Street, last night. There were outdoor speakers on six stands. Ex-Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan spoke in the Garden.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Friends of Peace, a new organization. Henry Weismann, head of the United German-American Societies of the State of New York, was the presiding officer. George von Skal made an introductory speech, and the other speakers, besides Mr. Bryan, included Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; ex-Congressman Henry Vollmer of Iowa, Dr. Emanuel Baruch, and Jeremiah O'Leary, who has been prominent in pro-German meetings.

Among those who occupied boxes in front of the platform were Konstantin Dumba, the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, who, it was announced, was unofficially present; Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché; Captain Papen, the German Military Attaché; Alexander Nuber, the Austrian Consul General in this city, and Deljal Bey, the Turkish Ambassador. Mrs. Bryan had a seat on the platform.

The meeting was orderly, but there was lots of excitement. The capacity of the Garden is more than 12,000, and there was not a seat vacant. There were as many more at the overflow meetings on the streets, so that the total attendance came to about 25,000. Inspector Morris with 300 patrolmen handled the crowds. The meetings were held at each corner, beginning at Twenty-third Street on the park edge, and the sixth was around in Twenty-seventh Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues.

The outdoor meetings were addressed in German by some of the speakers. In the Garden the English language prevailed. Now and then, when a lull came in the Garden, a roar of applause could be heard from outside at one of the street meetings.

Bryan Hears Wilson Criticised.

Mr. Bryan appeared at the Madison Avenue entrance at 8:25 o'clock and marched down the aisle and to the high platform that had been constructed on the north side of the building amid tremendous applause. He sat in the front row and made a few notes on an envelope while the crowd roared its approval. Finally George von Skal opened the meeting with a short speech in which he said a meeting of this sort was necessary to show President Wilson that "real public opinion" was directly contrary to that which he said the "prejudiced press" was trying to force on the people.

Henry Weismann, the presiding officer, then made his address. Mr. Bryan sat not five feet from his side, with unmoved countenance, while Mr. Weismann criticised President Wilson's understanding of American public opinion on the war question, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the ex-Cabinet member's attitude and the part he was to play in forming sentiment over the country. Mr. Weismann indulged in severe criticism of the newspapers, and whenever such an utterance came it was enthusiastically received by the audience.

"Let reporters and others understand," said Mr. Weismann, "that within sound of my voice there are thousands of men—and myself among them—who have never voted for Bryan, and up to two weeks ago had never found themselves in agreement with him. Then came the wonderful news that the man standing next to the President had espoused the causes which we believe in. He comes here tonight to utter them without hesitation, without embarrassment, not obliged to ask his master what he should say, nor to read next morning whether he had done well by his master or not.

"The friends of peace have rallied around William J. Bryan. I want it understood that I say it not in defiance of President Wilson, for we know now what a mistake we made as to the sentiments of Mr. Bryan; and who could say that our opinion of the President, no matter how unfavorable it might be, might not be set right in the course of a few weeks? We wish to practice the virtue of charity toward our fellowmen, toward Mr. Wilson, toward all men who may be misinformed. The mind of the President is not the kind to understand all the thoughts of the people.

Welcome to "German Atmosphere."

"The pulse of the people does not beat in the gilded halls of Washington. The President is surrounded by sycophants on the one hand and by skilled, shrewd, paid agents of our enemies on the other. Then he is confronted every day with newspaper clippings, no doubt sent by his press clipping bureau, from the columns of newspapers whose editors are influenced by many sorts of ties to Europe.

"The people will not wonder it is necessary to get up this great popular meeting to let him see what the people are thinking. Here is the interpreter and missionary of this feeling. And now he comes here in person, in his genius and courage, to weather the storm—the storm which is coming on the shoulders of this patriot who has come into this German atmosphere; the storm we must help him beat."

A moment later Mr. Weismann mentioned "the miserable little Roosevelt," and a storm of hisses and boos interrupted him. Then he introduced Mr. Bryan as "the new leader of the American people that stand for peace."

The ex-Secretary of State began by saying of President Wilson:

"I call your attention to the fact that in this separation of two officers there is no personal element. When history writes this page it will be said that two men, each one doing what he believed right, found it impossible to share responsibility together. He could not do otherwise than he did, believing as he did, and I could not do otherwise than I did, believing as I did. There was no concealment. We separated as two friends should separate. I am trying outside of the Cabinet to assist him. He is doing his duty as he sees it. I believe it to be my duty to crystallize the peace sentiment until the demand for peace drowns the demand for war."

Bryan Attacks the Press.

Then he launched into his own attack on the New York newspapers, as he did on his last public appearance here in Carnegie Hall.

"I am not as surprised as you are," he said, "over the position taken by the New York press, because I am used to it. I have been in politics for a quarter of a century and I have never yet known the New York press to take the side of the American people in any question. You who are not accustomed to perils should suffer more from the experience through which you are passing than one to whom burial has become commonplace.

"For two years and three months I tried as best I could to assist the President in dealing with the most momentous questions that have come before the nation in its history. Never one day has the New York press given me credit. The representatives of foreign powers have whispered words in my ears that might, as I have told them, cause disaster to their countries. Yet because I did not tell reporters about these things, about things I had no right to tell them, they attacked me. I will not surrender a sacred trust into the hands of irresponsible editors.

"For two years and three months I have had to sit silent while these representatives of predatory interests have day after day tried to assassinate me. I am now ready to meet them and they shall not assassinate me."

Here he was broken in upon with cheers and shouts, while several voices cried, "Tell us about Mexico!"

"With the active sympathy of the President I had the honor and privilege of making treaties with thirty nations that controlled three-quarters of the people on God's footstool, and when I secured a signature to a treaty which promised to save the country from war not for a year but for a thousand years, they would put an announcement of it in some corner and print on the front page some scandal that they thought would hurt me with the American people.

Expands His Prepared Speech.

"For months they have said I had no right to be in the Cabinet, and when I left they called me a traitor for deserting my country. In spite of all the advice they give every day on how to run this country, when I said I would come out and speak they said, 'How dare this man talk about such a thing!'"

By this time Mr. Bryan had the crowd

Continued on Page 4.

OPPORTUNITY for one or two persons to secure a compartment on special train to California July 8. George H. Marstars, Inc., 1246 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9787.—Advt.

AN AWARD THAT SPEAKS VOLUMES. GOLDEN STATE, Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE was awarded the "GRAND PRIX" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This makes the fourth "GRAND PRIX" for this famous champagne, produced by the Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, California.—Advt.

How Interned Germans Spend Their Time

An interesting story about the men of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

THAW SAYS STATE IS READY TO GIVE IN

In Statement Issued at Trial He Calls Latest Move a Sign of "Surrender."

WANT HIS HARVARD RECORD

Commission to Examine Eliot Is Sought—Fifteen Witnesses Testify That Prisoner Is Sane.

Fifteen witnesses, one of them a woman, who have seen much of Harry K. Thaw at various times since he killed Stanford White in June, 1906, testified yesterday at the jury trial of the prisoner's sanity before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick that they believed Thaw was rational and should be given his liberty. Cross-examination by counsel for the State failed to shake their testimony.

As this evidence in his favor was piled up hour after hour, Thaw showed plainly the elation he felt. He gave out one prepared statement and at least two brief interviews to the reporters, in which he said that the State was preparing to surrender the fight. He called attention to the importance, as he saw it, of the evidence given by some of the witnesses. He asserted also that he had no fear of his coming examination when he is called as a witness by the State.

The statement, which was read and approved by Thaw before it was made public, followed an announcement by Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook that he would ask for the appointment of a commission or Commissioner to take the evidence of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, relative to the reason Thaw left that institution in 1892 without completing his course.

Three Hours to Leave Harvard.

Mr. Cook said he understood that Thaw had been called to the President's office at noon one day and told to leave the university by 3 o'clock and that Thaw followed instructions to the letter. He said he didn't know in detail why Thaw left, but he thought it would be a highly important link in the chain of evidence he hopes to present to prove that Thaw is insane and should be held in restraint at Matteawan. His plan was to prepare a set of questions for Dr. Eliot to answer and to have Thaw's counsel prepare a list as well. If the court approved he would have the questions submitted to Dr. Eliot, who is now at Cambridge, Mass. He did not believe, he said, that the facts had ever been brought out.

It was said that Justice Hendrick would decide the point today and if he favors Mr. Cook's application the commission will be appointed immediately. Here is the statement which Thaw gave out when he heard of the new move by the State:

"This commission matter simply shows that Cook is waving the white flag, preparatory to a surrender. He has not been able to get anything new that dates within the past twenty years. He is simply showing that he is vigilant in the interests of Attorney General Woodbury. He is starting on a fishing expdition. That's all the commission amounts to.

"It is absolutely untrue that Dr. Eliot called me to his office at midday or noon and asked me to leave the university at 3 P. M. What occurred I prefer not to say. I prefer to leave it to Dr. Eliot. I am quite willing to accept his statement and content myself with pointing out that Mr. Cook shows in this course that he is not interested chiefly in the question of my present sanity."

To Read Mother's Testimony.

Mr. Cook said he would endeavor to get before the jury the testimony of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, concerning the Thaw family given at the second murden trial in 1908. Mrs. Thaw's evidence then formed an important part of what Mr. Cook in his opening address on Wednesday referred to as the most complete history of hereditary insanity which had been presented in a court in twenty years.

"I hope to have this history before the jurymen by reading Mrs. Thaw's testimony at the second murden trial," said Mr. Cook, "as I would dislike to harrass her now by calling her as a witness. If. Mr. Stanchfield will agree to the reading of that testimony and the court permits it I will not call Mrs. Thaw."

Throughout the sessions yesterday Thaw showed the liveliest interest. He was smiling and confident and watched the jurymen closely. He gossipped frequently with the reporters on various topics and wrote a number of notes while witnesses were testifying. His demeanor was noticably buoyant.

In his first brief interview he said he did not fear in the least a searching examination of his life by Mr. Cook when he was called to the stand as a witness for the State.

"What is planned in that way," he said, "is wholly immaterial. I am ready at any time, and I am not afraid."

John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's chief counsel, said:

"I don't care what they ask Mr. Thaw. I am sure I don't care if they ask him about his life, and I shall not try to stop such an examination."

A second Thaw interview was about the testimony of Sheriff Holman A. Drew of Coos County who, for sixteen months, was his guardian in New Hampshire, first as Sheriff and then as the custodian appointed by the Federal courts pending the action of the United States Supreme Court.

Federal Custodian a Witness.

Drew, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College, testified that he had been with Thaw almost constantly, often eating and sleeping in the same room. He had been with Thaw at entertainments, on automobile rides, in the city and in the country, and had talked with him about a thousand and

Continued on Page 12.

Unexcelled Through Pullman Service to Maine Resorts. THE SAMOSET, Rockland Breakwater, open for season June 17th. NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE, Moosehead Lake, June 26th. Booklets on request. RICKER HOTEL CO.—Advt.

GERMANS PURSUE BEATEN RUSSIANS

Attack Rear Guards of Army Retreating from District of Captured Lemberg.

FORCE PASSAGE OF DNIESTER

Baltic Province Invasion Developing—Victorious Armies May Strike at Warsaw.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—The Russians are still retreating in the east. With the fires set by the retreating Russians still burning, the Austro-Germans are now firmly established at Lemberg, and have shown no sign of ceasing their offensive.

The battle of the Dniester, to the south of the city, is not yet over, but, according to Berlin, General Linsingen has been able to throw his forces across the river, a fact which is taken in some quarters to presage another Russian defeat.

With Galicia all but cleared of Russians, the weight of the Austro-German forces released in that theatre must soon be felt somewhere, but opinions are divided as to whether it will be on the western front or in Poland. One theory is that the Germans will launch against Warsaw another terrific attack, similar to their drive in Galicia. This coincides with the belief that it is the Austro-German plan to batter Russia more before turning west. A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says troops already have been transferred from Galicia to the Bzura front, west of Warsaw.

Opposed to this are reports that troops from Galicia are already journeying westward and that Germany plans to start a fresh campaign in the near future along the Belgian coast.

Baltic Drive Now Formidable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 24, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Simultaneously with the Galician operations the Germans have been moving even stronger reinforcements into the Baltic provinces. Beginning with the cavalry raid early in May by all the Bavarian cavalry divisions, supported by Prussian Guards regiments, all brought over specially from the French front, the Baltic province operations have grown into a formidable enterprise. There are now no fewer than fourteen army corps—over half a million men—operating in this region. Originally assumed to be merely an attempt to cut the Russian northern lines of communication and keep them interrupted for a period necessary to deliver another blow toward Warsaw, this movement has grown until it seems to threaten a much more serious purpose on the part of the Germans. It apparently has been strictly co-ordinated with the forward movements in Galicia.

Altogether it looks very much as if the Germans determined to execute a plan of war against Russia which was laid down years ago. Half of this plan was intrusted to Austria eleven months ago, and Austria failed very badly, even though strongly reinforced by German troops. Germany is now apparently undertaking to execute her own plan herself. It necessitates a successful drive eastward from East Prussia and northward from Galicia, the former armies then turning southward to meet those from the Galician front behind the line of the Vistula.

This amounts to a serious invasion of Russia, although no vital points would be reached even by a successful execution of this vast plan.

German Success on the Dniester.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 24.—Further victory for the Austro-German forces in Galicia was announced today at Army Headquarters. The army of General von Linsingen, which has been meeting with stubborn opposition from the Russians along the Dniester River front, has succeeded in crossing the river.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 24.—The following report on the operations in the Russian front was issued today by the German General Staff:

Northeast of Kurszany (Province of Kovno) the Russians left more than 100 prisoners in our hands after an attack which we repulsed. On the Omulew River (Russian Poland) the German advance resulted in the capture of the village of Kopaczyska. South of the Vistula in Poland several enemy attacks were frustrated.

In the southeastern theatre of war the army under General von Linsingen crossed the Dniester between Halicz, which is still being held by our enemies, and Zurawno. This army engaged in a fierce battle on the northern bank.

In the neighborhood of Lemberg and Zolkiew the pursuit continues. Between Rawa Ruska and the San as far as Ulanow nothing of importance has occurred. In the angle between the San and the Vistula the Russians have retreated behind a branch of the San; also on the left bank of the Vistula, south of Ilza, they are retreating toward the north.

VIENNA, (via London,) June 24.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office today:

The general situation in Eastern Galicia is unchanged. To the east and northeast of Lemberg battles with strong Russian rearguards are still proceeding.

On the upper Dniester, Mikolaiow and Zydaczow have been captured. Down the river from Zydaczow the allied troops are advancing from several quarters.

On the northen bank of the Dniester, between the Vistula and the San, the enemy continues to retreat. North of the Vistula the Russian rearguards

Continued on Page 2.

SEND A SABONY PORTRAIT HOME. $5 for 3. 564 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

BERLIN TO MODIFY SUBMARINE WAR IN REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S DEMANDS FOR SAFETY OF PASSENGERS AT SEA

Washington Sends New Note in the Frye Case Rejecting Germany's Prize Court Proposal

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The reply of the United States to the last German note regarding the case of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was dispatched to Berlin today.

In substance the note reiterates the contention that the sinking of the Frye was in violation of international law and of the Prussian-American Treaty of 1828, and asks for reparation without reference to prize court proceedings. Germany has agreed to make reparation under the treaty of 1828, but justifies the destruction of the Frye, and has referred the case to a prize court.

ENGLAND DECLARES HER BLOCKADE IS FAIR TO THE UNITED STATES

Holds Our Shippers Have No Cause for Complaint—Washington Regards This Statement as Unsatisfactory—No Reply to Wilson's Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Lansing made public tonight the text of the memorandum just received from the British Government in justification of the manner in which American commerce had been treated in the measures taken by the allied Government to restrict trade with Germany and Austria. The memorandum is being published simultaneously in England and the United States by arrangement between the two Governments.

While Ambassador Page explains in his cablegram transmitting the memorandum that it is not an answer to the principles set forth in the American note of March 30, but merely an explanation of concrete cases of detention of cargoes to and from the United States, the tenor of the communication is such as to inspire no hope that the British Government intends at the present to relax the vigor with which it has been enforcing the restrictive measures against American trade under the so-called Order in Council blockade.

The memorandum deals only with the detentions of cargoes to and from Germany and the United States in British ports, minimizes the gravity of these interferences, discusses various special concessions made in favor of American citizens, and indicates Great Britain's willingness to accord special treatment to American importations from Germany, shipped via a neutral port, and bought and paid for before March 1, but there is nothing in the memorandum to indicate that the British Government proposes to comply with the expectations of the United States with regard to modifying the practices under the Order in Council so as to adjust these practices to the recognized rules of international law or to remove the menace to the rights of trade and intercourse between neutral nations.

Concessions That Are Lacking.

There is nothing in the memorandum submitted by the British Government to indicate that it will make any of the following concessions:

First—Permit and facilitate the shipment to the United States of goods bought in Germany after March 1 and shipped through a neutral port.

Second—Permit or facilitate the shipment to the United States of goods contracted for before March 1 and shipped through a neutral port if the goods had not been paid for before March 1, and there are approximately $50,000,000 worth of goods embraced in this category.

Third—Permit the shipment now or hereafter of American cotton to Germany, even if consigned to a neutral port.

Fourth—Permit the shipment of noncontraband goods from the United States to Holland or a neutral country if such goods are destined for, or likely to be sent into Germany.

Fifth—Recognize the right of the United States as a neutral nation under recognized rules of international law to ship non-contraband goods to Holland, or any of the other neutral nations contiguous to Germany.

Without answering directly the principles set forth in President Wilson's note of March 30, pointing out the matters of "grave importance to neutral nations" involved in the restrictive measures of the allied Governments under the Order in Council policy, the memorandum is so phrased, Washington believes, as to afford little hope that the real response, when it comes, will be satisfactory to the United States. There is no evidence of the intention of the British Government to concede its full adherence to the principles of international law enunciated by President Wilson when he stated the attitude of the United States Government in the note of March 30, and officials here failed to observe in their early reading of the memorandum any compromise by the British Government.

While the memorandum sets forth that the British Government is earnestly desirous of "removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels, which may be detained," it was observed here tonight, without reference to the larger problems involved in the controversy, that with respect to the minor questions involved in cases of detention of cargoes contracted for before March 1, the British Government seeks to shift the principal responsibility for the "delays" upon the shoulders of American importers and exporters. The communication says that the British Government "can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts, any substantial grievance in part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they, therefore, confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum."

In his note of March 30 President Wilson stated that the "Order in Council of the 15th of March would constitute, were its provisions to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

"The special concessions enumerated in the British memorandum as having been granted, not to the United States Government, but, under informal arrangement, which have been accorded to 'United States citizens,' have, it is contended here, been allowed without any modification of the provisions of the British Order in Council, and there has been no concession in the direction of permitting American cotton to be shipped after April 1 to neutral countries, when destined for Germany or Austria, or in the direction of permitting innocent goods to be imported from Germany when bought after March 1, or, even when they were bought before March 1, if not actually paid for before that date.

In one responsible quarter tonight it was contended that the rigid adherence to the British Order in Council amounted to what might be described as the application of lex talionis, the law of retaliation, in so far as attempt was made to interfere with innocent shipments between the United States and neutral ports. In his note of March 30 President Wilson confidently assumed that the British Government would not deny that "it is a rule sanctioned by the general practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation."

The Neutral Blockade.

The United States Government has, and will continue, to freely admit that the British Government has a right to maintain a blockade of the German coast, if enforced effectively and made binding under the requirements of international law. But the United States Government has challenged, and it is understood that it will continue to challenge, any attempt to "blockade" a neutral coast like that of Holland, or that the British Government has any right to prevent innocent shipments coming to, or going from, the United States, by way of Rotterdam, in trade originating in Germany or having its destination there.

The area of restrictive operations against the commerce of Germany covers so great an area and the cordon of "blockading" ships is so distant from the territory affected that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the blockading force in order to reach important neutral ports, but the United States informed Great Britain in the note of March 30 that these were ports "which Great Britain as a belligerent has not the legal right to blockade and which, therefore, it is presumed she has no intention of claiming to blockade."

This is the real basic principle enunciated by the United States in its note of March 30, which the British Government has not yet answered, and to which the United States is anxious for a response.

Text of the Memorandum.

Following is the text of the memorandum as transmitted by Ambassador Page:

The American Ambassador at London to the Secretary of State ad interim:

American Embassy, London, June 22, 1915.

Lord Crewe, in charge of Foreign Office during Sir Edward Grey's temporary absence, has just handed me a printed memorandum, dated June 17. It is not an answer to the principles set forth in the note transmitted in your 1348 of March 30, but merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with. Foreign Office wishes to arrange for simultaneous publication here and in Washington morning of 25th inst. Please telegraph if this date is satisfactory.

Memorandum reads as follows:

1. His Majesty's Government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States Ambassador on March 15 last, given assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures taken by the allied Governments for the restriction of the enemies' overseas trade. In view of the representation and complaints made to this department by the Ambassador from time to time as to the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of those measures, his Majesty's Government desire to offer the following observations respecting the manner in which they have consistently endeavored to give practical effect to those assurances.

2. It will be recalled that at the moment when his Majesty's Government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they declared their

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

BEST FOR SUNBURN. LUNDBORG'S PEROXIDE MASSAGE CREAM, 25 cents. Take it with you.—Advt.

TO EXEMPT CERTAIN SHIPS

Probably Will Agree to Visit and Search Those for Passenger Traffic.

HOPE FOR AN AGREEMENT

Answer to American Note Likely to be Definite and Go Far Toward Settlement.

NEW REVENTLOW ATTACK

Tageszeitung Reappers and Accuses Wilson of Closing Canal in Interest of Allies.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 24.—There are good prospects that the forthcoming German note to the United States will go a long way toward meeting the American Government's wishes regarding Germany's conduct of submarine warfare and making passenger traffic on the high seas safe.

While it is stated that submarine action against hostile merchantmen will not and cannot be abandoned entirely, it is increasingly probable that the German note will embody some proposals to exempt ships employed wholly or principally in passenger traffic from submarine attack.

Such ships, it is said, would, of course, be subject to stoppage and examination by submarines in accordance with the practice in vogue prior to the present war and to capture, if carrying contraband, but the regular rules of the prize law, particularly regarding the safety of passengers and crews, would be observed.

It is hoped here that such a solution will satisfy the requirements of President Wilson's note. It is hoped and expected here, among those who are working for a friendly settlement of the situation between Germany and the United States, that the United States will see that such passenger ships are not used to transport ammunition and guns nor lend themselves to attacks upon submarines.

The Tageszeitung, the publication of which was suspended last Monday by the German authorities, reappeared today. The suspension order against this newspaper was issued, according to the general understanding, because it published an article on the American note, which was unfriendly to the United States.

The first issue of the Tageszeitung to appear since its suspension contains another article by Count von Reventlow, whose previous statements on German-American relations are supposed to have incurred the displeasure of the German authorities. In today's article Count von Reventlow makes a covert attack upon President Wilson in connection with reports that a peace conference is to be held in Switzerland, supposedly at the instigation of the President. After mentioning these reports, the Count says:

"Meanwhile President Wilson has closed the Panama Canal to shipping trade, in order that transportation of ammunition and other war materials from eastern harbors of the United States to Vladivostok, for the increasing Russian fighting strength, shall not suffer interruption. And over the Atlantic at the same time are voyaging from the United States floating arsenals and ammunition depots, in order that the cries for help from Great Britain and France shall be silenced as soon as possible. And again, at the same time, President Wilson demands that a sure and unimpeded journey be guaranteed these floating arsenals."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) June 24.—The Berlin Tageblatt says that the Leipsiger Volkszeitung has been suppressed for the period of a week for printing the declarations of Hugo Haase, the Socialist leader, and other Socialists.

WHAT CURBED REVENTLOW.

Tageszeitung Writer Referred to as an "Inadequate Statesman."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—The London Times says: "We have now received the number of the Deutsche Tageszeitung which caused the suppression of that journal by the military authorities. The Tageszeitung appeared on Monday evening as a single sheet, bearing the following notice: 'The appearance of the Deutsche Tageszeitung has been forbidden until further notice on account of an article which appeared in our Monday morning edition.'

"Count von Reventlow's fatal outburst was a two-column article with the title 'The U-29 and the American Standpoint.' Count von Reventlow began by explaining how he himself, when Captain Weddigen's submarine, the U-29, was sunk in March, suggested that the British Admiralty was ashamed to explain the circumstances and how the German Government last week stated that the U-29 had been sunk by a British tankship flying the Swedish flag, and how the British Government announced that the U-29 was sunk by one of his Majesty's ships. Count von Reventlow said that nobody would believe the statement of the British Admiralty except in the sense that 'one of his Majesty's ships' was the tank steamer. The rest of the article insisted that President Wilson and the American Government ought to accept the German story, and ought to recognise that German submarines could not possibly be required to run the risk of stopping and searching merchant vessels.

"From this Count von Reventlow pro-

ceeded to what everybody must have understood as an attack upon the German Foreign Office, and especially upon von Bethmann-Hollweg. He reminded his readers that the first German answer to United States indicated that German submarines had to proceed as regards neutral ships according to the general provisions of international law, and he recalled an article published on March 3, in which he said that in such circumstances every German submarine had better take on board 'an authority on international law and jurisprudence.'

"He proceeded: 'Three weeks afterwards the U-29 was destroyed by an English ship flying the neutral flag, and we cannot abstain from expressing our regret that as it appears none of the authorities mentioned was on board the submarine. We hope, however, that these authorities now recognize that it is monstrous to demand of the submarines that in regard to neutral ships they should proceed in accordance with the provisions of international law. These provisions came into existence before the submarines, and in common sense it is just as impossible to apply these provisions to submarine warfare as, for example, it would be impossible to bring the clinging of an inadequate statesman to his office into healthy relationship with the general good.'

"In his concluding paragraph the Count insisted afresh that the American Government was 'demanding either suicide of German submarines or abandonment of their trade war.' He said that the importance of this matter could not be exaggerated, and he referred with disgust to a prediction said to have been made recently by 'a foreign personage' in Berlin to the effect that 'after a sharp difference of opinion among the German authorities Germany would give way to the American demands.'"

$50,000,000 IN GOODS HELD.

Importers to See Lansing—British Order Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Lansing has made an appointment to receive on next Saturday morning a committee of American importers, representing the sentiment of conferences, held in New York City during the past week, at which plans were discussed for facilitating the shipment to this country of goods from Germany, through the neutral port or Rotterdam, having an aggregate value of $50,000,000.

The goods involved were contracted for before March 1, but were not paid for before that date, and, for this reason, the British Government has not indicated its willingness to grant special permits allowing such goods to pass through the British blockading cordon without interference.

Pending efforts by the United States to reach an adjustment with the British Government over the question of the right of neutrals to engage in such lawful traffic from Germany, via Rotterdam, American importers are considering the advisability of chartering ships to bring these goods to the United States if it can be done without British prize court adjudication.

SUBMARINE EXPLOIT AS WARNING TO US

German Paper Hopes Trip to Dardanelles Will Sober American War Party.

LONDON, June 24.—The correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company transmits a telegram received there from Munich concerning an article published by the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich commenting on the voyage of a German submarine from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles.

This paper points out that the distance from Bremen to New York is only 3,600 miles, and expresses the hope that this submarine exploit "will make the war party in the United States think twice."

POPE'S INTERVIEW STIRS ALL ITALY

Charges Against the Government May Fan Spark of Anti-Clericalism Into Flame.

STORY BELIEVED GENUINE

Official Organ of the Vatican Says La Liberte's Report Contains Several Inaccuracies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, (via London,) June 24.—Pope Benedict's interview, granted to Louis Latapie and published last Monday in La Liberté of Paris, in which the Pontiff complained of the attitude of the Italian Government, declared the censor was interfering with the Vatican's mail, and expressed his fear of a possible revolution, has caused a greater sensation throughout the nation than any other event since Italy entered the war.

Notwithstanding partial denials on the one hand and practical acknowledgment on the other at the Vatican, the Latapie interview is generally believed to be genuine, and consequently is of much greater importance than the von Wiegand interview of some months ago. In fact, the affair is so serious that many persons hesitate to believe that the Pope used the exact language given in the interview.

As the Italian people are already doubtful of the loyalty of the Italian clergy, the sentiments attributed to Benedict XV. may prove to be the spark needed to rouse the smoldering anti-clerical spirit of the masses into a flame that would be hard to extinguish.

The Italian Government absolutely denies that the censor is holding up the Papal mail, and says Austria itself has refused to accept some letters from the Vatican, declaring they came from an enemy country.

The official note on the interview appearing in the Vatican organ makes the situation more grave, as it is so vague that it cannot be considered a contradiction at all. Consequently, the substance of the interview is now accepted as true, even in Catholic circles.

La Tribuna says: "It is evident that the Pope was preoccupied not to have admitted in any point that the good reasons of the Allies were superior to those of the central empires."

ROME, June 23, (via Paris, June 24.)—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, publishes the following statement relative to the interview attributed to Pope Benedict by Louis Latapie in La Liberté:

"To put our readers and all discerning and impartial men of all nations on guard against arbitrary interpretation of the mind of the Holy See, we are unable to let pass without remark the account of the interview of a foreign journalist with the Sovereign Pontiff, published and commented upon in the newspapers.

"To cut short these interpretations and commentaries we recall that there is an essential difference between the official public documents of the Holy See and private publications. As to that which concerns the European conflict, the thought of the Sovereign Pontiff is not doubtful, because it has been clearly expressed at different times in numerous Pontifical document, namely the Encyclical of Nov. 1, 1914; the Christmas Discourse to Cardinals; the Consistorial Allocution of Jan. 22, 1915; many letters from the Pontiff to Cardinals and Prelates, and the recent letter of May 20 to Cardinal Vannutelli, head of the Sacred College.

"These official public documents reflect exactly the ideas of the Pope and Holy See, who accepts all responsibility. The other documents, namely, private publications and also the one discussed today, may contain and do contain, in fact, a number of inaccuracies. Several of these inaccuracies are so evident it is useless to point them out."

The interview granted La Liberté by Pope Benedict is considered here to be of such gravity that the newspapers refused to believe it authentic until all doubt on this score was removed by the Vatican's statement published in the Osservatore Romano.

The Giornale d'Italia declares it seems impossible Benedict XV. could have used the language attributed to him.

The Tribuna says the Pontiff's words are destined to provoke animated discussion in France and Belgium and will have a grave effect because of the interview as a whole and because the Pope spoke "of very thorny details with arguments which can be contradicted easily."

LACK OF PASSPORTS HOLDS UP AMERICANS

Many Unable to Land at Liverpool—Embassy at London Warns Travelers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—The American Embassy was informed today that many Americans arriving on steamers from New York were being detained aboard ships at Liverpool because they did not have passports. In the last two weeks no less than fifty Americans were held up for four or five days while officials cabled back to America for proof of citizenship.

Formerly American citizens arriving here without passports were able to leave steamers on getting into touch with the American Consul, who vouched for them, but the recent rigid restrictions, owing to the detection of spies masquerading as Americans, make it necessary to have absolute proof of citizenship from America.

The American Embassy communicated with steamship officials, urging them to inform prospective passengers of the necessity of having passports when buying tickets in America.

WOULD PLAY SERBS AGAINST THE ITALIANS

Austro-German Diplomatic Campaign to Embroil Both Nations Over Albania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, June 24 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have received some information about the Austro-German diplomatic campaign against Italy, the ultimate aim of which is to play Serbia against Italy in connection with the Albanian question and the problem of the Adriatic.

The Austrian and German press have been gently insinuating that a separate peace should speedily be concluded with Serbia. They generously acknowledge that Serbia has fought valiantly and successfully; that she is a nation which deserves independence, territorial concessions and an outlet to the sea through Albania and that, in a word, the Central Empires have no objection now to her realising all her national aspirations.

ROME, June 24.—Reports received by officials of the Government indicate that Turkey, with the support of Austria, is planned to give assistance to the Senussi tribesmen in their uprising against the Italians in Libya. The purpose of this movement is said to have been to compel Italy to keep a large number of troops engaged in Northern Africa.

This purpose was not achieved, however, the Italian Government having withdrawn its military posts in the interior. In consequence Italy now requires a smaller force than heretofore in Libya.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ALONG ITALIAN LINE

Heavy Reinforcements Enable Them to Take the Offensive at All Points.

REPULSED, CADORNA SAYS

Vienna Reports Failure of Foe's Assaults Near Goritz and Monfalcone —Heavy Artillery Fighting.

ROME, June 24.—According to reliable information that has reached Verona, the Austrians have received such reinforcements as to enable them to take the offensive throughout the front, but are constantly being repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

The fundamental idea in the plan of campaign adopted by Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, is to cause the Austrians the greatest expenditure of men with the least damage to the Italians.

The following official statement was issued last night at the headquarters of the General Staff:

Along the entire front there has been an artillery duel between pieces of heavy and medium calibre. The enemy endeavored last night to attack particularly Mone Piano, Val Grande, Val Piccolo, Cresmaverze, (situated between Pizzocollina and Zeillenkofel,) and Crestaverde, which had been occupied by our troops yesterday.

During the night of June 21-22 and continuing the following day the enemy made three desperate attacks against our position at Freikofel. All these attacks were repulsed successfully by the splendid fire of our artillery and the use of hand grenades. The enemy left 300 bodies on the battlefield.

In the Bay of Plezzo preparations are being made by the Austrians for the installation of heavy artillery, and along the neighboring heights convoys have been seen going from Plezzo toward the upper Isonzo.

In the Monte Nero region and along the Isonzo the day of June 22 passed quietly.

VIENNA, June 24, (via London.)—The following report concerning the operations on the Italian frontier was issued tonight:

In the Italian war theatre on the Corinthian frontier a strong attack of Italian troops near Pal (east of Ploeken Pass) was repulsed. Otherwise on these frontiers and those of Tyrol only artillery engagements occurred.

In the region of Kern calm prevails. On the Isonzo River there is heavy artillery fighting. Italian attacks near Goritz and Monfalcone failed.

FRANCE BURNS WORMWOOD.

$100,000 Bonfires Near Paris Celebrate Absinthe's Downfall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—The fireworks displays in and around Paris with which St. John's Day is usually celebrated found a substitute yesterday in huge bonfires of wormwood, from which absinthe is made, of which $100,000 worth was burned at Orly, west of the city.

The fires lighted the sky all night, signalizing France's victory over alcohol.

LAW OUT OF JACKS & CO.

Minister Says He Had Left Firm Accused of Trading with Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—Bonar Law made a statement in the House of Commons yesterday clearing up the rumors of his former financial interest in the firm of William Jacks & Co. of Glasgow. Two members of the firm were sentenced last week for trading with the enemy. Mr. Ginnell asked the Prime Minister if any member of his Majesty's Government held, until recently, a financial interest in the firm. Bonar Law said:

"As this question refers to me, I may be allowed to answer it. I was for many years a member of the firm referred to, and was still partner in it when I entered the House of Commons in 1900. For some months afterward I continued my connection, but came to the conclusion I had to choose between business and politics, and in 1901 I gave up my business absolutely. Since then for more than thirteen years I had no control over the business nor any knowledge of the way in which it was conducted, and, although I have from time to time put money on deposit with them at a fixed rate of interest, I have had no share either direct or indirect in the profits or losses of the company."

Sir A. Markham thereupon asked: "Will an inquiry be made into the state of mind of the honorable member who asks such questions?"

BLOCKADE FAIR TO US, SAYS BRITAIN

Continued from Page 1.

intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes, which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect to breaches of blockade; that, under Article 1 of the enactment of March 11 it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in the prize court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment, might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the Crown, the object being to confer upon claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of he Procurator General, and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a pacific assurance was given to the United States Government that the instructions to be issued by his Majesty's Government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive officials concerned, would impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object, namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for or coming from the enemy's territory.

3. The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral sea-borne commerce in general. Various special concessions, over and above those enumerated, have, moreover, been made in favor of United States citizens.

4. Thus His Majesty's Government have acted as regards shipments of American cotton, in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. In accepting this scheme the principal representative of those interests described it as conceding all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States Ambassador is aware, as follows:

1. All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2d March is to be allowed free (or bought at contract price if stopped,) provided the ship sails not later than the 31st March.

2. Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2d March, provided it is put on board not later than the 16th March.

3. All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and the documents produced to, and certificates obtained from, consular officers or other authority fixed by the Government.

(5.) Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favor of American shippers. The Board of Trade have already paid a sum exceeding 450,000 pounds sterling to various American claimants, and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented and the proofs of title can be checked. In some cases progress has been delayed, this has been due to the fact which nas seriously embarrassed his Majesty's Government—that a number of consignments, for which the American shippers had specially invoked the protection of the arrangement, are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms, whose title of ownership, notwithstanding the action of the American shippers, appears in some cases to be valid, and in others has led to the issue of writs in the prize court.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

6. It has been explicitly acknowledged by the special representatives of the American claimants, who have been in constant and direct communication with the Board of Trade, that all the claims so far submitted under the conditions arrangement have been settled with the utmost promptitude, so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done. There is, at the present moment, no claim before the Majesty's Government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realized by the sale of the goods.

7. As regards the more general allegation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be quoted:

The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initiation of the retaliatory measures against German trade, are still detained in United Kingdom ports is twenty-seven; of this number eight are discharging cotton which his Majesty's Government has agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining nineteen vessels, seven are free to depart as soon as the items of their cargo placed in the prize court have been discharged. The other twelve, of which three only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious consignments, and particulars as to the dates and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list. It will be observed that eight have been detained for a period of less than a week, and only four for more than a fortnight, while the detention of one is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia.

8. His Majesty's Government remain convinced that, on an impartial review of the facts, it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to cotton cargoes, occurred; while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the transatlantic trade, the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasize the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place, and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

Goods of German Origin.

9. Since His Majesty's Government have been compelled to adopt their present measures against German commerce, they have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here again liberal concessions have been made to United States citizens. Under the rules enacted on the 11th of March provision is made for the investigation of all neutral claims respecting such goods in the prize court, and it is obvious that these claims can receive due and equitable consideration most properly before a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless, in deference to the express desire of the United States Government, arrangements were made toward the end of March whereby United States citizens, who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port, were enabled to produce proof of payment to His Majesty's Embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory, His Majesty's Government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to the prize court in London for adjudication. A few days later His Majesty's Government further agreed to recognize the neutral ownership of goods of enemy origin even if not paid for before the 1st March, provided they were the subject of a f. o. b. contract of earlier date, and had arrived at a neutral port before the 15th March.

10. Special treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular products destined for the United States and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country, and, in notes addressed to the United States Ambassador in April and May, undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dyestuffs, potash, and German beet seed.

Saw Exports Increasing.

11. When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries his Majesty's Government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity, heretofore granted, from liability to being placed in the prize court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America, and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily in place of a weekly service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin bought and paid for prior to the 1st March should not have already been shipped to their destination. First June was accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease; but once more a special favor was granted by extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th June.

12. Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear off their purchases in enemy territory, his Majesty's Government trust that, in presence of the circumstances enumerated, the United States Government will acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests.

13. Nevertheless a fresh appeal has now been made to his Majesty's Government that shipments of American-owned goods of enemy origin, if paid for before the beginning of March, should be allowed to be shipped without molestation after the 15th June. The appeal is based principally upon the contentions, (a) that insufficient time has already elapsed; (b) that no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of the 11th March; (c) that the proofs of ownership required by his Majesty's Government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for preparation.

14. The first contention (a) has already been dealt with. As regards (b) and (c) it is true that the enactment of the 11th March contains no mention of a time limit, but this must be overlooked that the time limit had been fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment. It was as a friendly concession to American interests that his Majesty's Government agreed to an investigation of claims outside the Prize Court. As for the exacting nature of the proofs required by his Majesty's Government, experience has shown that such proofs were necessary.

15. In deference, however, to the renewed representations of the United States Ambassador, his Majesty's Government have given further directions that in all such cases as may have been specially submitted through the British Embassy at Washington or to his Majesty's Government direct on or before June 15 and passed, the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference, if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down, notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before June 15.

16. His Majesty's Government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral Governments or municipalities, or in respect of works or public utility, and where payment can be shown to have been made before March 1, 1915.

17. With the above exceptions his Majesty's Government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the prize court.

18. Complaints have not infrequently been made that undue delay occurs in dealing with American cargoes in the prize court. An interesting comment on this subject was made by the President of the prize court in the case of the cargo ex-steamship Ogeechee on the 14th instant. His lordship, according to the transcript from the official shorthand writer's notes, made the following observations:

"It is a very extraordinary thing that, when the Crown are ready to go on the claimants come here and say, 'We cannot proceed for six weeks.' Some day toward the end of last term I had a row of eminent counsel in front pressing me to fix a case at once. I fixed it very nearly at once—that is to say, the second day of the following term. They all came and said: 'We want an adjournment for six weeks.'"

"19. The Solicitor General hereupon remarked: "If I might say so on that, one of the reasons I applied today on behalf of the crown that the matter should be dealt with as soon as possible is for that very reason. There has been such a strong desire on the part of America and American citizens that there should be no delay, but one finds, in fact, the delay comes from there."

20. The President then stated: "I know that. I do not know what the explanation is, but I am anxious that there should be no delay."

21. It is true that a number of cases, principally relating to cargoes which, though ostensibly consigned to a person in a neutral country, are in reality believed to be destined for the enemy, have been pending in the prize court for some time. The United States Government are aware that most of these cargoes consist of meat and lard, and that much of the delay in bringing these cargoes to adjudication was due to the fact that negotiations were being carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers, for an amicable settlement out of court. When at length, owing to the failure of the negotiations, his Majesty's Government decided that they would continue the prize court proceedings and had at the request of the claimants fixed the earliest possible date for the hearing, counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment in their interests, despite the fact that the crown was, by his own admission, ready to proceed.

22. His Majesty's Government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize court proceedings will be readily communicated, but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts, any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they, therefore, confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum. PAGE.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS OF MEMORANDUM TO US

British Statement Regarded as Meeting Chief Points of Possible Friction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—The Daily News says: "The Foreign Office memorandum to the United States on neutral commerce at sea reduces to inconsiderable proportions the possible sources of friction between America and ourselves. The measures taken under the Order in Council affect the United States more directly than any other neutral, and the fact that in its desire to minimise interference with neutral commerce Great Britain refrained from declaring a technical blockade has in itself opened the door to a discussion of questions which under a blockade would never have been in debate.

"The provision of the Order in Council to which the strongest exception is taken is the inclusion of certain neutral ports in the blockaded area. This objection has been met to some extent by an extension of the time allowed for clearing goods already under contract, but evidence of the import and export of enemy goods through neutral countries is too definite to admit of any relaxation of the rule itself. Under any blockade some strain must be placed on the relations between belligerents and the most friendly neutrals. It was just such an Order in Council that led to our last war with America a century ago. Today there is no question even of serious friction. The two nations are bound by ties too close to admit of any dispute that can cause anxiety, but it is satisfactory to be able to add to that assurance the knowledge that the concrete questions at issue have fallen within narrow limits."

The Daily Graphic says:

"It is to be hoped that the reprint of the memorandum will be widely published in the United States as proof that we are anxious to interfere as little as possible with legitimate interests of the neutrals. At the same time our American friends have to remember that belligerents have rights as well as neutrals. If Germany had command of the sea she would utterly destroy the whole of the American trade with the British Isles. Even now she is attempting to destroy that trade by torpeding at sight neutral vessels and British vessels carrying neutral subjects and neutral property. The great mass of the American people certainly realises the difference between these two methods of conducting naval warfare."

The Daily Express says: "The Government has been wisely anxious to cause as little loss as possible to the trade of neutral countries, but the memorandum certainly suggests that we have gone dangerously far in our consideration for others. The consideration of the Government for the feelings of Americans is understandable, but our rulers have no right to place the pockets of neutrals against the death of British husbands, brothers, and sons. The evil has been great and unpardonable, and untold suffering has been caused. Now it must be stopped by every means in the nation's power."

GERMANS PURSUE BEATEN RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

were driven beyond the Kamienka River. Our troops occupied Ostrowiec and Sandomierz.

NO DEFEAT, RUSSIANS SAY.

Liken Retirement Through Galicia to Joffre's Retreat to the Marne.

PETROGRAD, June 24.—The Russian retirement through Galicia, entailing the evacuation of Lemberg, is likened by Russian critics to General Joffre's retreat to the Marne in the first part of the war. They explain that such a successful retirement, keeping the army intact, is nowise equivalent to defeat. As General Joffre was not afraid to permit the Germans to approach near Paris, so the Russians claim not to be alarmed by the approach of the Austro-German forces to Russian territory.

The eeacuation of Lvmberg, it is felt here, can have no strategic importance other than the loss of a large populated centre. The firmness of the Russian stand on the River Tanew leads to the belief that the Russian army will soon reach its own border, where, upon being reinforced, it may prove the German elation over victory to have been premature. This belief is strengthened by the failure of the German Army to make material progress at other points along this front.

Thus far the German operations in the region of Lemberg have exerted no apparent effect on the situation along the Dniester River. At only one point on the entire length of this river, which for weeks marked the southeastern fighting front, have the Austro-Germans managed to establish themselves with any permanency on the right bank. Here in the region near Nizniow the Germans effectually crossed the river, but according to details learned today of a severe battle at this point, the Austro-Germans have been repulsed with heavy losses and compelled to sacrifice many strongly fortified positions. They still maintain, however, their position on the right bank of the river.

On the front extending from the Tanew to a line west of Rawa Ruska the Germans have been successfully held, and no weakness in the Russian position is in evidence here as a result of the Russian evacuation of Lemberg. Russian observers are optimistic regarding the early recapture of the Galician capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans entered Lemberg as they entered Przemysl, with unbelieving caution hours after the Russians had left.

The Germans have covered a couple of hundred miles and lost at least half a million men in an endeavor to bring the Russian main armies to decisive battle. Time is of the very essence of victory in this war, and the Germans have lost two of the best months of the year in vain efforts. The Russians, who dealt very much otherwise with the German attacks upon Warsaw, have presented to the mailed fist in Galicia something strongly resembling a down cushion heavily primed with bayonets. Every blow hurts the hand that strikes, but the cushion recovers its shape and the bayonets are still there ready for the next blow.

Moral and intellectual damages such as Russia might, in a once familiar and amusing phrase, complain of suffering now will always be easily repaired when the war is over, but Germany is suffering very heavy material damages day by day, and these can never be repaired.

A hundred miles away to the southeast of Lemberg the Russians are still hammering at the unfortunate Austrians on the Dniester. In the convolutions of the river at this most erratic part of its course a certain number of the enemy's forces still remain on the left bank, and fighting there is in progress. The next few weeks promise to be extremely interesting, from the point of view of military art, for the Russians have retained perfect freedom of manoeuvring. Moreover, every move which lengthens the enemy's communications brings the Russians within easy reach of their bases.

The Germans continue to put their full strength into the fighting line, but at fearful cost. They are compelled to bring ever more troops from the Franco-British front to fill the awful gaps. Among the German prisoners who have reached Kiev from the Tanew front are men who only a fortnight ago were fighting Russia's allies at Arras. Presumably the Germans keep the Western lines only by enormously increasing the mechanical appliances of war, aided by chemical methods and a large influx of second-class troops capable enough for mere defensive warfare, but inefficient in attack. Experts here estimate that seven-eighths of Germany's real fighting forces are now on the Russian fronts. Throughout this war no German units that once appeared against the Russians have ever fought afterward on any other front.

The present Russian methods of dealing with the determined German onslaught indicate certainly that Germany is compelled to keep every man she has on this front. In a coalition war like the present one this represents a weighty success for the Allies, the value of which will become increasingly plain every week that passes.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Although the buildings in Lemberg were left intact, the engineers effectively destroyed the roads behind the retiring Russians. The rear guard corps were brilliantly handled and gained invaluable time for delaying the Austro-Germans four miles northwest of Lemberg and also to the west and south of the city. The new Russian front, which was referred to in Wednesday's official communication as the point on which the Russians were retiring, is on Galician territory.

"The Retch says it thinks the Russian army accomplished everything that was possible with its available resources."

A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says that owing to the unimpaired fighting power of the Russian army the Austro-Germans will be unable to transfer troops either to the Warsaw or the western battle fronts.

"As yet," the correspondent adds, "the retirement from Lemberg has not affected the Dniester front, where modifications are likely to occur only if the Germans succeed in advancing eastward, thus threatening the Russian rear and flank. It is affirmed that the enemy has concentrated on the Russian front all the Austrian cavalry, some eleven divisions, and almost all the German cavalry, namely four divisions, but that their activity is not very marked."

PEACE NEARER, LUDWIG SAYS.

Bavarian King Urges German Peoples to Hold Out for Victory.

MUNICH, (via London,) June 24.—"I thank you for having come here to rejoice with me over the victorious advance of our armies and those of our ally," said King Ludwig in addressing a crowd, estimated to have aggregated 10,000, who went to the palace to serenade the monarch in honor of the fall of Lemberg.

"This victory," the King continued, "probably brings us nearer peace. But for a long time our watchword must be to have patience and hold out until the enemies east, west, and south are completely defeated.

"That we already have made so much progress is due in the first instance to our brave troops, who have gained victory upon victory. But we also owe it to the stay-at-homes, whose self-sacrificing labor has filled the places of the laborers called to the colors; to the manufacturing industry and our agriculture, which enables us, although encircled by foes, to meet from our own resources the requirements of the country and the army and to feed our people; and, finally, and not the least, to our laboring population, who, as in few other countries, have taken upon themselves the welfare of the whole people.

"But our watchword must continue to be to hold out. Many of you already have had to make heavy sacrifices in the loss of dear ones, and great sacrifices still are needed. May the thought comfort you that you made them in a great day for the great cause of our country, our empire, and our entire German people. Again I thank you and commend you to God."

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—"A great Lemberg demonstration took place today in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph in front of the Schoenbrunn Palace," says Reuter's Vienna correspondent. "When the Emporer appeared on the balcony, accompanied by Archduke Charles Francis, the heir to the throne, and his wife, the Archduchess Zita, who carried in her arms their eldest son, there was a wild outburst of cheering.

"After felicitations by the Burgomaster, Emperor Francis Joseph thanked the throng for their patriotism and expressed his conviction that the populace of Vienna would maintain the same loyalty and confidence 'until the dawn of victory and an honorable peace.'"

LEMBERG LITTLE DAMAGED.

Russians Fired Oil Tanks, Railroad Station, and Some Factories.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—Details of the taking of Lemberg, while still meagre, show that the Russian troops put up a strong resistance to the very last, and this in spite of the fact that their situation was hopeless.

Before the city fell the armies under General von Mackensen and Archduke Joseph Ferdinand had driven wedges deep into the northern section of the Russian line, even as far as Tanew, cutting this line into two detached parts. Under pressure from the north-West, and following especially an effective artillery bombardment by the army of General Boehm-Ermolli, the Archduke completed the disaster by breaking the Russian centre, which was supported on Lemberg. At the same time General von Mackensen pressed steadily on the soldiers of Emperor Nicholas, who were in full retreat along the line from Lemberg to Rawa Ruska. General Boehm-Ermolli assumed the pursuit of the enemy to the northeast and east of Lemberg.

As soon as the investment of Lemberg had been completed the Russians, threatened by the further advance of the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians, also began retreating from the angle in northern Galicia formed by the Rivers San and Vistula, a section of territory which lies to the northwest of Przemysl, as well as from the district around Kielce in Russian Poland, about 100 miles to the south of Warsaw.

The victorious troops of the Germanic allies received an ovation when they entered Lemberg. The city is described as having been little damaged, with the exception of a big fire in the western part, where the Russians ignited some petroleum and benzine tanks, the railroad station, and a number of adjoining factories. The city apparently had not been touched by the artillery fire of the Russians and the Austrians.

Captured officers declare that even until very recently the fall of Lemberg had not been regarded as a remote possibility by the Russians. The fortifications of the city had been modernized by them in every way.

The loss of Lemberg deprives the Russians of their last strong supporting point on Galician soil. The moral effect of the occupation also will be considerable. It is now being recalled in Berlin that three months ago Emperor Nicholas declared that the fall of Przemysl, in connection with the occupation of Lemberg, constituted an overpowering victory for the Slavs.

BERLIN, June 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"In political circles the fall of Lemberg is considered a crushing defeat, morally and politically, for pan-Slavism. Whether it will result in the breaking down of Russia's military operations is questionable. The Russians probably will attempt to concentrate fresh forces behind another line of defense further back.

"Lemberg suffered little damage. The only harm done by the Russians when they withdrew from the city was to set on fire large tanks containing naphtha and benzine.

"In Vienna the whole population turned out to celebrate the victory. The venerable Emperor was cheered loudly as he drove to the cathedral to attend a thanksgiving service. Later he received a delegation representing the nobility of Galicia, which extended congratulations.

"Reports from the front say that at noon on Monday Austrian troops solemnly entered Lemberg amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people, who gave the soldiers flowers and refreshments. The Russian General Staff reported officially that on that same day there was shell-fire in the direction of Lemberg.

"A message from Vienna says that Emperor Francis Joseph received the Spanish Ambassador, who delivered a cordial autograph letter from King Alfonso."

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH COL. HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

was driven away to the home of his host.

The President and Colonel House were left alone soon after their arrival at Auchincloss. They sat for a while in the shade of the broad veranda screened from the roadway by towering trees and shrubbery, apparently in earnest conversation. Presently they rose and went for a stroll, unattended, over the estate, the walk ending at a vine-covered pergola, where they entered and sat down.

Shortly before luncheon the President and Colonel House, their arms linked, took a walk over the country roads for a mile to the home of Harold Godwin, a personal friend of both, whose house was once occupied by William Cullen Bryant. The President was shown over the house, and then he walked back to Auchincloss. During the better part of their walk the President and Colonel House apparently were engaged in serious conversation.

After luncheon at Auchincloss the President played golf at the Piping Rock Club with Gordon Auchincloss, Colonel House's son-in-law. They went nine holes and the President won. Colonel House rode to the club with the President, but did not go on the course.

Just before starting for the club the President consented to pose for a small army of New York photographers. With Colonel House he sat in a small Summer house overlooking upper Hempstead Bay while the photographers snapped at him.

Colonel House plans to leave here Saturday for Beverly, Massachusetts, but said today that he did not expect to go to Cornish to see the President again.

The President left Roslyn at 7:18 o'clock last night and went to Trenton, N. J., where his special car was attached to the Federal Express, and he continued his journey to the Summer capital at Cornish, N. H. He expects to stay there until July 6.

President Wilson left his car for a moment at Trenton, stepped on a pair of scales on the station platform and found from his weight that he was in excellent physical condition. A crowd watched him with interest.

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ARTILLERY DUELS ON FRENCH FRONT

Relative Positions of Germans and Allies Remain Practically Unchanged.

ARRAS HOSPITAL SHELLED

Nurses and Sisters Killed—Germans Take a Lorette Trench, French Gain Near Metzeral.

LONDON, June 24.—For the last thirty-six hours the fighting on the western front has been chiefly a series of artillery engagements, with little resultant progress for either adversary. The French profess to have made slight gains in the Vosges near Metzeral, and the Germans to have taken a trench on the Lorette hills. Otherwise each side contents itself with recording the repulse of the other. Arras has been bombarded by the Germans, the Hospital of the Holy Sacrament suffering most.

The Paris night report follows:

In the region to the north of Arras there have been no infantry actions today. Our troops have organized themselves in the conquered positions. A lively cannonade occurred in the sector of Angres-Ecurie.

The enemy last night and today very violently bombarded Berry-au-Sac and the neighborhood of Sapigneul. This bombardment caused us only insignificant losses.

In the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse there is nothing to report except artillery actions.

In the Vosges, at Fontelle, a German attack was repulsed. The Germans have bombarded the outskirts of Metzeral and the ridges to the east of the village, where our progress has continued to a slight degree.

Following is the afternoon report of the French War Office:

In the region to the north of Arras last night passed relatively calmly, if we except the territory to the north of Souchez, where the cannonading never ceased. The enemy bombarded Arras, the hospital of the Holy Sacrament being particularly damaged. Some sisters and some of the nurses lost their lives.

In front of Dompierre, to the west of Peronne, the explosion of a German mine was followed by a violent bombardment of our trenches. An attack on the part of the enemy, executed by a not numerous force, was easily checked by us.

On the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne trench, there has been no change in the situation. We are maintaining our positions in a portion of the second German line.

In Lorraine, not far from Leintray, the enemy delivered a counter-attack. After a rather spirited engagement they were repulsed.

On the rest of the front last night passed quietly.

The number of prisoners made since June 14 in the region of the Fecht River now amounts to 25 officers, 53 under-officers and 638 men.

This official report of the western fighting was given out in Berlin today:

We drove the enemy out of a section of a trench on the eastern slope of the Lorette hills, which they captured recently. South of Souchez fighting continued with good results for our side. Our position in the Lorette hills south of Neuville was maintained after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting in the face of a strong attack begun during the night.

In the Meuse hills there were further fierce engagements. We took 150 French prisoners. The enemy suffered heavy losses in two unsuccessful attacks.

Operations against the hill at Bande-Sapt, which we captured yesterday, were repulsed. The number of prisoners was increased by fifty.

DEPUTY ASSAILS CABINET.

Accambray Criticises the War Minister for Defects in Munitions.

PARIS, June 24.—An animated debate occurred in the Chamber of Deputies today, when M. Accambray, in discussing the war appropriation, criticised the Ministry of War. He said that defects had been proved in shell making. Objections and protests from various parts of the Chamber interrupted M. Accambray, and the President reminded the speaker that he must stick to the question under discussion.

M. Accambray affirmed that the sanitary service of the army was responsible for the deaths of many soldiers. He regretted, he said, that the national resources were being extravagantly disbursed and deplored the lack of foresight displayed in preparing for adequate supplies and munitions. The Minister of War, he said, ought to possess technical training sufficient to fit him for general direction of the army's supply services.

Protests from the Right and the Centre frequently interrupted M. Accambray, while the Left, largely Socialist, applauded. The reeling among members evidently rising high, the stormiest debate in Parliament since the war began resulted.

M. Accambray affirmed that he did not wish to criticise the leadership of the army, but solely the Cabinet.

Premier Viviani admitted that the Government had made mistakes, but said that it was always willing to correct them when a way to do so was pointed out. His statement that "Not only members of committees, but every Deputy, has the right to come and go and to observe the entire military organization," was received with great applause.

"That is the very spirit of the Republic," cried M. Bedouce.

Premier Viviani continued, frequently interrupted by frantic applause, urging unity of action.

"The present hour," he said, "is no time for words of pessimism. France will go to the very end. The task will be hard, and it may be long, but we shall go through. We have a valiant army, admirable leaders, and the nation possesses patience and confidence incomparable. Let everyone be at his post, some to fight and some at home whose duty it is to pronounce no word of discouragement."

The members of the Chamber, who stood as they listened to the peroration, broke into uncontrollable applause and cheers as the Premier concluded, the Deputies pressing forward to congratulate him.

M. Accambray sought the floor again, despite vociferous protests, Deputies in all parts of the Chamber crying: "That's enough!" He finally succeeded in shouting the words:

"This Government is a shame!"

"Go and say that in Berlin," called out a voice from the gallery.

Great disorder followed, which the President of the Chamber calmed. The great majority of the Deputies obviously were in disagreement with M. Accambray, and the hostile interruptions continued until he finally sat down.

Premier Viviani then arose, and the House instantly became quiet. The Premier expressed his regret that M. Accambray had not interpellated the Government in the usual parliamentary manner.

FIRED THIRTY-SIX TONS OF SHOT INTO DUNKIRK

But Germans' Bombardment at 20-Mile Range Caused No Panic.

DUNKIRK, June 23, (via Paris, June 24.)—Thirty-six tons of explosives and metal were fired into Dunkirk yesterday from the German positions somewhere behind Dixmude. Several civilians were killed or wounded, and considerable material damage was done, but not a single shell reached the port or any other point of military importance. The impression on the inhabitants differed in no way from that made by preceding bombardments, and the first trains out of the city today carried no more than the usual number of travelers.

The first shell struck in the city at the break of dawn, and others followed at intervals of twenty-five minutes until 6:15 in the evening. They came without warning, for, though Dunkirk constantly hears the guns of the Allies along the Belgian front no sound comes from the monster weapon that hurls these sixteenth-inch shells from a spot more than twenty miles distant. The shriek of the shell gives no warning of the missile's coming, as the noise is heard only in the last 200 yards of flight, and almost simultaneously comes an explosion that makes the earth tremble.

Scarcely had the smoke of the first shell lifted when red-colored notices reading: "Refuge in case of alarm" began to appear on the fronts of buildings having cellars safe from the shell fire. Many people, hastily clad, hurried to these shelters. Still more ran in the direction of the explosion, hoping to aid the victims. Whenever one of these monster missiles fails, however, the work of rescuers is reduced to a minimum, as the destruction the shell works in the immediate vicinity is nearly complete. The streets were strewn in many places with broken plate glass, crushed paving stones and other debris before the work of clearing away began.

In the intervals of this fifteen-hour bombardment melancholy calm prevailed in the city. There was little excitement at any time, and no panic whatever. When the fire was over the streets resumed their ordinary war-time aspect, and among the throngs that went about their affairs in neither haste nor confusion street arabs swarmed about the stricken spots hunting fragments of shells to sell to passers-by. The electric current was cut off in the city, but gas could be burned as usual. Persons who had sought the cellar refuges came out before morning to the sound of violent cannonading from the Allies' front that had continued all night.

MOUNTAIN FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS

Bath Train a Luxury Provided for Russians in the Trenches.

CHILDREN FOLLOW SOLDIERS

Beg for Sugar, Cookies, and Coppers—Artillery Duel Viewed from a Distance.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

GREAT RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, May 19.—War on the flats I have seen in France and Belgium and a glimpse of it on the Rawka and Narew fronts in Poland. So much, therefore, was my pleasure increased in being allowed to look at the war in the mountains.

From Lemberg to the Carpathian Mountains the Hungarians had fought in retreat, and many cubic feet of earth had been displaced to protect them from their pursuers; but the Russians had pursued with skill, as lines of little one-man mounds dug by the Russian flankers testified.

When they reached the foothills the Austrians must have broken into rout or they must have been confident of a renewed offensive. The railroad up from Sambor runs through many tunnels and over many bridges, and the wagon road crosses the river frequently. Two of the railroad bridges are more than 300 feet high and a half mile long. Just one span of one of these has been destroyed. Not a single blast of dynamite was exploded in a railroad tunnel. I failed to notice from the plains to the mountain crests any point where the high road had been damaged.

The villages along the way are mostly ruins, but this is due to retreating and advancing artillery fire and to hand bombs, but not to deliberate destruction by either army. My voyage up the mountain road occurred on Sunday, which was agreeable, as it revealed the natives in their holiday clothing, resembling for all the world the chorus of some light opera.

Their relations with the soldiers were extremely cordial. Young girls chatted with the soldiers at the roadside, and wherever troop trains stopped I saw crowds of children gather to beg for sugar and cookies, which were plenty, and for coppers, which were scarce.

As I found it in France, so I found it in Galicia. The citizens who had been in the immediate theatre of war were ruined, but those near by were getting rich selling supplies to the soldiers.

Bath Train a Novelty.

As we zigzagged up the mountain road we came upon a novelty of this war, a bath train. In permanent positions bathrooms can be built in houses or bathtubs can be provided. In warm weather soldiers can bathe in rivers and in lakes; but for soldiers advancing and fighting in winter time baths are not easy to provide.

Whether from home instruction or military training, the Russian soldier is a most cleanly individual, but no man can keep clean in the firing trenches. Hence the bath train close behind the advance positions, to which the men are brought as often as practicable—five hundred men.

There are lice in all the armies of this war, and lice are believed to be the carriers of typhus. The Austrian Army is infected with typhus and the Russian armies in the Carpathians are constantly taking Austrian trenches and Austrian prisoners, hence the danger of a typhus epidemic is ever present.

To combat this the bath train is especially devised. The soldier is treated to a hot steam and then a shower bath and furnished with clean clothes. His own clothes are washed and disinfected and passed on to some other soldier of equal size. When sickness appears in any company this company is ordered on a special trip to the bath train.

We spent the night at a corps headquarters and the next day advanced to a division on the firing line.

In modern warfare even the corps commander is located well in the rear, the General of the division being the officer of highest rank to appear upon the firing line. I was fortunate in arriving just as the General of this particular division was starting out to look over a battlefield recently won from the enemy and to plan for the next steps of this unceasing advancing.

Mountain warfare is the only warfare these days where anything can be seen. Heights can be selected which, if not out of range, are at least out of the zone of artillery fire, and if an attack happens to be raging in the neighborhood, a good pair of field glasses will let the spectator in on the fight. This is just what the opposing armies were not doing the day I was at the front.

A mile away a Russian battery was planted to cover some strategic ground. The Austrians knew it was there and were firing upon it with shrapnel and other Russian batteries were firing to protect it. The horizon was fairly dotted with puffs of darkened smoke, but my neighborhood was in the sleepy quiet of a Spring noonday.

The modern gun is protected with an armored shield and the modern gunner is quick to build a shrapnel-proof home, so that while the Austrians have shelled this battery until more bullets than grass can be seen in the vicinity, its losses have not greatly exceeded one man a day.

Shell-Trap on Mountain Top.

Before us lay the most advanced Austrian position on the mountain whose top was almost perpendicular, making it impregnable to bayonet assault. But this very position, so secure against infantry, was a good mark for artillery. The Russians had extended their position to three sides of the hill. While we were there the incessant workers were building roads. Artillery would be brought at night, and the enfiladed fortress turned into a shell trap.

In the meantime all was peace in our vicinity and across the line. The enemies' positions ran in a zigzag shape, the nearest Austrian firing trench not 300 yards away. From there it ran to a sandy valley a good half mile off.

Trees and undergrowth had been removed except for an occasional lonely sentinel, whose range measured to the defending batteries would aid the gunners to fire against the Russian advance. The Austrian trenches were clearly visible through the glasses. They were of the covered type, built with loophopes for rifle fire and exceedingly strong against shrapnel and rifle fire.

Another half mile beyond lay the supporting trenches, and around these, lounging in full view, were groups of Austrian soldiers clearly visible in their blue-gray uniforms, so badly adapted to modern warfare.

Before the Austrian trenches were intricate wire entanglements, sturdily constructed on tree stumps and posts in the ground. In comparison to them the Russian entanglements appeared flimsy. There was no firing going on, so I stepped out of the trench and walked to the wires. Just as I thought—not built to keep the enemy out, but to let our own men through, while making the hostile officers think we were on the defensive!

As everything remained quiet I sent for Thompson and the moving picture machine and took pictures of the Russian trenches from the front.

I hardly expected we would be suffered to remain there long, as the camera might be mistaken for a machine gun or a range finder, or some new and mysterious engine of war, but not a single shot was fired in our direction.

The lens of the cinema described a complete circle, recording, I believe, the first panorama of a battlefield taken from between the hostile lines.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

LETS DR. DERNBURG GO UNMOLESTED ON SHIP

Great Britain Releases Norwegian Vessel Detained Temporarily at Kirkwall.

LONDON, June 24.—Unknown to the British public, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, whose propaganda in favor of Germany while he was on a visit to the United States created much comment, spent last night aboard the Norwegian steamship Bergensfjord in the harbor of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

Dr. Dernburg tonight, however, is proceeding to Sweden on his way to Germany aboard the Bergensfjord, which was detained at Kirkwall yesterday, presumably on suspicion that she carried contraband. The ship was released this afternoon.

The news that the Bergensfjord had been taken into Kirkwall did not become known until this afternoon when the release of the vessel was announced. The predicament of Dr. Dernburg in being forced to spend the night in a Scotch port is considered here as amusing. He was in no danger of being stopped by the British officials in view of the promise to give him free passage. He did not leave the steamship while the examination of her cargo was being made.

Berlin, through Swedish advices, learned of the detention of the Bergensfjord last night.

CALL TO WORKMEN HEARD OVER BRITAIN

Nearly 200 Industrial Recruiting Stations Opened in Test of Voluntary System.

APPEALS SENT BROADCAST

Press, Posters, and Bills Urge Skilled Workers to Join Munitions Force at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—"England expects every workman to do his duty," is the new rendering of Nelson's Trafalgar signal which is being flagged throughout the country today. Lloyd George has issued an appeal to organized labor to come forward within the next seven days in a last supreme effort on behalf of the voluntary system, and if it fails nothing remains but compulsion.

When the Minister of Munitions took up the problem wherein the ordnance department of the War Office had failed, he speedily realized that a complete revolution in methods was essential. No half measures could succeed; the whole country had to be put on a new basis. The national organization seeking the fruits of peace had to be transformed into a national organization for the purposes of war. Only Lloyd George's confidence in the individual patriotism of his countrymen of all classes made him set his face against the arguments for compulsion. He believes the workingmen of Great Britain now sufficiently understand the character of the struggle wherein the country is engaged and will respond to the call made upon them to work as willingly as their mates who joined Kitchener's armies answered the call to fight.

The appeal is being put before them by advertisements in newspapers, by speeches from labor leaders, and by meetings throughout the country. A new workmen's army is being recruited just as Kitchener's army was, and only seven days are given to gather together what may be termed a mobile army of industry. It is estimated that a quarter of a million men well equipped for the purposes required are available outside the ranks of those already engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Nearly 200 industrial recruiting offices throughout the country opened at 6 o'clock last night, and, judging by reports already to hand, the voluntary system seems again likely to justify itself.

"To British Worken: Your skill is needed," runs one advertisement. "There are thousands of skilled men who burning to do something for King and country. By becoming a war munitions volunteer each of them can do his bit for his homeland. Get into a factory and supply the firing line."

Posters and small bills with both an artistic and literary "punch" are being prepared and sent out for distribution. Newspapers with special working class clientele are making direct appeals to their readers.

"Who can save the situation?" asks The Star. "The workingmen of this country, the workingmen of London. It is to the workingmen of London that The Star appeals today. Trade unions do not want compulsion. They have said to Lloyd George, 'Give us seven days to get the men.' Seven days—there is not a moment to lose. Every skilled man who is not working on Government work is wanted at once. Don't ask questions; trust your union to take care of your wages and your allowances. Your country needs you, and it will see you are fairly treated by your employer.

"Remember that the lives of your pals at the front depend on your strong right arm. Do not grudge your last ounce of energy. Scrap unwritten as well as written rules which limit output. If you are on piecework do not be afraid that your employer will be allowed to reduce your wages if you earn too much. Lloyd George pledges the honor of the country to see fair play for you. It is up to you to save your country."

"We are confident that in a week from now," says The Westminster Gazette, "the leaders of organized labor will be able to report they have done what they have undertaken to do, and will do more if the Government asks for more."

Speaking of Saks

Summer Suits for Men at $17.50, $20 and $23

Do you know why automobiles are getting cheaper?

¶ Automobiles are becoming cheaper because the manufacturer is coming to realize that increased business lies in the direction of giving the customer more for his money.

¶ Personally, we have always worked on the basis that the bigger the value the bigger the volume, and Saks suits at $17.50, $20 and $23 this season are palpably better than ever before.

¶ We have enlarged our facilities for producing suits at these popular prices, and we have also materially improved the quality and character of the garments themselves.

¶ The fabrics in these suits are such as most houses reserve for higher prices, and the models exhibit exclusive touches which you will seek in vain in other garments at the same figures.

¶ Skeletonized and half lined styles, with any number of alternatives in the treatment of collar, cuff and lapel—and a variety of selection in which a man simply can't miss finding what he wants!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Specialists in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street
Specialists in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

Beginning today and continuing tomorrow a

Sale of 2,000 Men's Silk Shirts at $4.85

Our regular stock price is $7.50

The word SILK may be appropriately put in capitals, for these are all pure SILK Shirts; crepe de Chine, peau de crepe Shirts, that are tub proof

They are not of a fabric closely resembling silk, nor silk mixed with anything else. Not a thread, even the stitching, is other than *pure silk*.

So much for quality. In workmanship they are in every sense worthy of the fine fabrics. They are tailored by expert workmen, and finished with that fine care that only a high grade organization bestows upon its product.

PATTERNS, mostly exclusive, both unusual and very neat and rich. COLORINGS, blues, black-and-white, gray and lavender. SIZES, 14 to 18 in all sleeve lengths.

Also 2,300 Pure Silk Shirts at $2.85

Surpassing in assortment of patterns and weaves any previous offering of the season

In quality and workmanship on a par with the Sale at the same price so successfully conducted a month ago. Practically every color. Sizes 14 to 18 in all sleeve lengths.

Men's Finest Straw Hats at $1.95

regularly $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00

The sample line used in the showrooms of the various agencies and home offices of the famous makers, Messrs. Balch, Price & Co. of Brooklyn

The lowest price Hat made by this house is $3.00.

The very best split straws, Sennits, Milans and Mackinaws. All the best styles of the season. All perfect. GREAT VALUES.

LORIVANA (Monopole Size) 3-for-25 cents

We can't afford to advertise a cigar until by long test we prove it's something the public wants—this is one.

Hundreds of thousands of our customers pick it first among our fine domestic brands. They find its Havana aroma tonic—just mild enough to be as free from heart flutters as a man in sound health.

That there was room for such a cigar is proved by our constantly increasing sales.

By the box of 50, $4.00.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

E. Greenfield Sons Co., Brooklyn, Candy Mfrs.
H. O. Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner stands responsible to owner and architect from inception to completion of the building—and afterwards.

He has executed 496 contracts in 12 years — over $30,000,000 well invested.

TURNER
Construction Company

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Separate Shop for Men

Close During June—Daily 5 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

TO-DAY—at Special Prices

Men's Unlined Suits

With Silk Lined Sleeves

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two or three button soft roll front models of overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge.

17.50 *Regular Price $24.50*

Men's Silk Lined Suits

Half Lined with Silk, Including Sleeves

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

New three and four button models, in checked overplaids, hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, shepherd checks, pencil or chalked striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, soft roll front, natural shoulders, hand tailored; vest with silk back.

20.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Unlined Suits

Also Half Mohair Lined, Sleeves Silk Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Hand tailored Suits, unlined or half mohair lined, in two or three button models, of the newest hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders.

22.50 *Regular Price $32.50*

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Hand Tailored

Of white English flannel; also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

TO-DAY—at Special Prices

Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck. *Regular Price $4.00* 2.75

Imported Madras Shirts

In bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs. *Regular Price $2.00* 1.55

Extraordinary Offering

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox

Extra quality pure thread silk, in black or navy blue; double lisle heel and Nu toe guard.

Heretofore $1.00 .55 3 pair for $1.50

HOW WE DO IT

Owners themselves have often wondered at the speed with which our organization works, yet really there is no mystery about it.

It is simply that, years ago, we recognized that economy of time was absolutely essential to economy of cost, and that too much money was being sunk in lost rentals.

We therefore set out to supplement our record for fine work with a record for fast work, and we have done it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

LAYS ALLIES' DELAY TO BRITISH CENSOR

People Do Not Realize the Danger of the Situation, Says Mrs. Philip Snowden.

MUNITION OUTLOOK BETTER

Suffrage Leader Opposes Women Bearing Arms—Delegate to Peace Meeting at San Francisco.

According to Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the senior Member of Parliament for Blackburn, who arrived from Liverpool yesterday in the White Star liner Adriatic, the British Government is to blame for the lack of high explosives and the general unpreparedness of the country for a big war.

Mrs. Snowden is Vice President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, which numbers 60,000 members, and is on her way to San Francisco to attend the International Women's Peace Conference to be held at the exposition from July 4 to 7.

Regarding the war, Mrs. Snowden said: "The delay in making the advance in France and Belgium is the fault of the Government in not allowing the people to know what is going on and treating them as children, or idiots. The losses have been minimized and the victories have been magnified by the officials. It would have been better for England if publicity had been allowed. The English people do not realize the dangers of the situation.

"The shortage of ammunition was caused by the mistake in the early days of the war made by the Government in sending the skilled labor to the front and leaving the unskilled labor in England to fill the places in the workshops. Lloyd George is the big figure in England today and is rousing the country. The money labor is earning today permits the men to drink more. The skilled labor is being sent back from the war zone in France, and the outlook for the manufacture of high explosives and ammunition is much better."

When asked about the reports of women drilling in England, Mrs. Snowden said: "I do not believe that women should bear arms. Their place is at home in time of war. Women look better with babies in their arms instead of rifles."

Another passenger on the Adriatic was Wade Chance, a London financier, who said that he had visited the trenches at Senlis and also the battlefields of the Marne and Mons. He appeared to be very pessimistic regarding the war outlook for the Allies, and said that a second battle of Mons will be fought in July or August, when the Germans are ready to make another drive on Paris. America ought to wake up, for its own protection, he said.

Charles E. Bray, Assistant General Manager of the Orpheum Circuit, back from a business trip of six weeks in France, England and Germany, said that unless something vital happened in favor of the Allies very quickly Germany would not be defeated for another year. Englishmen told him in London that they were preparing to lick Germany, but did not know just when it was going to be done.

Mr. Bray said he asked one of the German staff officers who came to Berlin from near Arras, what he thought of the fighting qualities of the Allies, and the German replied that the worst foes they had to fight against were the Canadians, who were stubborn, had plenty of nerve and dash, and could only be stopped by death. Mr. Bray said that the recruiting in England was not proceeding very briskly when he left London, although there was no lack of advertising by the War Department.

Aaron Watson, a well-known English journalist, on his way to the San Francisco Exposition for The Westminster Gazette and The London Times, said that the delay in getting ammunition was not altogether due to the drinking habits of the working classes, but to the lack of system in the War Department. There is a shortage of rifles as well as ammunition for the big guns, he said, but it would be remedied row very shortly under the new working bill put forward by Lloyd George.

Isaac Lehmann, a commission merchant of 24 Stone Street, who had been spending a month in France, said that Kitchener's city, as it is called, which is being erected on the coast near Boulogne, is a wonderful place. There are hundreds of tents and portable houses put up in rows which are occupied by the troops landed from transports at Boulogne every day.

G. Bishirgian, an Armenian merchant from London, who is well acquainted with the Gallipoli peninsula, said it was the most difficult ground imaginable to fight over, and it would cost the Allies 1,000,000 men to force the Dardanelles.

Slade Trial Begins Today.

Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for David and Maxwell Slade, the lawyers who represented Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise action against James W. Osborne, and for Albert J. McCullough, a private detective they employed, announced last night that he would be ready to appear in the Federal District Court for their trial today. The trial has been postponed from day to day by Judge Russell because Mr. Littleton was engaged with the Pell suit against the Long Island Railroad. The three defendants are charged with conspiracy to defeat justice.

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TODAY
for insertion in the
WANT SECTION
of
The Sunday New York Times

Want advertisements to be classified in this section must be received in The Times Annex
BEFORE
Eight o'Clock
SATURDAY NIGHT.

SAYS BRITISH HID DARDANELLES LOSS

Frankfurter Zeitung Reports Two Cruisers Torpedoed There.

GERMAN SUBMARINES ACTIVE

Flotilla Said to Have Hunted the Allied Ships and Attacked Them in Harbor.

The torpedoing by German submarines in the Dardanelles of two English cruisers that have not been mentioned as lost by the British Admiralty or in any official Turkish war reports that have been transmitted to this country by cable via London is announced in late issues of German newspapers received here yesterday. These German papers make additional allegations concerning the operations of the German submarines in the Dardanelles, whither, it would appear from these accounts, an entire flotilla and not merely a single German submarine had been dispatched.

The story of the sinking of the English ships was first published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 4 as a special dispatch from Constantinople, which read:

"After a pause of several days, two more deeds of German submarines are now recorded in the Dardanelles. On May 31 a German submarine sank an English auxiliary cruiser of 12,000 tons near the Island of Strati. Of its crew of 800 men, 120 were saved by the English steamer Spy and brought to the Bight of Mudros.

"On June 2 a submarine torpedoed an English cruiser (Schiffskreuzer) near Tenedos. More detailed data are at present unavailable about the fate of this ship."

This report was republished by other German newspapers, but lacked any official corroboration until June 6, when the Turkish General Staff mentioned naval losses of the Allies in the Dardanelles in its official report, though in a very indefinite fashion. The version of this report that reached this country via London contained no mention of these losses, but merely stated that the Turks asserted that they had inflicted heavy losses on the allied land forces. The official Turkish report of June 5 as published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 6, read:

"On May 30 a German submarine in the night torpedoed and sank an enemy vessel in the vicinity of the Island of Stratos, south of Lemnos. It could not be ascertained of what type the sunken ship was. In the night of June 3 to June 4, a French mine sweeper sank between the islands of Kuesten and Herkim as the result of an explosion. Its wreckage was tossed up on the coast of Smyrna."

Commenting on the sinking of warships of the Allies in the Dardanelles, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The number of victims of our submarines in the Dardanelles is growing fast, and the German torpedoes are proving themselves also in the Turkish waters an uncanny danger of the fleet of our enemies. No sooner had they somewhat forgot the loss of the Léon Gambetta, the second great French warship—the flagship Courbet, it will be recalled, was the first—which was sunk in the Strait of Otranto by an Austro-Hungarian submarine, and no sooner had they somewhat recovered from the disillusionment of the unsuccessful undertaking against the Dardanelles which cost our foes at least four ships of the line, (the Irresistible, Ocean, Bouvet, and Gaulois,) aside from the other heavy losses by land and sea, than there appeared a new and worse evil—the danger of torpedoes.

"First a Turkish torpedo boat crept with amazing boldness and skill at night through the narrow mine-locked entrance to the Dardanelles, making its way to the enemy, and sank the English Goliath. Then appeared the German submarines, well known in all parts of the hostile world. They sank the Russian ship of the line, Panteleimon, in front of the Bosporus; another sank the Triumph in the Gulf of Saros, and two days later, on May 27, the Majestic was torn to pieces by a German torpedo at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, near Sedd-el-Bahr, while on the same day a ship of the line of the Agamemnon type was badly damaged.

"In London and Paris they declared that this, to be sure, was a serious danger, but that means would certainly be found to meet it, just as had been done in the North Sea. In fact, they did adopt the same war trick; the fleet of the Allies withdrew and anchored among the Aegean Islands in the protection of the harbors. But there was a counterstroke for this also. The German ships sailed over and hunted up the enemy in his hiding places. The big English auxiliary cruiser that was destroyed on May 31 was attacked and destroyed at the Island of Strati, (Evstratios, southeast of Lemnos,) about 120 kilometers from the point of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the big battle cruiser that was struck and doubtless, according to previous experiences of the effects of German torpedoes, very gravely damaged, was picked out of the line of the foes by the small German submarine out there near Tenedos.

"These are matters that must furnish our enemies with serious food for thought, mighty losses in material and crews; and in this unprecedented liveliness of the German submarines there is a strong protection for our Turkish allies and a direct menace to all who cruise about in the Dardanelles or will cruise there, be they Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Italians."

In its issue of June 5, the Frankfurter Zeitung, under the caption "A Parade of Submarines in the Bosporus," published the following special dispatch from Constantinople:

"A part of the flotilla of German submarines sent to the Mediterranean arrived early today in the Bosporus. The German submarines parade in front of the Imperial Palace of Dolmabagtsche. The populace gave a hearty ovation to the submarines which have performed such splendid deeds in the Dardanelles in so short a time."

ALLIES' 500-YARD GAIN AT THE DARDANELLES

Paris Reports Successes Near the Entrance in the First Week of June.

PARIS, June 24.—An official note made public in Paris today gives details of land operations on the north side of the Dardanelles between June 1 and June 8, and recites that as a result of attacks by the French and the British a gain of from 150 to 500 yards along a front of over a mile was made. British troops took over 500 prisoners.

The text of the communication follows:

"Our offensive movement during the last two weeks of the month of May had been gradual, the line moving forward in small sections and making its way from one vantage point to the next point of support.

"But on June 4 the whole line was ordered to attack. The idea was to keep the enemy occupied at all points simultaneously, thus preventing him from bringing up reserves at any one point, and at the same time giving our men further opportunity to organize the positions already captured by them.

"At about 11 o'clock in the morning the bombardment of the enemy positions was begun. Owing to a long period of dry weather huge clouds of dust were thrown up by the shells and were blown back to our lines by a north wind, a condition which made our firing difficult. The enemy made only an occasional reply to the hail of our seventy-five guns. Toward noon our aeroplanes reported that all of the enemy's batteries had been silenced. Our infantry, at a given signal, rushed from the trenches and from the cliffs which dominate the strait in the direction of the deep ravine at Kereves Dere.

"The French charged simultaneously with the British against the Turkish positions situated in front of Kereves Dere. The first line was soon taken, as was also a Turkish position which, with the ditches surrounding it, was heavily fortified by barbed wire entanglements. We called this fort 'Harrison.'

"The result of our attacks gave us an advance ranging from 150 to 500 yards along a lateral front of two kilometres (about a mile and a quarter.) British troops took 500 prisoners, including ten officers and seven German marines who had formerly belonged to the German warships, Goeben and Breslau, vessels which since the war began have been under the Turkish flag."

INCINERATION OF DEAD FRENCH POLITICAL ISSUE

Opposition of Catholics Threatens a Breaking of the Party Truce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—The Catholic newspapers, especially the Gaulois and the Echo de Paris, attack the proposed incineration of unidentified dead on the battlefield. The fact that the rest of the press does not refer to the subject beyond giving a brief description of recent experiments, indicates that the Catholic party is trying to distract public attention from the Pope's interview in the Liberté, which has aroused general indignation.

The mass of the French people realize fully the importance of the speedy disposition of corpses, especially in Summer, but the Gaulois in a column article entitled "Let Us Not Be Burners of the Dead," says:

"Incineration is a violent, brutal proceeding. The body belongs to nature and ought to be allowed to decompose in Nature's fashion. Incineration is the most heartless violation of the tomb."

In the Echo de Paris General Cherfils advocates a monster petition throughout France, through the intermediary of parish priests and religious institutions. If his proposition is well supported, the question will become important politically, as the Catholics form an influential political party, temporarily in the minority, opposed to the Government on internal questions.

Socialist newspapers are already expressing impatience at the alleged attempts of the Clericals to exploit politically the new religious spirit produced, especially among women and the wounded, by the war.

The question of incineration may cause a serious rift in the "union sacrée," or truce of parties, which followed the declaration of war.

SAY KAISERIN FAINTED AT DYING MAN'S WORDS

Wished Emperor and Sons Might Suffer His Agonies, According to Russian Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Novoe Vremya correspondent at Warsaw says the German Empress visited the officers' hospital at Posen recently and was carried out in a fainting condition in consequence of a reply of one of the officers to her attempts at consolation.

The officer, all four of whose limbs had been amputated while his body was covered with shrapnel wounds, lay very near death. When the Empress reached his bedside and asked if he had any wishes to express the German is reported to have said: "I wish Emperor Wilhelm and his children may suffer what I have suffered."

The Bourse Gazette's Warsaw correspondent relates that universal horror has been aroused among the Red Cross nurses by charges made by one of them of indescribable ill-treatment by German officers. The nurses have now taken the precaution of supplying themselves with quick poison for immediate use if they should be unhappy enough to fall into German hands. The Austrians, it is reported, are shooting out of hand all clergy found by them during their advance in Galicia on a general charge of treason.

UPROAR IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

Socialists Opposed to Annexation Plans of War Party.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam gives the following excerpt from a speech made in the House of Deputies of the Prussian Diet by Herr Braun, a Socialist member:

"It would be a calamity for Germany to carry out the annexation ideas recommended by certain interested groups. Such a policy is rejected by the Socialist Party. The German people want no conquest, but peace without humiliation or violence."

The sitting of the Diet was subjected to much disturbance on the part of the Socialists, the correspondent adds. Herr Delbrueck, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, declared that the sacrifices of war could only be successful if the differing parties refrained from casting reproaches on each other as Herr Braun had done. A fresh commotion began among the Socialists, and Herr Delbrueck protested that they ought to hear him as patiently as the house had heard Herr Braun. The uproar continued, however.

The sitting closed after a speech by the President of the Chamber, who said:

"The events in the southern theatre of the war justify the calmness with which we took the Italian declaration of war. The Russian colossus, as far as its main force is concerned, may be regarded as almost broken. It will be incapable for the time being of a strong offensive.

"On the western front a third offensive has collapsed on the granite wall of our brave troops. We did not deserve naval war in the form which England has forced upon us, but we must go through with it inexorably until England alters her form of warfare and renounces her unjust claim to exclusive domination of the sea in favor of full equality for all seafaring peoples.

"We ought to regard the developments on all the fronts with complete confidence. What we have proved during the last months in military, economical, financial, and especially moral force should be to us a strong guarantee that God will give us victory."

THE NECHES SEIZED AGAIN.

American Steamer Now Said to Have German Goods Aboard.

LONDON, June 24.—The American steamer Neches has been seized in the Downs and ordered to proceed to London to discharge her general cargo, which is to be thrown into prize court. The contention of the British Government that the cargo came from a country hostile to Great Britain is denied by the shippers.

The cargo was loaded at Rotterdam and the steamer was on her way to New York, when she was seized. The shippers maintain that the cargo is of Belgian origin.

The Danish steamship Nordhavet, which left Baltimore on May 28 for Copenhagen, and which put into Grimsby on June 22 for examination, has been released by the British authorities, the innocence of her cargo having been established.

The American oil tank steamship Pioneer, which sailed from New York on June 3 for Copenhagen, and the Scandinavian liner Oscar II., which left New York on June 10 for Christiania and Copenhagen, have been taken into Kirkwall for examination.

The five Swedish steamers seized in the Baltic Sea on Tuesday by German warships are said to have been the Bergslagen, Mimosa, Fram, Otis, and Kipple.

SEVEN FISHING BOATS SUNK.

Submarine Destroys Whole Fleet of Drifters Off Scotland.

LONDON, June 24.—Seven fishing vessels known as drifters have been sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Scotland. Most of the crews of the fishing boats were saved.

The crews of two of the boats were taken aboard the American steamship Llama, which reported that the drifters were sunk last night at a point east of the Skerries.

BRYAN TALKS PEACE TO BIG AUDIENCE

Continued from Page 1.

in high good humor. Then he went on to say that if you wanted to have your speech printed in a newspaper you had to have it written out and give it to them in advance. He said he had taken enough trouble to comply with this rule, and, though the newspapers did not keep faith with the people, he would keep faith with them by reading his prepared speech. He said that what he would read was only a synopsis and that he would promise to throw his paper aside after he had finished reading it and expand what he had said:

MR. BRYAN'S PREPARED SPEECH.

In his prepared speech Mr. Bryan said:

Will the people support the President in case of war between this country and any other country? Yes, a thousand times yes, but whether or not we should engage in war is a question which is still open for discussion.

If war comes, all will stand as one man behind the Government, but until Congress declares war each citizen is at liberty to express his opinion as to whether or not there should be war. Not only is the citizen at liberty to express his opinion on this subject, but, in view of the efforts of a portion of the press to force the country into war, it is his duty to enter his protest now; he cannot afford to risk the happening of some unexpected event which might make resistance to the war sentiment more difficult.

Shall the nation's honor be maintained? Yes, a thousand times yes. There is no division among the American people on this subject, but what does national honor require? All agree that the honorable course should be followed, but what definition of honor shall we accept? The old blood-stained definition which the jingoes recommend, or a definition in harmony with the spirit of the age and the aspirations of our people?

Upon this question every citizen has a right to speak, and a citizen ought to speak now, before a false standard of national honor is set up. Our national ideals determine what is honorable, and these ideals are illustrated by our efforts to promote universal peace—they grow more pacific as our humanitarian work increases at home and abroad.

National honor is a sentiment, it is true, but sentiment is one of the greatest factors in human progress—it is the inertia of the social world, in the sense that it tends to keep at rest that which is at rest, but is also the momentum of the social world, in that it tends to keep in motion that which is moving. Every reform has to overcome existing sentiment, but when the reform is once established the new sentiment which it creates becomes a compelling force and operates against a change.

This struggle has been going on from the beginning, with constant victories for reforms, and for reforms, too, that do not turn backward.

Woman's Place in the World.

It was once the custom in India to compel the widow to join her husband in death—to ascend the funeral pyre and give her body to the flames. Public sentiment supported the custom and no one dared to defy it. But that custom is no more; a reform has come, and now sentiment supports the reform. The world has taken a step in advance, and it has been found that society can make better use of widows than to burn them.

It is still the custom in some Oriental countries to conceal her face with a veil, and the custom has the support of public sentiment. In Christian nations, however, woman has the benefit of society and society has the inspiration of woman's presence and co-operation, and public sentiment demands and defends this larger liberty.

The education of woman has had to make its way—at first slowly—against a public sentiment based upon the fear, honestly entertained, that education would unfit her for her work. In many parts of the world the existence of this fear, which seems to us so unreasonable, is proven by the fact that women are still far behind men in the percentage of literacy, but a change is taking place; everywhere girls are entering the schools.

In the United States woman has taken her rightful place by the side of man. In our high schools fully 50 per cent.—if not more—of our graduates are girls, and those who are entering the colleges and universities are justifying the argument which opened these institutions to them. A new sentiment has been created, and no one would go back to the old system.

The Rights of Those Who Toil.

Another change in sentiment, another great reform, deserves attention here—it is the change in the world's attitude toward those who toil. One of the darkest pages of history is that which records the wrong done to the producers of the world. The rose, blooming in beauty and smiling at the sun, would it—if it had a voice—speak contemptuously of the roots of the bush because they grow there in darkness and come into contact with the soil? And yet until recent years those who wore fine raiment and fared sumptuously have, as a rule, seemed to entertain a feeling of indifference toward those who made the raiment and supplied the table.

A change is noticeable everywhere; in no respect is the superiority of our civilization more marked than in the consideration shown for the producers of wealth in the United States. Occasionally we find in this country a worthless man, a person who thinks that it is more respectable to spend in idleness the money which some one else has earned than to earn his own living, and public sentiment so universally condemns him that it is hard for us to understand the change that has been gradually taking place since the new standard was set up: "Let him that would be chiefest among you be the servant of all." Who would turn back to the old system?

Sentiment versus Brute Force.

Duelling was at one time common in the United States. The custom was so thoroughly supported by current opinion that Alexander Hamilton, though he himself disapproved of the practice, felt that it was necessary for him to risk his life, for fear that a refusal to fight would destroy his usefulness in public life—he so stated in a note written just before he left home for the fatal encounter. The sentiment then dominant would hav branded him as a coward.

Behold the change that has taken place in a century! Today every State in the Union has a statute against duelling, and public sentiment now supports the man who declines a challenge instead of the man who sends it.

Why this change? Because brute force is giving away before the superior influence of the mind and the heart. This has been accomplished by those who have taken their stand on the side of intelligence and morality. It has been a struggle—all progress is the result of struggle—but truth always triumphs at last, because the heart of man responds to nothing else so surely and holds to nothing else so steadfastly.

In the matter of war, we have made less progress than along some other line. Partly because a few profit largely by war; partly because race and national hatreds have blinded many to the truth; and partly because international rivalries have been a pretext for preparations which themselves provoke war.

The Deadly Implements of War.

Examine the modern implements of destruction—rifles that kill at 4,400 yards; fifteen-inch guns that hurl projectiles fifteen miles; shells, each warranted to burst into more than 100 pieces; aeroplanes that drop bombs on unsuspecting cities; death-dealing torpedoes that infest the seas, and poisonous gases that suffocate on land—these are some of the weapons which men are manufacturing to use against each other.

This is war as we now have it, and yet those of our countrymen who see in force the only arbitrator of international disputes, revel in the daily account of carnage and, in the name of patriotism and national honor, call upon this nation to prepare itself to enter the contest.

Those men do no speak the mind or the conscience of the masses—they define national honor in terms that are becoming obsolete. They do not represent either the interests or the purposes of the American people.

I appeal to you to make your views known to the President, that he may be strengthened against the insolent clamor of those who ridicule peaceful methods and, as if infuriated by the scent of blood, are bellowing for war. I appeal to you to cast your influence, not in favor of either side, but in favor of peace for the United States and against war with any of the belligerent nations. None of them desire war with us—if they injure us it is not because they want to do so, but because, like two men engaged in a street fight they are too angry to give proper consideration to the rights of bystanders. The people of the United States are calm; they can afford to be patient. Theirs is the national honor of a peace-loving nation, not the false pride of the bully or the braggart. As friends, when they differ, postpone the settlement of their controversy until they can consider without feeling the points in dispute, so this nation can without dishonor refer its disputes to an international commission, if diplomatic efforts fail, reserving, as our treaties do, the right of independent action when passions have cooled and when questions of fact have been separated from questions involving international rights.

This policy contemplated no surrender of real rights; it is a policy worthy of the greatest republic of history. Our nation need not be ashamed to follow the wise advice given 3,000 years ago—"he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth himself than he that taketh a city."

When, in 1902, the Stars and Stripes were hauled down on Morro Castle that the Cuban flag might be raised over the new republic the Cubans, having learned to love our flag, caught it up that its folds might not touch the ground. Inspiring spectacle and prophecy of the future! If others desire our flag feared, let us prefer that it shall be loved. If others would have the world tremble in awe at sight of it, let us pray that the plain people everywhere may turn their faces toward it and thank God that it is the emblem of justice and the hope of peace. I desire that my country shall maintain the national honor which such a flag represents.

3,000 Miles From War Zone.

In reading his prepared speech Mr. Bryan lost the advantage of his oratorical power and got little enthusiasm from his audience conpared with that which greeted his extempore talk. After he had finished reading the manuscript, Mr. Bryan with a sigh of relief started off in his old style and soon had the audience cheering, stamping, and applauding. One passage, however, only met with a faint murmur, although Mr. Bryan paused at the end of it for an expected demonstration. The passage was this:

"Let me congratulate you that you live in this country, where peace prevails. Let me congratulate you that 3,000 miles of ocean roll between you and the blood-stained battlefields of the belligerent nations."

For the first time since he left the Cabinet Mr. Bryan took up the question whether Germany would be expected, under the plan of the Bryan peace treaties, to give up submarine warfare during the year of investigation which that plan calls for.

"What will happen while the discussions are going on?" he said. "If those who have opposed the peace treaties will take the trouble to inform themselves about those treaties, they would not be a long time in finding out.

"We can tell Germany that, while the investigation is going on, we are sure that they will not create any more embarrassments like the one that is being investigated.

"Further than that, we will do our part by not letting any Americans create embarrassments by taking steps which will place the peace of their country in danger.

"The question is not the mechanical right of an American to travel where he pleases. The question is why any American who loves his country should drag it into danger.

"If any American, without any risk of his own, suffers and has his rights invaded, I stand for the protection of his rights. But the obligations, as I understand them, between a nation and its citizens are reciprocal, and if it is the duty of the son of a widowed mother to die for his country if it is in danger, it is likewise the duty of the man who wants to go abroad to take the safest way."

"Million Men Under Arms" Again.

After Mr. Bryan had read a little way in his prepared speech he dropped his manuscript long enough to repeat his assertion, first made many months ago:

"If the President needs a million men, should the country ever be in danger, he could issue the call at sunrise and the sun would go down on a million men in arms, and the line would stretch to every State in the United States." He added to this: "But the million men who will do their duty, if the country needs them, have a right to say whether the country should go to war."

He spoke of Great Britain's voting a credit of $5,000,000,000 as illustrating the cost of war in money, and gave other figures of the cost so far in human life. He continued:

"And yet there are some Americans who will tell you that you ought to enter the war."

A voice in the second gallery rang out very loudly from the other side of the building:

"We'll be there yet!"

There was a storm of hisses and groans, mixed with cries of "Put him out!" Mr. Bryan held up both his hands in a gesture commanding silence. The man who had shouted was not molested and the speaker continued.

The meeting adopted a long resolution. Its main points were that Americans wanted peace with all the world; that they demanded strict neutrality, not only of profession but of practice; that they denounced war propaganda carried on here by those who see money in war; that the meeting denounced the "treasonable activities" of a large section of the press, which it said had been trying to drag the country to the brink of war; that in dealing with Great Britain and Germany the United States should be firm on the rights of neutral ships; that it should insist on protection and respect for the lives of Americans; that the citizens should refrain from "reckless adventures" tending to embroil the country in war; that no citizen had the right to "offer his body as a shield" by sailing on a vessel containing munitions of war, and that the Government should so warn all; that the interests of this country and of humanity demand an embargo on the exportation of arms.

This paragraph was the last, and to it was allotted more space in the resolution than to any other declaration.

GERMAN ATTACHE OUSTED?

Sudden Departure Said to Have Been Due to Dutch Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 24 (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—According to reports reaching me from trustworthy sources, Colonel Ostertag, Germany's military attaché at The Hague and formerly attaché in London, whose sudden departure from his post several days ago occasioned much surprise in diplomatic circles here, was practically requested to leave by the Dutch Government.

Colonel Ostertag, who has been nominally military attaché here since early in the war, is said to be in reality one of the most efficient and useful leaders of the German inteligence department. For months he has kept active watch upon all lines of communication between Holland, England, and Holland and America. Latterly he became much interested in Dutch military preparations and the disposition of Dutch troops along the Belgian frontier. Colonel Ostertag left at twenty-four hours' notice and is now at Ghent.

GREAT BRITAIN TO LIST MEN AND RESOURCES

"Inventory" Expected to Account for All Males of Fighting Age in Kingdom.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—Now that the agitation for munitions is at its height, England is going to take a stock of her resources. A bill providing for "the registration of national resources" is to be introduced in the House of Commons next week by Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, according to announcement made last night by William Hayes Fisher, Unionist member for Fulham.

The Times asserts that the chief aim of the registration of national resources will be to form a register of the available manhood of the nation remaining in the country.

"It is expected," says The Times, "that every man in the country will be required to give his age and condition, whether married or single, and also particulars indicating for which branch of war work he is best suited."

The Times military correspondent, welcoming the Government's decision to seek the power to make a national registration, points out that Great Britain's military establishment is now in the neighborhood of 3,000,000, and, as the total male population in the United Kingdom between the ages of 18 and 40 is about 8,000,000, there are still some 5,000,000 unaccounted for, of whom there are certainly between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 available for military service.

"It may be," says the writer, "that we shall need every man that can be recruited. We have been unable to break the German defensive in the west or the Turkish defensive in the Dardanelles, while Russia's campaign is not going well. Therefore, such a measure as a national registration is merely an act of common prudence called for by the extreme and increasing severity of the contest before us."

The article dwells particularly on the enormous numbers of married men who have been recruited compared with the single men, and declares that the future pension list will be a constant reminder of the mistake which had been made in this connection.

ONTARIO BATTALION ALL BUT WIPED OUT

Lost Nearly 500 Men in Storming German Trenches Near La Bassee.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 24.—The First Western Ontario Battalion was all but annihilated in the action near La Bassée, in Northern France, on June 15 last, says a semi-official account received here today. Out of between 600 and 700 men, the battalion lost in killed and wounded nearly 500, including 20 officers. Twelve of the officers were killed, leaving only three officers of the battalion unwounded.

HOW GERMAN WOMEN HELP.

Doing a Large Share of the Work on War Munitions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—A neutral observer writing in The Times says:

"Today the German women would appear to be bearing their full share in the war, not merely as mothers, sisters, and wives of the men fighting for their safety and honor, but rather as an organized body politic which has specific duties and responsibilities. The way in which they have taken charge of the wounded, provided all kinds of necessities and gifts for the troops in the field and have in many instances assumed the management of affairs hitherto exclusively in male hands, is one of the most creditable chapters in German history.

"The burden that has fallen on the women of the country is stupendous, yet it is borne with quiet fortitude. Everywhere women have been thrust into positions of great responsibility. I heard of a large brass works which had been transformed for making munitions. The deciding voice in the policy of the company now rests with a woman who actively manages the concern. Such examples could be multiplied. In all parts of the country I saw women working in the fields, doing man's work with the added handicap of insufficient help. In a small town near Berlin I saw twenty young women digging a drainage ditch, not pleasant duties, but girls neatly dressed in white, clean blouses, who had volunteered to do the work, since no men were available. The conductors in the tram cars in many German cities are now women. They do their work well and politely, a decided improvement on the average male.

"There is scarcely an occupation which German women have not taken up with success, but the most interesting of all is their direct share in the equipment of the forces in the field. Forty per cent. of the workers engaged in the manufacture of high explosives, of shells and in the packing of cartridges are women. They form 15 per cent. of the hands occupied in making harness, saddles, bridles, and other leather goods used for military purposes, 50 per cent. of the makers of tents, shelters, haversacks, and other equipment, 33 per cent. of the workers in pharmaceutical industries, 15 per cent. of surgical instrument makers, and 20 per cent. of field glass producers. Seventy-five per cent. of all the employes in tinned meat and conserve factories, working exclusively on army contracts, are women. A similar number are engaged in the textile mills providing clothing for soldiers and 70 per cent. of the tobacco workers are women.

"The share of the German women in the conflict cannot eb over-estimated an dlends added importance to the scene I witnessed in Berlin on the day when the Imperial Chancellor was to make a speech in the Reichstag on the Italian policy of Germany. Near the building a crowd of some 300 persons, chiefly women, had assembled, and as each Deputy or Cabinet Minister arrived he was greeted with cries 'we want peace, we want our men again, we are tired of cold food, &c.' When a motor car said to belong to Prince von Bülow, the unsuccesful emissary at Rome, arrived there were loud hisses as the crowd surged forward. By this time the police had arrived in force and made several arrests. Then most of the manifestants quietly departed. It must be acknowledged that the women were of the out-of-work type and had, perhaps, private reasons for venting their displeasure. Yet when the time comes and the women of Germany may demand peace they will compel attention."

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Of linen, pique, cotton-gabardine, golfine and cretonne.

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TROOPS TO GUARD SLATON.

Talk of a Possible Attack When His Successor Is Sworn In.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 24.—Two regiments of Georgia militia will be under arms Saturday, mainly for the purpose of protecting Governor John M. Slaton from possible violence at the hands of a mob of Georgians who will be gathered here from various parts of the State for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration ceremonies of Governor-elect Nat Harris of Macon.

The Second Regiment is coming to Atlanta from Macon to pay a tribute to the new Governor. The Fifth Regiment of Atlanta has been ordered out to meet them. It is well understood in Atlanta, however, that the real purpose of this gathering of troops is to prevent any possible violence being offered to the retiring Governor.

Leo M. Frank passed a quiet day at the State prison farm. He is still employed about the building, he will be kept there until his health is much improved, after which he will be sent to work in the fields. The prisoner is expected to give out a statement soon.

"I am feeling much better," he said today, "and intend to do my work cheerfully and willingly until I am in position to start another fight for freedom. I am still confident that I will eventually be given my freedom."

When the Governor's message was introduced in the House today, and some one asked that it be read, some of the members suggested that it would be better to read the issue of The Jeffersonian, the publication issued by Tom Watson, in which he has bitterly scored those seeking to free Frank.

A bill hitting at the Governor and seeking to prevent action of the kind that Slaton took in the Frank case was introduced in the Senate by Senator Haralson of the Fortieth District.

When the clemency is based on doubt of guilt, the bill limits the investigation powers of both the Prison Board and the Governor to newly discovered evidence, and gives the Governor power to commute or pardon only upon the written recommendation of a majority of the Pardon Board or upon the written recommendation of the Solicitor General and a majority of the jury.

The bill also disqualifies a Governor who has represented the applicant or who is connected with a law firm which has represented the applicant.

COSTLY GIFT TO MISS CLARK

Missouri Congressional Delegation Will Give Solid Silver Flower Basket.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—A solid silver flower basket three feet high will be the wedding gift of the Missouri Congressional delegation to Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Clark, who, on June 30, will be married to James M. Thompson of New Orleans.

The gift, which was selected here by Senator William J. Stone, was sent to the Clark home, at Bowling Green, today.

DENIES SHE GAVE MINUTE-LONG KISS

Miss Tempest Says She Is an Invalid and Friendship for Robertson Is Platonic.

DOCTOR ASSERTS SHE IS ILL

Physician Picked by Plaintiff Finds Co-respondent Has Been Operated On Often.

Testimony given yesterday before Justice Delehanty and a jury in the suit of Mrs. Laurien C. Robertson for a divorce from her husband, Edward F. Robertson, a rich importer, tended to disprove charges against Miss Mina Tempest, the co-respondent in the case. Some years ago Dr. McCosh, head surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, performed an operation on Miss Tempest that left her very nervous.

Because he was skeptical concerning the truth of this testimony, Gustav Lange, Jr., Mrs. Robertson's counsel, suggested that Miss Tempest permit Mrs. Robertson's physician to examine her. Miss Tempest smiled and expressed entire willingness to submit to an examination. Dr. Alfred T. Osgood, consulting physician of the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, was agreed upon and the trial halted until after the examination, which was made in the office of Dr. Oscar Leiser at 263 West Forty-fifth Street.

Later, Dr. Osgood testified in court that he had found Miss Tempest had suffered from operations. During his talk with her she had collapsed, he said, and her physical condition was such that she would not be able to reappear in court until today.

Miss Tempest Denies Kissing.

Earlier in the day Miss Tempest was called to the witness chair. She is a slim, handsome woman, with light brown hair, a fine complexion, and an alert manner. She is President of the Mina Tempest Company, Inc., dealers in lingerie and gowns. In answer to questions by Mr. Steuer she said she had known Mr. Robertson for fourteen years.

"You are ill?" asked Mr. Steuer.

"Yes," replied Miss Tempest. "Many eminent surgeons have operated upon me. I have spent many years abroad."

A detective had testified that he saw Mr. Robertson and Miss Tempest sitting in the window of her apartment in Broadway kissing each other and that once he saw them kiss for a minute. Miss Tempest denied this. She said she had never kissed Mr. Robertson or been kissed by him.

"Mr. Robertson and I have been friends," she testified. "I knew him before he married, and after he was married we continued to be friends. That is all."

She said Mr. Robertson held no stock in her company, but that Guy Schiffer owned $500 worth. Then she told about renewing her acquaintance with Mr. Robertson after her return from a trip abroad, that she had met him at the Saratoga race track, and had seen him almost every day. He called upon her so often that he began to be a pest.

"But he was so lonely," said Miss Tempest, "that I felt sorry for him."

Tells of Her Illness.

At the time that Mr. Robertson was alleged to have paid her visits she said she was too ill to receive company. Mr. Lange was surprised at this defense, and asked for an opportunity to test it. Out of this grew the medical examination of the witness.

Testifying in his own behalf, Mr. Robertson vigorously denied having ever kissed Miss Tempest. Concerning the bill for $600 worth of furs bought by Miss Tempest and which he paid, he said:

"Miss Tempest told me she needed some furs but that the kind she wanted were too expensive for her to buy. I told her that I knew a furrirer who would sell to me at rock bottom prices. I introduced her to this dealer, telling him to send the bill to me. He did so. I paid the bill and afterward received from Mr. Schiffer a check for the amount."

Mr. Robertson admitted having occupied, for a few nights in May, an apartment in the Sonoma apartments, where Miss Tempest lives. She had formerly occupied it, but had moved to another one, leaving some of her furniture behind her. He slept in these rooms several nights, and had afterward told his wife about it. He had never breakfasted with Miss Tempest. Some time previous to May 7, Mr. Robertson said, he learned he was being followed by detectives. About this time his wife paid a visit to her mother in Arverne.

Dr. Leiser testified that he had attended Miss Tempest seven years ago and found her to be in a highly nervous condition. He had ordered her to take treatment at the spas in Europe.

The case will be continued today.

LIVING ADVANCE IN JERSEY.

State Bureau Tabulates Heavy Increases in Food Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—Some explanation of the present high cost of living is given in the annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, which shows that a bill of household goods that in the fiscal year of 1914 cost $14.60, in 1913 cost $13.63, or 97 cents less. The purchasing power of a dollar was, in the case of many articles of food, double in 1898 what it is now. The statistics were given out today by George C. Lowe, director of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

All varieties of meat show small increases with the exception of smoked beef and pork shoulder, which advanced 5 cents and 1.5 cents per pound, respectively.

The first and second qualities of flour showed very small fractional reductions. Butter of the first and second grades show decreases of 2.8 and 2.4 cents per pound, respectively; eggs 2.4 cents per dozen, and tea 1.4 cents perpound.

TRACE CARNEGIE BOMB.

PoliceHope Marks on Dynamite Will Reveal Purchaser.

Acting Police Captain Tunney, who is in charge of the Anarchist and Bomb Squads of the Police Department, had a large force of detectives at work yesterday on the attempt made late Wednesday night to dynamite the home of Andrew Carnegie at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, and they made the first step in identifying the purchaser of the three sticks of dynamite by learning where the explosive was manufactured.

Captain Tunney is hopeful that through the maker he may learn where the dynamite was retailed, and possibly narrow the sales down still further to the purchaser of the actual sticks employed in making the bomb.

The detectives worked yesterday on the theory that the bomb was placed by anarchists following out threats made at the time of the attempt on St Patrick's Cathedral that the homes of the wealthy, especially those of Mr. Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller and his son, would be destroyed.

Detectives scoured the Italian colonies yesterday, especially in Harlem, where the makers of the cathedral bomb worked.

CONTINUE UTILITY HEARING.

Thompson Committee May Revise Public Service Law.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which investigated the Public Service Commission, held a session at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday and decided that it wouldn't delve any further into the acts of the present commissioners, but would sit as a body through the Summer to hear complaints from whoever wanted to make them.

The committee will spend most of its time in preparing a plan for revision of the present rapid transit law. It hopes to recommend a law that will combine the salient features of the rapid transit act, the transportation corporations law, the railroad law, and the Public Service Commission law.

CIGARETTE CAUSES FIRE.

Guest Throws Butt Into Costly Ritz-Carlton Curtain.

How a careless man with a bad aim caused a fire at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and damaged the hotel property to the extent of $275 was revealed yesterday by a visit of an insurance adjuster to the hotel.

The man responsible for the loss attempted to throw the butt of a cigarette through an open window, but missed his aim, the cigarette lodging in the folds of one of the damask curtains. In a minute or two the curtain began to smoke, and one of the employes found a rapidly widening hole surrounded by a flaming circumference, which a breeze from the outside was fanning. He quickly smothered the blaze, but not before the costly curtain was ruined.

SEALED VERDICT IN THE PELL SUIT

Ex-Justice Van Wyck, in Summing Up, Charges Railroad "Schooled" Its Witnesses.

HE RIDICULES LITTLETON

After Delivering His Charge Justice Aspinall Tells Jury He Will Give Out Verdict Today.

The verdict of the jury that has been sitting in the trial of Mrs. S. Osgood Pell's suit for damages of $250,000 against the Long Island Railroad will be announced in the Supreme Court in Long Island City at 10 o'clock this morning. At 4:05 yesterday afternoon, after Augustus Van Wyck had summed up the case for Mrs. Pell in a four-hour address and after Justice Aspinall had delivered his charge, the jury retired with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict, to be opened in court this morning. This verdict the jury brought in at 11 o'clock last night.

After the jury had retired Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the railroad, predicted that Mrs. Pell would lose her suit; but Congressman Charles Pope Caldwell of counsel for Mrs. Pell expressed confidence that his client would receive from $50,000 to $100,000.

In his charge to the jury Justice Aspinall said that it was the obligation of the plaintiff to prove that the accident in which Mr. Pell lost his life was due to the negligence of the railroad company or of one or more of its employes, and that it was the obligation of the defendant to prove contributory negligence on the part of Mr. Pell.

"If the plaintiff proves that the railroad was entirely responsible for the accident," Justice Aspinall said, "then the verdict should be for the plaintiff; but if you find that the accident was unavoidable or that both Mr. Pell and the railroad company were careless and negligent, then the verdict should be for the defendant."

Justice Aspinall dwelt upon the fact that the railroad company had the right of way at the crossing where the accident occurred and that, beyond the usual sign posts, no instruments of warning for persons using the road were specified by law as necessary. The railroad was duty bound, he said, to "give due and proper warning of the approach of trains," as Mr. Pell was duty bound "to exercise those senses with which he had been endowed by God to apprehend the danger from an approaching train." Whether the railroad had observed its duty or whether Mr. Pell had observed his, the Justice left to the jury.

The court mentioned the fact that the controversy in the trial was between an individual and a corporation and warned the jury that the corporation was "entitled to the same rights as the individual."

In his summing up Mr. Van Wyck went into the evidence in great detail and drew the conclusion for the jury that the train that killed Mr. Pell was speeding to make up lost time, and attempted to cross the Long Beach road without proper warning to persons using the road. Mr. Van Wyck said that the railroad witnesses who had testified to the contrary of these facts had been "schooled," and among these witnesses he included the wife of one of the employes.

"Mrs. Soper's evidence," he said, "shows that courts of justice are prostituted in these cases."

The lawyer's summing up was spiced here and there with peppery remarks about Martin W. Littleton, who, in his own summing up and in the trial of the case, occasionally annoyed Mr. Van Wyck with gibes and disparaging asides.

"Martin W. Littleton," Mr. Van Wyck said, "has ridiculed one of my witnesses because he had figures in the palm of his hand. This is the Mr. Littleton who makes extemporaneous speeches at banquets from typewritten manuscript hidden behind champagne bottles. Mr. Littleton has called me a 'mud ball' and my associate in this case a 'jumping jack.' This shows how he has tried to obscure the issues and illustrates the untrustworthiness of his statements."

Mr. Littleton, who was in court sitting near Mr. Van Wyck, wore a black and gray striped suit with a red rosebud conspicuous in his lapel. Pointing his finger at his opponent, Mr. Van Wyck said:

"And this Mr. Littleton has even called some of the witnesses in this case 'dead game sports.'"

Mr. Littleton laughed, and interjected:

"I referred to William K. Vanderbilt."

Mr. Van Wyck indirectly charged that representatives of the railroad had used trickery in an attempt to foist four deceitful witnesses upon him, and at this point he shook his fist within six inches of Mr. Littleton's face, who laughed outright.

DOCTOR TELLS HOW BRIDE DIED IN BATH

London Murder Trial Turns on Possibility of Drowning a Person in a Tub.

JURORS TO MAKE A TEST

Woman Found Dead Treated for Fits, but Prosecution Holds This Was a Prepared Defense.

LONDON, June 24.—A bathtub reposed on the counsel table in Old Bailey today, while the prosecution enacted the death of Beatrice Mundy, one of the three wives of George Joseph Smith, who stands indicted on the charge of having murdered them all to obtain their property.

Under cross-examination by the prosecution, Dr. F. A. French told how, when summoned by the defendant, he had found the woman lying on her back in the bath, her face partly submerged. The water, he said, was clear, not soapy. Death had occurred only a few moments before his arrival.

"Do you think it possible to drown a person in a bath if he or she is conscious?" asked the counsel.

"Yes, if taken by surprise," replied the doctor. He added that there were no marks of violence on the body.

At this point a juryman suggested that some one be put in the bathtub for a practical demonstration.

"When the bath is removed to your private quarters," remarked the Judge, "you can put one of yourselves in it—select some juryman about the size of the woman."

Dr. French related how the defendant in July, 1912, then masquerading under the name of Williams, called on him shortly before Beatrice Mundy's death. He desired that she be treated for fits. The Crown contends that the defendant was thus preparing for a plausible explanation for her forthcoming demise.

Dr. French said that Smith described certain symptoms, but that his wife insisted she remembered nothing relative to fits excepting a headache. The doctor found that the woman's heart and pulse were normal, and there were no evidences of the tongue having been bitten. Nevertheless, he prescribed for fits. Three days later Smith summoned him by note, saying: "Come at once. I am afraid my wife is dead."

The doctor hurried to the house and found the woman dead in the bathtub. Death was due, he testified, to suffocation, although he admitted under cross-examination by the defense that he had told the Coroner the woman had had an epileptic fit.

The trial will be continued tomorrow.

SULTAN UNDER THE KNIFE.

German Surgeon Operates on Him for Stone in the Bladder.

LONDON, June 24.—The Sultan of Turkey has undergone an operation for stone in the bladder, according to a Constantinople dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam.

The operation was performed on the advice of Professor Israel, the German specialist, who has been at the bedside of the Sultan for some days.

THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR JULY DIVIDENDS

You can invest any sum from $10 a month to $1,000,000 or more in our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates.

Interest at 4½% will commence immediately.

The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed absolutely and the Certificates are exempt from personal taxation in this State.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of
Men's Outing Coats & Trousers, Belts, Bathing Suits & Motor Dusters

for to-day (Friday) and until noon to-morrow will prove, at the special prices quoted, an attractive feature for the man who enjoys out-of-door life.

Men's Blue Flannel Outing Coats, in plain sack or Norfolk style, with patch pockets, at $10.50

Men's Outing Trousers of striped serge or plain white or striped flannel . $3.75

Men's Outing Trousers of gray flannel, 3.50

Men's Leather Belts, in tan or black, 55c.

Men's Motor Dusters, of linen or gray mohair $4.00

Men's Bathing or Swimming Suits of worsted; in the new heather mixtures as well as in plain colors with striped border; per suit $2.50

Also Men's Panama Hats
at $4.75 & $9.75
in the present fashionable shapes as well as the more conservative styles; and

Unblocked Panama Hats . at $9.75

Young Men's Two-piece Suits
FOR SUMMER WEAR
will be on sale to-day (Friday) and until noon on Saturday, specially priced at
$14.50

This Sale will prove particularly interesting to the man in search of a smart, practical warm-weather Suit, the garments being made of washable, non-shrinkable flannel in plain colors as well as in neat stripe effects, and extremely well tailored. The coats are unlined except as to the sleeves, which are lined with silk.

Excellent values will be found throughout the entire stock of Young Men's Clothing. In many instances large price reductions have been effected in order to make way for incoming augmentations.

INCLUDED IN THE REDUCTIONS ARE
Young Men's Suits, at $18.50 & 23.50

B. Altman & Co.

To-day (Friday) and until noon to-morrow,

Men's Low and High Shoes
in a number of styles (in broken sizes only) cleared from the regular stock, will be on sale
at decided price reductions.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Broadway and 33d St. GIMBELS 2% Fur Storage Rate

Over Ten Thousand Pairs of Women's Silk Hose!
All Highest-Grade Merchandise

7,200 Pairs of Women's $1 Silk Hose
At 68c Pair

Absolutely perfect. Double lisle garter tops and soles. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Black	*White*	*Tan*	*Navy*
Smoke	*King's Blue*	*Grey*	*Green*
Putty	*Gold*	*Pongee*	*Champagne*
Sand	*Pink*	*Brown*	*Sky Blue*

3,600 Pairs of Women's $1.50, $2 and $2.25 Pure Thread Silk Hose
At 95c Pair

Light, medium and heavy weights. Double silk or lisle garter tops and feet. Black and white. Sizes 8½ to 10.

NOTE:—Every woman will be pleased who buys a pair of these stockings. We have never made a better offering, nor heard of one. Main Floor

The News Is Going Around

Ever since the sale opened on Monday last, every purchaser has been telling his brother man of GIMBELS really extraordinary sale of

Men's Suits
$25 *For $35 and $45 Grades* | $15 *For $25 and $32.50 Grades*

We *never* had a Men's Clothing Sale like this before at this time of year.

It's REMARKABLE!—For these reasons:—

You save TEN at least, and up to TWENTY DOLLARS, on each Suit.

EVERY Sack Suit in stock is included.

It comes at the BEGINNING, not the end of the season.

The VARIETY in cut, color and weave is almost UNLIMITED.

The quality is the BEST, for these Suits were excellent value last week at regular prices.

No wonder "*the news is going around*" that GIMBELS have something very exceptional. The response this week has been phenomenal—but it has been NOT ONE WHIT GREATER THAN THE OFFERING DESERVED!

Buying, however, has been wonderfully even. We have *fewer* Suits, of course, but almost as good a selection as when the Sale opened. Every size for men of all heights, weights and proportions. Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Men Who Have Never Patronized
Our Men's Clothing Section

On the Third Floor, will find our June Sales opportune occasions to test the worth while economies we are offering throughout the entire stock.

$22.50 Suits are now $15.00 | $25.00 Suits are now $17.50 | $30 and $35 Suits are now $23.00

Included are Serges, Worsteds, Cassimeres, Flannels and Mixtures, all hand tailored and up-to-the-moment in styles and colorings. Every size is represented from 33 to 46, including stout proportions.

Excellent assortments of Palm Beach and Mohair Suits, Sport Coats and Auto Dusters at very reasonable prices.

Men's Outing Trousers, of striped serges and white flannels; Regular Value $5.00, at $3.75 | Men's Sack Suits, of unskrinkable Viyella Flannel, in stripes and plain colors, at $11.75

Continuing To-day and Until Saturday Noon, an Exceptional Sale of
Men's Superior Furnishings
(6th Avenue and 43rd Street Entrance)

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS soft styles, also plain or plaited with laundered cuffs; regularly $1.50 and 2.00, at $1.00 each

MEN'S SILK MIXED SHIRTS in new and effective designs, at $1.55 each

MEN'S TUB SILK SHIRTS neat and medium stripes, at $2.25 each

MEN'S PURE SILK SHIRTS with attractive satin stripes, at $3.25 each

MEN'S SUMMER NECKWEAR open end silk scarfs and smart bat ties, at 35c each, $2.00 for ½ dozen

MERCERIZED PONGEE PAJAMAS also Crinkled Crepe; regularly $1.50 and 2.00 at $1.10 per suit

WORSTED BATHING SUITS at the very special price of $2.10 per suit

BATH AND BEACH ROBES, $2.75

LEATHER BELTS, - - each 50c

5%

BUY YOUR MORTGAGES NOW FOR JULY DELIVERY

GUARANTEED

First Mortgages on hand in amounts from $2,500 up or you may invest $100 or more in a Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificate.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

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135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Summer Delivery

Bloomingdale'S Summer Resort daily wagon delivery is as follows:

Long Island
Woodmere to Neponset.

New Jersey
Branchport to Avon.

Cameras

And Every Camera Accessory in Fullest Variety

There is NO CHARGE for developing your films or plates, providing you give us an order for printing.

The expert photographer in charge of this Department will be delighted to advise and help you in your photo work.

Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

Victrola or Grafonola

If you are in doubt as to which machine you want, come to Bloomingdale'S and hear both played. We have large stocks of these well-known machines. Make your selection, and pay as you choose in small monthly installments. We accept your terms, within reason.

Victor Victrolas $15.00 to $200.00

Columbia Grafonolas $17.50 to $200.00

Bloomingdale'S have complete assortments of Victor and Columbia Records.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

THREE DAYS

Want advertisements in The New York Times have the benefit of especially favorable conditions on three days of the week, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Saturday—The half holiday provides for attention to those matters of personal business for which other days do not leave time—the renting or buying of an automobile or finding a furnished room.

Sunday—The day par excellence for reading the newspaper at home, gives opportunity for careful consideration of the want columns and for making plans for the coming week.

Monday—Beginning the business week, is the occasion for many for the fresh start which leads to making new connections and taking up the offers brought to notice by Want advertisements.

Telephone or send advertisement to The Times.

BRYANT 1000

PUT COURT REFORMS BEFORE THE VOTERS

Convention May Determine on Referendum on Proposed Appointive Judiciary.

LAWYERS URGE A CHANGE

City and State Bar Associations Attack Elective System—Herrick Tells of Discontent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—The question of whether the present plan of filling places on the bench by election shall give way to the appointive system will be submitted to the voters this Fall, in all probability, either as a part of the revised Constitution or as a separate referendum. This was learned today after the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention had listened to arguments in favor of an appointive judiciary made on behalf of the New York Bar Association and the State Bar Association.

The leaders of the convention all along have been in accord with the belief that an appointive judiciary would be an improvement on the plan now in vogue for the selection of Judges, but there has developed a strong opposition to the plan. Republican delegations from up-State form the mainstay of this opposition.

Objection is made to an appointive judiciary on a variety of grounds. In the first instance it is pointed out that no matter what the conditions may be in New York City, in the rural districts the elective system has worked well. Then there is a standpat element, composed of machine Republicans from up State, which is anxious that the present system under which a Judge owes his nomination and to some extent his election, to the influence of a political boss, shall be continued. There is a third ground for objection, growing out of the conviction on the part of a large number of delegates, that the voters are not prepared for a radical change, and that a constitutional amendment providing for appointive Judges might imperil the revised Constitution at the polls.

This last argument has impressed some of the leaders of the convention, including members of the Judiciary Committee. Even Chairman George W. Wickersham was prepared to surrender his convictions in favor of an appointive judiciary for the sake of expediency. It is in deference to the views of Mr. Wickersham and other advocates of an appointive judiciary that the proposal in all probability will be submitted as a separate question for the voters to answer.

William D. Guthrie came to the Capitol today to attend the hearing at the head of a delegation of five, representing a committee of twenty-one appointed some time ago by the New York City Bar Association. Francis Lynde Stetson, John M. Bowers, J. Hampden Dougherty, and F. M. Cutcheon were the other members of the delegation. Mr. Herrick appeared on behalf of the State Bar Association. All spoke in favor of an appointive judiciary. In fact, no voice was raised in opposition at the hearing.

Would Have Governor Appoint.

M. Stetson, the first speaker, said that his observation had led him to conclude that the influence of the judiciary was much more far reaching and enduring in States where judges were appointed than in States where they were elected. The appointing power, he said, should be lodged with the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. He thought the voters would not favor a plan under which judges were appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, as has been suggested.

"I feel that the official having the appointing power should be elected by the people, so as to make his actions representative," said Mr. Stetson. "The carelessness of the State today is being done by officials appointed by the Governor. I think the same plan would work well with regard to the judiciary."

Louis Marshall asked Mr. Stetson if he had made a comparison between the appointive Judges we had in this State prior to 1846 and the elected Judges of a latter day.

"Without any invidious distinction, I will say that the dignity of the courts was never better upheld than under the old system," said Mr. Stetson.

John M. Powers, the next speaker, said that lawyers were in thorough accord in the belief that an appointive judiciary was more satisfactory than an elective one.

"From all appearances the Constitution you are preparing to present will be accepted by the voters," Mr. Bowers said. "I do not think that what you do with regard to this question will affect the vote either one way or the other. I think the voters will feel that you are more competent to deal with the question than they are."

J. Hampden Dougherty said that the judiciary question should be settled without delay—that it was the business of the convention to settle it fearlessly.

"The awful struggle in Europe has made this country the first among the powers of the earth and New York City the greatest city in the world, the centre of the universe, as it were. In New York will be adjudicated within the next few years questions of such great public importance that the effect of the decisions will be felt to the ends of the earth. It will, therefore, be a question of transcendent importance, this question of how to select a judiciary with the best result.

"I concur fully in what Justice Ingraham told you gentlemen—that the assertion that Judges are selected by the people is a myth and a fiction. It is determined by a secret power. I do not think I voice idle presumption when I assert that the people can be convinced that the proposed change would be for the best. We may speak with a degree of frankness here, we who have not come before you as cranks or reformers, but to offer you advice from the fullness of our ripe experience. There are Judges on the Supreme Court bench who have got there through election, I do not say they are venal, but they are not fit to sit and administer justice. You know it."

Mr. Cutcheon said that the high development of the political machines in urban communities militated strongly against the selection of good Judges under an elective system. He wanted the Judges appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate, and with a fixed tenure of office of ten to fourteen years.

Herrick Startles Committee.

Ex-Justice Herrick startled the committee somewhat by asserting that a recent thorough investigation by the State Bar Association had brought to light far reaching discontent with the Judiciary among both lawyers and litigants.

"We have a report on the matter," he said, "but in that report we refrained purposely from fully expressing our conclusions based on the facts revealed. We did not want to add to the discontent, which is of such a nature that no mere change in the rules of court procedure will allay it. It had to do with the personnel of the Judges. The facts contain no reflection on their integrity, except to the extent of showing that men of political power, or lawyers connected with organizations which have aided in the election of Judges, could obtain from them what other lawyers could not obtain. It is a fact also that some of our Judges have practically no knowledge of law, except the law's technicalities."

Mr. Herrick said that the people were no more fit to elect Judges than they were to elect a painter to paint a picture.

"You can find some examples of the effect of the elective system on art down in the City Hall," he said. "We have some paintings there that were done by artists selected by the Common Council."

The speaker favored a plan to give the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals the power to appoint members of the judiciary. The same recommendation was made in a formal report from the State Bar Association, which Judge Herrick submitted.

"If the appointments were left to the Governor they would always be the subject of dicker and bargain," said Mr. Herrick. Continuing, he said that the Court of Appeals should not sit in impeachment trials.

"The participation of the Court of Appeals in our most recent impeachment certainly has not come that tribunal a bit of good," he remarked.

Mr. Guthrie discussed minor changes in the judiciary article suggested by the Bar Association. Richard S. Childs, representing the Short Ballot Association, filed a brief in opposition to the present system of electing Judges.

STANDPATTERS LOSE IN TEST.

Constitutional Convention Rejects Plan of Brackett Forces in Debate Reapportionment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—A standpat triumvirate, composed of ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, Lemuel E. Quigg of Columbia, and Ray B. Smith of Onondaga kept the Constitutional Convention in an uproar for almost two hours today by trying to force a vote on a reapportionment report coming from the Committee on Legislative Organization, of which Mr. Brackett is Chairman.

"I move we adjourn," exclaimed ex-Attorney General Wickersham, the floor leader of the convention, when Mr. Brackett moved for immediate consideration of the report of his committee, which would prevent next year's Legislature from taking up the question of reapportionment. If precedent were followed the Legislature would reapportion the Senate districts and allot Assemblymen to the various counties. The leading men in the convention favor this plan.

Mr. Wickersham explained that he would like to have the reapportionment report considered at the same time as an earlier report providing that no changes shall be made in the present form of the Legislature, or the manner of electing its members. This has been set down for consideration next Wednesday. It was learned today that although Mr. Brackett's committee killed a proposal presented by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman for the election at large of some members of the Senate, that the proposal would probably come before the convention in a minority report on the same day. Under the circumstances a lively fight is expected.

"We are here for a more important purpose than to consider reapportionment," ex-Secretary Stimson said. "The convention has most important duties to perform. We have come here at a time following a great protest against evils that have taken place in the governments of a good many States—evils which have provoked efforts of an ill-considered nature to meet them—but which nevertheless are very real. The people of this State and in a measure the people of the whole country are looking to this convention for a solution."

"We are against reapportionment; why not dispose of the matter now?" asked John Lord O'Brian, a Republican delegate at large from Erie.

"Now, who do you mean when you say we?" asked Mr. Quigg angrily.

"I mean a majority of the convention," said Mr. O'Brian.

Senator Robert F. Wagner added a plea for a fair representation for New York City, which the latest Brackett report would not permit.

A vote then was taken, and the convention voted unanimously to postpone discussion of the report until next Wednesday.

WOMEN OPPOSE BARNES.

Suffragists Assail His Plan to Limit Constitutional Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—A suggested amendment to the Constitution which would deprive the Legislature of the power to propose amendments was assailed at a hearing before the Convention Committee on Future Amendments today.

Louis Marshall, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, representing the Woman Suffragists; John M. O'Hanlon, representing the New York State Federation of Labor; Ernest Bohm, representing the Central Federated Union, and Miss Mary Swarts, representing the Consumers' League, opposed the amendment.

Mrs. Catt said that the proposal would close the door forever to constitutional amendments in this State.

"The amendment is anti-democratic and not in keeping with the growing tendency of more and more rule by the people," she said. "We do not know whether our amendment giving women the vote will be carried in the election this Fall. We hope it will. If the answer is no then this amendment would place most serious obstacles in our way so far as this State is concerned."

Mrs. Blatch also opposed the proposed amendment.

William Barnes of Albany, who offered the proposal, pleaded for its adoption. The amendment provides for a Constitutional Convention every ten years, instead of every twenty years, as at present. It also gives the Legislature the right to ask the people at any general election whether a convention shall be held. It would require a majority of the vote cast for Governor to carry the proposal for a convention. The suffragists objected to this because in most instances where a constitutional amendment has been submitted on a referendum, a comparatively small proportion of the electors have voted on the question.

In opposing the amendment, Louis Marshall said: "I think the amendment is too harsh. For that reason I have presented a proposal under which a majority of three-fifths of the vote cast in any election for Assemblymen would carry a Constitutional amendment, or a referendum, on the question of calling a convention.

"I regard Mr. Barnes's proposition against interim amendments as dangerous. We must not let the distrust we frequently hear expressed with regard to the Legislature control our actions. Nor do I see any necessity for constitutional conventions every ten years. Once in twenty years—almost a generation—is ample. The other course would tend to cheapen both the Constitution and constitutional conventions."

Mr. Marshall pleaded warmly for his proposed amendment making the vote on a constitutional convention or any question submitted on a referendum the subject of court review in an action brought by any elector against the Secretary of State.

"You can go to the courts" he said, "and test the title of a dog catcher to his election, but you cannot test the validity of an election where such an important and fundamental question as the adoption of a new Constitution is before the voters. Any person or persons interested who happen to control the election machinery can declare such an election lost or won as they see fit, regardless of the vote, and there is no remedy. I tremble at the consequences of such a condition. We may wake up some fine morning after an election and find that we have lost our privileges as citizens as the result of such frauds and have only one remedy, revolution. I say this with as much solemnity as I have given to any statement I ever made in all my life."

ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT.

Accused Saloon Keeper Asks Judge Morse to Give Bail for Him.

William Curry, a saloonkeeper at 431 First Avenue, was arrested last night by detectives of the automobile squad, charged with the theft of an automobile valued at $3,500, the property of Miss Katherine Budd, an architect of 10 Gramercy Park.

The automobile disappeared from the street in front of Miss Budd's house on the afternoon of June 3. No one saw the thief. Acting on information which was furnished by two prisoners in the Tombs, a bench warrant was issued yesterday in General Sessions by Judge Carroll for Curry's arrest.

Judge Morse of General Sessions appeared at Police Headquarters to offer bail for Curry, but later withdrew his offer.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Carload of Luggage Half Gone Already!

AND only three days on sale! The *price* did it—a price that made experienced travelers stare when they saw these Bags and Suitcases.

Aristocratic-looking; made, finished and fitted like luggage at double the price; with the improvements and strength of costlier grades—you will hardly believe they cost you only $4.96.

This is the story behind the price: With travel abroad stopped, a maker of higher-priced "globe-trotter" luggage was glad enough to use fine leather and trimmings in making up this carload lot, for cash, to keep skilled workmen and a famous factory busy.

"Fine workmanship with good materials" explain the "class" of this luggage—delivery *at cost of making* is the explanation of the price.

Bags and Suitcases of Genuine Cowhide at $4.96

Ordinarily Macy's price would be $7.14

Eighteen-Inch Bags Sixteen-inch Bags

In russet and brown; double, flat-sewn seams throughout; handle solidly bolted to the sewn-in English frame; double setback hinges; trimmings of solid brass triple riveted and corners doubly reinforced with hand-sewn leather tabs; durable lining and pocket-flaps of fine English plaid.

Twenty-four-inch Suitcases

Fine russet or light brown leather; rigid steel frame; corners and edges reinforced with leather sewn (not riveted) on; lock of solid brass; handle "anchored" for life with hand-sewn tab and wide strip of steel; triple hinged top; lining and shirt flap (with brass snap) of attractive striped material; inside straps metal-tipped.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong

$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Lv. Liberty St., 9:00.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8:30 a.m.

Atlantic City

NEXT SUNDAY

$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark 7.55 a. m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

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DUNHAM SENILE, WITNESSES TESTIFY

Undertaker Spencer Explains That He 'Acted Gloomy' After the Death of His Son.

NURSE BARRED MRS. CARLL

Says Latter 'Exolted' the Testator, and During One Visit Asked $100 for Automobile Shoes.

Henry Pollion Dunham, who made Mrs. Henrietta V. Carll of Northport, L. I., residuary legatee of his $500,000 estate while he failed to provide for his widow, now Mrs. Bertha F. Myers, "acted gloomy" after the death of his son and said:

"Oh, what the ——'s the use of living, anyway!"

So testified Charles W. Spencer, the undertaker who arranged the burial ceremonies, at the trial yesterday before Surrogate Fowler, in which Mrs. Myers is contesting the probate of the will. Mrs. Myers recites that Mr. Dunham was mentally incapable of making a will at the time the instrument was signed, and that if he did sign it, he was induced to do so by undue influence.

The decendent's ability legally to make a will while maintaining such a mental attitude was thrust to the front in the case yesterday, and upon Surrogate Fowler's viewpoint in the matter may rest the decision of the validity of the instrument.

So persistent was Willard N. Baylis of 141 Broadway, attorney for Mrs. Carll, to get the point cleared up that he repeatedly questioned Mr. Spencer as to his opinion concerning Mr. Dunham's remark.

"Did you consider Mr. Dunham to be rational?" asked the lawyer of the witness, who tried to explain that it was Mr. Dunham's general attitude that made him appear to the witness to be irrational.

Pressed by Lawyer Baylis for an affirmative or negative answer, the witness replied:

"No."

Asked whether it was the remark implying the futility of life that influenced the witness in judging the mental state of Mr. Dunham, Mr. Spencer answered that it was.

Pressed still further by the lawyer, the witness said that he had heard men he considered rational make remarks of a like nature, but that it was different in the case of Dunham.

Mrs. Myers Leaves Court.

While the funeral director was testifying to having met the Dunhams in July, 1910, when their son died, Mrs. Myers became so deeply affected that she was compelled to leave the courtroom for the day.

After Mr. Spencer had testified that Mr. Dunham had told him that he had sent his wife, now Mrs. Myers, to Atlantic City for a needed rest, he was succeeded on the witness stand by Mrs. Grace Long of Jersey City Heights, Dunham's nurse in his last illness. She attended him at the home of his mother at 63 West Fifty-fifth Street. She testified that Mrs. Carll visited Dunham there several times.

"Describe what happened the first time she called," said John Willett of 64 Wall Street, lawyer for Mrs. Myers.

She came in the afternoon and went right upstairs. When she came into Mr. Dunham's room she kissed him. She stayed till dark, and then she said she was afraid to go home, and asked me to take her to the station. I said I would not, and asked her how she had come to the house. She said she had come in a taxi, and I suggested that she go home in one.

"Did she suggest staying all night?" Mr. Willett asked.

"No."

Answering questions, the witness continued:

"Mr. Dunham asked Mrs. Carll if she had got or had started her divorce. She said 'No,' but she was 'going to in a little while.'"

There was a stir of mirth throughout the courtroom as the witness ran on with her story.

"Mrs. Carll, whenever she came to the house, would bring jelly, eggs, and roses."

Lawyer Baylis, although objecting, could not stop the flow of the witness's story as she hastened on in her narrative:

Barred House to Mrs. Carll.

"Each time she came Mr. Dunham got very nervous and wouldn't be himself."

"Did she say anything about money or checks?" queried Lawyer Willett.

"Yes. That was the next day. She said two shoes were needed for her machine, and they would cost $100. She said she would come back in the morning. After she left, Mr. Dunham called me and told me he would have to have $100. He told me Mrs. Carll's machine needed new shoes and he had to have $100 before the next day."

"What was Dunham's condition at that time?"

"He had had three strokes and was very weak. He was just like a child and would do just what Mrs. Carll told him to do."

The witness said she had told Mrs. Carll she could not call any more because of her "making Mr. Dunham excited."

"Then what did she do?"

"She called me on the phone several times and asked me to let her see him. I would not, because I could not manage him after she left."

Mr. Baylis took up the cross-examination.

"Mr. Dunham's talk and acts you thought were rational, did you not?"

"I did not."

The witness then related that she had been employed to nurse the decedent by his brother, Thomas. She said she had not personally refused admittance to the house to Mrs. Carll, but that she had instructed the maid there to do so. She said Mr. Carll had never called. She admitted that Mrs. Myers had been the first to talk to her about coming to the trial.

The case was put over until Monday because of the absence of Mrs. Myers, whom Lawyer Willett wished to put on the stand as the next witness.

LUSITANIA SURVIVORS BACK.

Charles T. Jeffrey Says He Owes Life to Pneumatic Belt.

Three of the first cabin survivors of the Cunarder Lusitania returned yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Airlatic. They were Charles T. Jeffery, Isaac Lehmann, and Robinson Piria.

Mr. Jeffery said that very few people realized that the Lusitania was sinking until almost the last moment. He did not himself, and went down with the ship. He said he owed his life to wearing a pneumatic life-saving jacket, and was four hours in the water before being picked up by a boat.

"There was no disorder on the Lusitania," Mr. Jeffery said, "and so far as I saw the seamen did the best they could under the circumstances. One lifeboat broke away from the davits and threw its occupants into the water, and another filled and foundered after it had been lowered, because there was no plug in it. Many persons died afterward in the water about me through the cold, although they had lifebelts on."

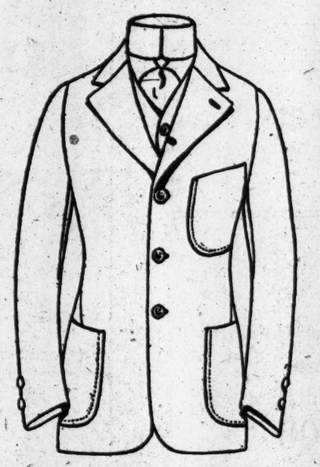
Mr. Lehmann, who had written a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he condemned the conduct of the crew of the Lusitania, said yesterday that he had nothing to add to his statement or to retract.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

THE SUIT



to suit you

in fabric, in fit, in looks and style—in cut, in quality and especially in *price*—

In the June Clearance Sale of Men's Clothing

It is intended to impress with double emphasis our ability to *sell for least* on business men of the city.

While you wear a Macy suit bought at this Clearance Sale—every time your friends guess its price at five or ten dollars more than you paid—you will remember Macy values!

And any of these suits will *wear* as long as only true tailoring can make a suit last. But we can't say how long they will last—*in this sale.*

These values account for the week's brisk selling:

$14.75 and $16.75 Suits at **$11.75**

$16.75, $18.50 and $19.75 Suits at **$13.75**

$22.50, $24.75 and $27.50 Suits at **$17.75**

$27.50, $29.75 and $34.75 Suits at **$21.50**

Macy's—Men's Store, Fifth Floor.
Special Entrance, 35th Street and Broadway—Special Elevator.

FORD TO AID DRUG VICTIMS.

Automobile Man Joins Dr. C. E. Towns in an Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—Henry Ford and Dr. C. E. Towns of New York have launched a movement that may become one of the greatest factors in the cure of the drug habit and in prison reform in the history of the country. A Wayne County prisoner, a drug user, will leave Detroit this week for New York under the guard of Ford's physicians at Henry Ford's expense to become a subject before the National Prison Reform Clinic in that city. His cure will mean the establishing at the Ford Hospital of a department for the treatment of drug users, and it may grow to be a national institution.

Dr. Towns, who treated more than 10,000 Chinese a few years ago for the opium habit, arrived in Detroit on Wednesday and at once went to the Ford plant, where a meeting of the Ford physicians and officials was being held to discuss some means of following out Mr. Ford's wish to aid the drug users.

UPSET!!

Take

Hercules WATER

early in the morning, the tasteless Hungarian purgative water. No griping, no bad after effects. At all druggists.

EISNER MENDELSON CO., AGENTS, N. Y.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

NOW ends SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Today's Bargains

Summer Merchandise of All Kinds at Unmatched Low Prices.

(Because of the crowds in attendance, we cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these terms.)

50 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, June 25.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 6-25-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 56

Girls' $1.50 Tub Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 years	$1	19c Yard Embroidered Flouncings and Corset Coverings—yd.	10c
New Middy Blouses—sizes 6 to 22 years; at	$1	55c & 75c Yd. Val. Lace Edgings and Insertions—match sets; piece	39c & 49c
Women's $2 & $2.50 Dainty Summer Blouses—at	$1.50	$2.50, $3.50 & $5 Hair Switches—(22, 24 & 28 inches); some triple switches	$1.95
$5 to $7.50 Trimmed Millinery—at	$3.45	$1 Elastic Bathing Girdles—with hose supporters; all sizes	74c
$5 Bread Trays—quadruple silver plated	$3.95	59c (42-inch) Shadow-Stripe Brilliantine—black and colors; yd	39c
$1 Gold-Filled Coat Chains for men; $1 Gold-Filled Neck Chains; $1 Sterling Silver Neck Chains	Choice at 50c	50c Imported All-Wool Challies—fancy figures and floral patterns; yd	37c
$1.50 Gold-Filled Coat Chains for men; $1.50 Gold-Filled Watch Chains for men; $1.50 Gold-Filled Neck Chains	Choice at 75c	65c (54-inch) Fast Black Surf Cloth—for linings; yd	45c
$2 Gold-Filled Watch Chains for men; $2.25 Gold-Filled Fancy Neck Chains; $2.50 Gold-Filled Rope Neck Chains	Choice at $1	**Untrimmed Millinery**	
		59c Chip Straw Shapes—sale	39c
		95c Hemp Braid Dress Shapes—sale	59c
		95c Corduroy Sport Hats—sale	75c

Women's and Misses' $7.95 & $8.95

Swagger Coats and Raincoats $5 *Sale*

Every coat need can be supplied greatly under price; new belted models; of navy or black serge with fancy collar and full ripple back; sport coats of over-plaids in rich tones of blue and which have convertible collar and unique patch pockets; raincoats in full length models, of cashmere, canton cloth and rubberized silk, in tan, gray and navy.

$1.50 to $2 Chiffon Scarf Veils—black, white and colors	89c	39c (32-inch) Fast Black Surf Cloth—for linings; yd	25c
$10 Arm Chairs & Rockers for the Living Room—upholstered in genuine leather; some with loose cushion seats	$6.95	$1.19 Dining Room Pictures—fruit, fish and game subjects	89c
$4.75 Oxidized Telescope Couch—sale	$2.95	28c Dark Wooden Frame Window Screen—24x37	21c
Complete with separate mattresses and Rome-link spring; couch can be separated to make two cots.		$3 "Thermax" Electric Iron—6 lbs., 110 volts; direct or alternating current; with 6 ft. cord and plug; nickel top and gun metal bottom; sale price	$2.55
Dinner Sets for Bungalow & City Use		$21.50 Side-Icer Style Refrigerator—white enamel-lined provision chamber	$16.25
		$2.75 White Enamel Nursery Refrigerator	$2.19
$2.69 (42-piece) plain White Porcelain Set	$1.69	**Inlaid and Printed Linoleums**	
$4.65 (56-piece) Porcelain Gold Spray Set	$3.49	Discontinued Patterns, greatly reduced; choice from complete rolls; no remnants.	
$4.85 (56-piece) Spray Design Dinner Set	$3.95	95c Inlaid Linoleums—2 yds. wide; sq. yd	62c
$5.75 (52-piece) English Porcelain Blue Willow Set	$4.25	70c Printed Linoleums—4 yds. wide; sq. yd	42c
Thousands of pieces, plates, cups and saucers, dishes, etc., at greatly reduced prices in our Kitchen Crockery Section.		30c & 35c Oilcloths—1¼ and 2 yds. wide; sq. yd	22c

Men's and Youths' Clothing

Men's and Youths' $10.00 to $15.00 Suits.....$8.95
Men's and Youths' $17.50 to $25.00 Suits.....$14.65
Our Finest $22.50 to $35.00 Suits—at.....$18.75
In this $18.75 lot are included the famous Martin Sons & Co.'s imported blue serges.
Men's and Youths' $15.00 to $20.00 Suits—at.....$11.85
Men's and Youths' $10.00 to $20.00 Imported Raincoats—wonderful bargains; all sizes up to 40.....$3.95 & $8.95
Men's Tan and Gray Auto Dusters—all sizes; at.....$1.85, $2.75 & $3.75
1,500 Pairs of Men's Trousers—at.....$2
Every pair of them guaranteed; trousers for all kinds of wear, business and dress.

Double 2¼ Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

DANIELS ORGANIZES NEW NAVAL CABINET

Names Assistant Secretary and Bureau Chiefs as Members of an Advisory Council.

DROPS SYSTEM OF AIDS

Will Hold Formal Weekly Consultations with Advisers Over Questions of Department Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today abolished the system of Naval Aids, created by George von L. Meyer, who was head of the Navy Department in the Cabinet of President Taft. It was Mr. Meyer's pet project in the direction of administrative reform, and he endeavored for four years to persuade Congress to enact legislation giving the system a permanent status. Congress refused to pass such legislation, and left the system dependent for its existence solely upon departmental order, which any Secretary could abrogate. This is what Mr. Daniels now has done.

In abolishing the Naval Aids Secretary Daniels has substituted a council, to be known as the Secretary's Advisory Council, which will be composed of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chiefs of the various bureaus, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The new Naval Cabinet will meet every Thursday. The members are: Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Josephus Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral W. S. Griffin, Crief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Under the Meyer system of Naval Aids there were four aids attached to the office of the Secretary as his intimate advisers. There was an Aid for Operations, an Aid for Personnel, an Aid for Material, and an Aid for Inspections. The office of Aid for Inspections was abolished by Secretary Daniels some time ago and its work was transferred to the Board of Inspection and Survey.

The office of Aid for Operations was, until recently, held by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, whose resignation took effect when Rear Admiral William S. Benson was made Chief of Operations. This left the offices only of Aid for Material, which was held until recently by Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, and the Aid for Personnel, held by Lieut. Commander William D. Leahy, both of which offices now are discontinued.

After the appointment of Rear Admiral Benson as Chief of Naval Operations, Secretary Daniels announced his purpose to assign two Captains as personal assistants to this new officer, one to be known as Assistant for Operations and one as Assistant for Material. Captain Volney Chase was designated as Assistant for Operations. Secretary Daniels today assigned Captain Josiah S. McKean as Assistant for Material. He will begin his work on Aug. 1.

Secretary Daniels's new Naval Cabinet, it will be seen, is made up exclusively of officers whose places were created by act of Congress, charged with certain statutory duties.

"I do not believe," said Secretary Daniels today, "that in all the navy's history the Bureau Chiefs were so universally recognized as masters of the professional work under their special direction as now. I have learned to rely upon the men who will compose this council. The Bureau Chiefs touch at first hand every unit (material, operation, personnel) of the navy, and I have have had almost daily conferences with them about the big problems in their bureaus. Of course, these will continue, but, in addition, the new plan will give at least formal weekly meetings for council and interchange of views."

Captain Josiah S. McKean, the Secretary's selection as Assistant for Material, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1884. He took the engineering course. He was appointed assistant engineer in 1889, and served as an engineer officer until 1899, when the personnel law amalgamated the line officers and the Engineer Corps. After the passage of this law he qualified as a line officer, and since that time has performed varying duties ashore and afloat in the general line of the naval profession. As a commander he served as executive officer of the battleship Connecticut, and in command of the repair ship Panther. Since his promotion to the rank of Captain he has commanded the battleship Ohio, the armored cruiser West Virginia, and the battleship North Dakota. He leaves the latter command to take his new assignment.

Captain George R. Clark, who was aid for education, has been designated a member of the Naval Examining Board to succeed Captain John J. Knapp, who has been made Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The educational work hereafter will be carried on under the Bureau of Navigation.

LANSING IS SWORN IN.

Bryan Gratified at His Selection and Wishes Him Success.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — United States Government today notified all foreign nations of the appointment of Robert Lansing to be Secretary of State. Notice was also sent to all diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries.

Mr. Lansing took the oath of office today as the successor to William Jennings Bryan. High officials, diplomats and close personal friends were on hand to witness the ceremony and to extend their congratulations.

Today was diplomatic day at the State Department, and representatives of foreign Governments in Washington called to felicitate Mr. Lansing upon his appointment. He is very popular among the Diplomatic Corps.

The new Secretary of State received many congratulatory messages, among them a letter from his predecessor, Mr. Bryan, who expressed gratification at his selection and the wish that success attend him "personally and officially."

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT.

When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache so that you are tired all over, get Allen's Foot-Ease, the standard remedy for the last 25 years, and shake it into your shoes. It will take the sting out of corns and bunions and give instant relief to Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender feet. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY — FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7 — *Write for Catalogue* SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

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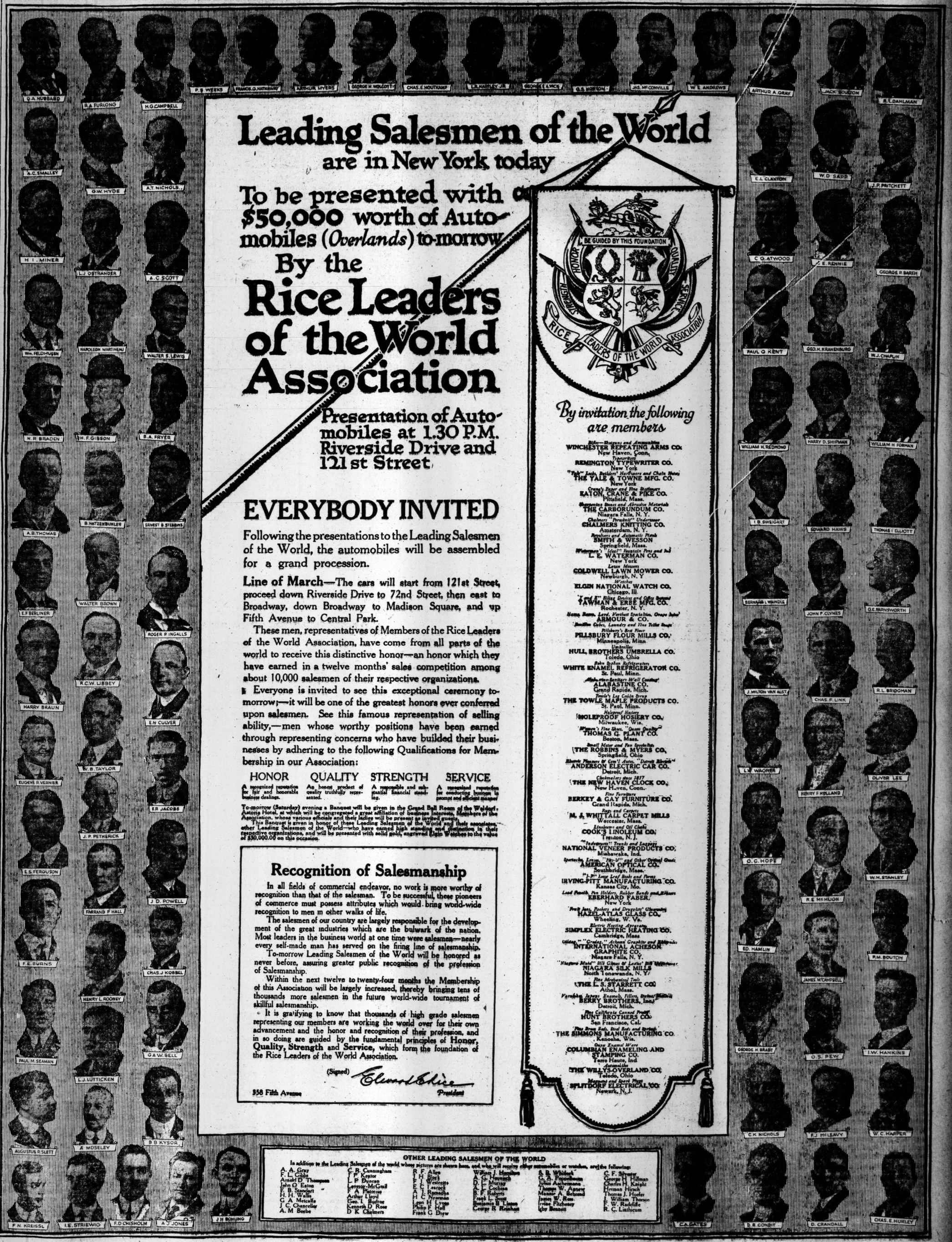
Leading Salesmen of the World
are in New York today
To be presented with o
$50,000 worth of Auto-
mobiles (Overlands) to-morrow
By the
Rice Leaders
of the World
Association
Presentation of Automobiles at 1.30 P.M.
Riverside Drive and
121st Street
BE GUIDED BY THIS FOUNDATION
HONOR
QUALITY
STRENGTH
SERVICE
RICE LEADERS OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION
By invitation the following are members
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
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REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
New York
THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.
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THE CARBORUNDUM CO.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
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ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
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MOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.
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New Haven, Conn.
BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE CO.
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M. J. WHITTALL CARPET MILLS
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EBERHARD FABER
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HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.
Wheeling, W. Va.
SIMPLEX ELECTRIC HEATING CO.
Cambridge, Mass.
INTERNATIONAL ACHESON GRAPHITE CO.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
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THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
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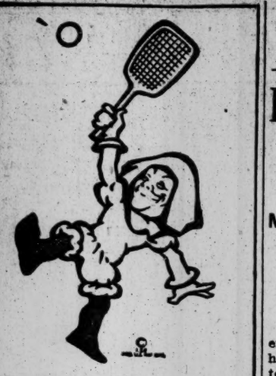
BERRY BROTHERS, Inc.
Detroit, Mich.
HUNT BROTHERS CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
THE SIMMONS MANUFACTURING CO.
Kenosha, Wis.
COLUMBIAN ENAMELING AND STAMPING CO.
Terre Haute, Ind.
THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO.
Toledo, Ohio
SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL CO.
Newark, N. J.
EVERYBODY INVITED
Following the presentations to the Leading Salesmen of the World, the automobiles will be assembled for a grand procession.
Line of March—The cars will start from 121st Street, proceed down Riverside Drive to 72nd Street, then east to Broadway, down Broadway to Madison Square, and up Fifth Avenue to Central Park.
These men, representatives of Members of the Rice Leaders of the World Association, have come from all parts of the world to receive this distinctive honor—an honor which they have earned in a twelve months' sales competition among about 10,000 salesmen of their respective organizations.
Everyone is invited to see this exceptional ceremony to-morrow;—it will be one of the greatest honors ever conferred upon salesmen. See this famous representation of selling ability,—men whose worthy positions have been earned through representing concerns who have builded their businesses by adhering to the following Qualifications for Membership in our Association:
HONOR — A recognized reputation for fair and honorable business dealings.
QUALITY — An honest product of quality truthfully represented.
STRENGTH — A responsible and substantial financial standing.
SERVICE — A recognized reputation for conducting business in prompt and efficient manner
To-morrow (Saturday) evening a Banquet will be given in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which will be congregated a great affiliation of business interests. Members of the Association, whose various officials and their ladies will be present as invited guests.
This Banquet is given in honor of these Leading Salesmen of the World and their associates, other Leading Salesmen of the World—who have earned high standing and distinction in their respective organizations, and will be presented with solid gold, engraved Elgin Watches to the value of $50,000.00 on this occasion.
Recognition of Salesmanship
In all fields of commercial endeavor, no work is more worthy of recognition than that of the salesman. To be successful, these pioneers of commerce must possess attributes which would bring world-wide recognition to men in other walks of life.
The salesmen of our country are largely responsible for the development of the great industries which are the bulwark of the nation. Most leaders in the business world at one time were salesmen—nearly every self-made man has served on the firing line of salesmanship.
To-morrow Leading Salesmen of the World will be honored as never before, assuring greater public recognition of the profession of Salesmanship.
Within the next twelve to twenty-four months the Membership of this Association will be largely increased, thereby bringing tens of thousands more salesmen in the future world-wide tournament of skillful salesmanship.
It is gratifying to know that thousands of high grade salesmen representing our members are working the world over for their own advancement and the honor and recognition of their profession, and in so doing are guided by the fundamental principles of Honor, Quality, Strength and Service, which form the foundation of the Rice Leaders of the World Association.
(Signed) Edward Elsee
President
358 Fifth Avenue
OTHER LEADING SALESMEN OF THE WORLD
In addition to the Leading Salesmen of the world whose pictures are shown here, and who will receive Elgin automobiles or watches, are the following:
A. A. Gray, F. L. Gibbs, Arnold D. Thompson, John O. Eaton, F. B. Standart, H. H. Wallis, G. A. Metcalfe, J. C. Chancellor, A. M. Beebe, C. B. Cunningham, F. P. Kestor, L. P. Duncan, Lorenzo McGrail, F. A. Fitzgerus, Arthur Lloyd, Geo. I. Budroe, Kenneth D. Rose, D. K. Chalmers, R. F. Allen, J. H. Black, F. J. Westcott, E. C. Learock, A. J. Ronsaha, H. C. Newman, Leon H. Lyon, Philip F. Hall, Frank G. Drew, William J. Hamilton, A. S. Hennock, John Ackermann, Thomas W. Asbury, Minnie A. Benzend, James W. Ross, Irvine Fitzhenry, Roy Bennett, A. R. Whitsett, C. A. Peppelman, D. F. Murray, A. F. Cochran, B. F. Roberts, Frank L. Scott, Benjamin B. Lucas, George R. Reighan, C. F. Shuster, George H. Hillman, Charles H. Knight, Herman Hirsch, Thomas J. Hoefer, L. William Thorson, F. W. Radcliffe, R. C. Linthicum, C. A. Bates, D. R. Condit, D. Crandall, Chas. E. Hurley

GIANTS AND YANKEES WIN FROM PHILADELPHIA CLUBS—TURF—POLO



Great Service

—And that means looks as well as wear.

Snug, trim ankles. Full-length foot. All-over fit. Wear-proofed by the exclusive Interwoven process.

Tennis Players: No sock for the Game like Interwoven Socks of Cashmere. 25c. up.

Interwoven
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TOE & HEEL
Socks

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEMAREE AND RIXEY ROUTED BY GIANTS

McGraw's Men Garner Enough Runs in Second Inning to Win.

On the Phils' pitching staff are several pretty good pitchers, and they also have Al Demaree and Eppa Rixey. Yesterday at the Polo Grounds these two pitchers were exposed to the Giants batting long enough to give New York a victory served in a large portion. Demaree's exaggerated out-curve was subjected to much violence in the second inning. In fact the violence amounted to seven runs.

Eppa Rixey's turn came in the fourth inning, when the Giants uprising drove him to cover after they had made four more runs. Ben Tincup, the Choctaw Indian, finished the mêlée. He was fair, and the Giants made only two more runs. Count 'em up and you'll find fifteen runs. The Phils got five, but five on the wrong end means no joy in their lives.

The Giants' battle front was somewhat shaken up yesterday. Hans Lobert is out of the game. One of his ribs was broken yesterday morning by a pitched ball at batting practice. Lobert is in favor of the Giants pitchers developing all the speed they want to, but hereafter he will insist that they try their marksmanship on somebody else.

Burns was shoved up to second place in the batting order, and Brainerd, who played third, was pushed down toward the end of the list. The change worked out well, a dozen hits being the result.

The game was about as poor a ball-game as the Giants have played this year, so guess for yourself how the Phils behaved. Ralph Stroud pitched the whole game for New York and he held the heavy Quaker hitters in check, except in the fourth inning, when they bunched a few hits and gathered three runs.

Wendell, the Giants' promising young catcher, made his first appearance before a Polo Ground crowd, succeeding Meyers in the seventh inning. Wendell is the one simon-pure New Yorker represented on the New York club. He has always lived up there above Coogan's Bluff, and by playing with the Giants has realized an ambition which was born when he was only old enough to peek through a knot hole in the fence.

The Giants did many things besides make errors. For instance, they stole seven bases, executed a couple of rapid double plays, and had no trouble with Umpire Rigler. Some days Rigler goes through a whole game without a chip being on either of his shoulders, and then on other days chips are falling off his shoulders all the time.

It was the first time in several days that the hen-pecks, who have to leave the game at 5 o'clock sharp, were able to start for home feeling sure that the Giants had really won the game before it was over. When you see a big, strong man suddenly leave in the middle of an exciting play about 5 o'clock and he tells you he has an important business engagement, you can bet that somewhere there is a certain party waiting for him with a rolling pin. The only time he can see a ball inning is in August, when she's at the seashore.

Fletcher was safe in the second inning when Bancroft threw low to first. Hits by Robertson, Meyers, Stroud, and Burns, and errors by Bancroft and Demaree, and Doyle's sacrifice fly resulted in seven runs. The Giants batted all around, Fletcher being up twice in that inning. The inning didn't end until Rixey came to the aid of the tottering Demaree.

Rixey was just as bad as his predecessor in the fourth. He walked Snodgrass, and hits in a row by Burns, Doyle, and Fletcher, a sacrifice by Robertson, and a timely bang by Merkle netted four more. Burns's double in the sixth off Tincup, Doyle's single, a steal, and an out sent two more runs over.

Stroud weakened temporarily in the third inning. With one out Byrne and Niehoff hit safely. Cravath was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases. Hits by Luderus and Whitted sent three runs over. Lurid Giant errors in the eighth and ninth innings gave the Phils their other two runs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr'ss, cf.	4	2	0	9	0
G. Burns, rf., lf.	4	3	3	2	0
Murray, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	2	2	3	4
F'cher, ss.	4	2	1	1	3
Robertson, r.	4	1	1	1	0
If., rf.	4	1	1	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	6	0
B'n'rd, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Meyers, c.	2	1	0	0	0
W'ndell, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Stroud, p.	4	1	2	0	1
Total	34	13	12	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss.	5	1	2	1	5
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	2	3	2
N'hoff, 2b.	5	1	2	3	1
C'vath, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lud'us, 1b.	5	0	1	12	1
Becker, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Whted, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Killifer, c.	2	1	1	2	0
Adams, c.	2	0	0	0	0
E.Brns, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Dem'ree, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Tincup, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	38	5	10	24	15

Errors—Bancroft, (2,) Killifer, Demaree, Snodgrass, Doyle, Robertson, Merkle, Brainerd.

New York	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	0	..	13
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5

Two-base hits—Niehoff, G. Burns. Stolen bases—Niehoff, G. Burns, (2) Meyers, Snodgrass, Doyle, (2,) Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 2; off Rixey, 2; off Tincup, 4. Hits—Off Demaree, 4 in one and one-third innings; off Rixey, 5 in two innings; off Tincup, 3 in four and two thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Stroud, (Cravath.) Struck out—By Stroud, 4; by Rixey, 1. Wild pitches—Rixey, Stroud. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours.

"Zim" Steals Run That Wins.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Heinie Zimmerman, the crippled infielder of the locals, batted in a pinch today, and made a double which enable Chicago to tie the score and then stole home with the winning run, after Good's infield out had put him on third, Chicago defeating St. Louis 14 to 13. The game was a wild exhibition of baseball, with plenty of hitting and errors on each side. The visitors took an early lead by bunching hits, but Chicago went into the lead when Saier's home-run drive started a rally in the fifth. St. Louis bunched hits again in the sixth and, with the aid of an error, again took the lead. The game see-sawed until the ninth, when erratic playing and timely hitting gave St. Louis four runs. With Chicago trailing two runs behind, Zimmerman delivered his timely hit, which sent two runners across and tied the count. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	3	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	1	1	5	2
Shulte, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Saier, 1b.	5	2	1	8	0
Phel'n, 3b.	5	1	2	2	2
W'ms, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Archer, c.	5	1	4	6	1
McL'y, 2b.	5	1	1	0	4
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	1
St'dge, p.	2	1	2	1	1
Cheney, p.	2	1	1	0	0
Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Zim'n	1	1	1	0	0
Total	40	14	17	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	5	3	2	1	4
Bescher, lf.	6	3	4	2	0
Miller, 2b.					
& 1b.	6	2	2	4	3
Wilson, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Dolan, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Hyatt, 1b.	5	0	2	8	0
†Ens, 2b.	0	1	0	0	1
*Long	1	0	0	0	0
Gonzales, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	4	2	3	2	0
Betzel, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Rob'son, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Mead'ws, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Roche	0	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Doak, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45	13	17	26	18

*Batted for Beck in ninth inning.
†Batted for Meadows in seventh inning.
‡Two out when winning run scored.
‡Batted for Pierce in ninth inning.
Errors—Miller, Beck, (2,) Snyder, Meadows, Good, Fisher, Phelan, (2,) McLarry.

Chicago	1	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	4	—14
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	4	—13

Two-base hits—Wilson, Archer, (2,) Dolan, Schulte, Hyatt, Miller Zimmerman. Home run—Saier. Stolen bases—Phelan, Williams, Zimmerman. Earned runs—Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 12. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, (2,) Good. Double play—Fisher to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 8. Base on errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 1; off Robinson, 1; off Standridge, 1; off Meadows, 1; off Cheney, 2. Hits—Off Zabel, 5 in 2 innings and none out in third; off Standridge, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; of Cheney, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; of Pierce, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Robinson, 6 in 4 2-3 innings; Meadows, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; off Perdue, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Doak, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Zabel, 1; by Robinson, 1; by Standridge, 1; by Perdue, 1; by Cheney, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Reds' Batting Upsets Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, June 24.—Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh, 5 to 3, here today. Mamaux was knocked out of the box in the third inning after having allowed a total of seven hits. He was relieved by Adams, who was also hit hard. Toney was effective throughout except in the third inning, when a triple, two passes, and an out at first base, gave the Pirates two runs, and in the ninth, when two hits scored another tally. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
M'witz, lb.	4	1	2	9	1
H'zog, ss.	4	1	2	3	2
Kil'fer, lf.	2	2	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	2	1	0
Clark, c.	4	0	1	6	0
G'fith, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
Olson, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Toney, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	33	5	12	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
G'lins, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
H'man, rf.	2	1	1	4	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	2	3	5
J'ston, lb.	4	1	1	10	0
Gibson, c.	2	1	0	3	1
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Mamaux, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Schang	1	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	2
‡Gerber	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	5	27	13

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mamaux in third inning.
‡Batted for Adams in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Groh, Griffith, Hinchman. Three-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, Kilfer, Carey. Double plays—Baird and Viox; Adams, Wagner, and Johnston. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Toney, 5; off Mamaux, 1; off Adams, 2. Hits—Off Mamaux, 6 in 8 innings; off Adams, 5 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Toney (Hinchman); by Adams (Kilfer.) Struck out—By Toney, 6; by Adams, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes.

Setback for St. Louis Feds.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—St. Louis, winning twelve straight games, lost today, 4 to 2. Suggs pitched good ball throughout. The score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	..	—4

8	1	0	
11	1	0	

Batteries—Groome, Wilett, and Hartley; Suggs and Owens.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 13; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 13.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6. (Ten innings.)
Boston, 12; Washington, 4.
Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4. (Nineteen innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Kansas City, 3; Newark, 2.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 5; Providence, 0.
Jersey City, 11; Richmond, 6.
Toronto, 6; Rochester, 0.
Montreal, 7; Buffalo, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	32	21	.604
Philadelphia	29	25	.537
St. Louis	32	28	.533
Pittsburgh	28	26	.516
Boston	27	28	.491
New York	22	27	.449
Brooklyn	24	32	.429
Cincinnati	22	29	.431

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	41	20	.672
Detroit	36	25	.590
Boston	30	21	.588
New York	30	26	.536
Washington	27	26	.510
Cleveland	21	36	.368
St. Louis	21	36	.368
Philadelphia	21	37	.362

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	38	22	.633
St. Louis	34	22	.607
Chicago	32	29	.525
Pittsburgh	30	28	.517
Newark	30	30	.500
Brooklyn	28	32	.467
Baltimore	23	34	.404
Buffalo	22	40	.355

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	29	20	.593
Buffalo	24	18	.571
Montreal	27	24	.529
Richmond	25	25	.500
Toronto	25	26	.490
Rochester	23	24	.489
Newark	22	23	.489
Jersey City	17	32	.347

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Providence.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

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Dead at the Head of His Battalion

It was Lieutenant Colonel Burchill of the Fourth Canadians at Ypres. Under a withering fire the line had wavered for a moment—not more. Then "carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane," he had "coolly and cheerfully rallied his men." He fell at the very moment when his example had infected them. "With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for indeed, they loved him), as if to avenge his death." And they won the trench.

This is one of the minor incidents in the story of the Canadians at Ypres, told by the "Record Officer" in the June Number of **The New York Times CURRENT HISTORY**

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Volume I., comprising the first six numbers of Current History, bound in cloth, $2.00, delivery charges extra.

BUSH'S WILD PITCH LETS YANKEES WIN

Maisel Dashes Over Plate in the Tenth Inning and Breaks Tie Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—A wild pitch by Joe Bush in the tenth inning gave the Yankees a 7 to 6 victory over the Athletics today in the final game of the series, and the Mackmen finished their stay at home without being able to climb out of last place. The Athletics obtained a comfortable lead over the Yankees, but "Rube" Bressler weakened in the seventh and was withdrawn, leaving the bases filled. Four runs followed after Bush took the mound.

A switch in "pinch" hitters by Manager Donovan in the "unlucky seventh" caused all the trouble for the Mackmen. A wild throw by Malone on Hartzell's grounder, a pass to Boone, and Nunamaker's infield hit filled the bases in this inning. Bauman was sent to bat for McHale and had one ball called on him when Bressler was called to the bench and Bush sent in. As soon as the change was made Manager Donovan called Bauman away from the plate and sent Pipp to bat. The big first baseman made good with a clean single to left, which scored two runs. High sacrificed and Peckinpaugh fouled out, but Maisel came through with a double to left centre, which brought two more runs across the plate and put the Yankees in the lead.

The Athletics tied it up again, however, in their half. Pieh went in to pitch in place of McHale and walked Walsh. Strunk singled, and when Pieh started to pass Lapp, Fisher was called to the rescue and fanned Lapp. While the latter was having his third swing Walsh and Strunk started a double steal, and when Nunamaker threw wild to third, Walsh scored and Strunk took third. Oldring hit a high bounder on which he was thrown out by Fisher, but Strunk easily scored the tying run.

The score remained even until the tenth inning when, with one out, Maisel got a grounder to McInnis and Mullen singled to right. A double steal was worked successfully, and a moment later Maisel tallied the winning run on a wild pitch by Bush. The Athletics went out in order in their half, Schang being retired on a fine catch of a hot liner by Maisel, when he batted for Malone.

A base on balls to Walsh, Strunk's safe bunt, and a single by McInnis after two were out, gave the Athletics a run in the opener. A two-bagger by Strunk and Lapp's single added one in the third, and a bunt by McInnis, a double by Lajoie, and Kopf's single earned two in the fourth.

New York scored two runs in the fourth after two were out on bases on balls to Cree and Hartzell, and a triple by Boone which Walsh played poorly. The ball was hit to centre and Walsh ran in and tried to scoop it up. It got away from Jimmy and rolled to the fence while two runners dashed round the bases. Bressler then tossed out Nunamaker.

Lajoie played his first full game since he was hurt last month, and Manager Mack shifted Malone over to third base. The youngster had an error, but showed he could play the bag as well as second base. He was weak at bat, fanning the first three times he faced McHale. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Peck'h, ss.	5	0	1	0	4
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	1	0	1
Mull'n, lf.	5	0	1	1	2
Cree, rf.	3	1	0	3	0
Hartz'l, lf.	4	2	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Nun'k'r, c.	4	1	1	10	0
M'Hale, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Pieh, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Pipp	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	7	8	30	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, cf.	3	2	0	2	0
Strunk, rf.	5	2	4	1	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	2	8	2
Oldr'g, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
M'Inn's, 1b.	5	1	2	14	0
Lajoie, 2b.	5	1	3	2	2
M'lone, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Kopf, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Bress'r, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Bush, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Schang	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	6	12	30	15

*Batted for McHale in seventh inning.
†Batted for Bush in tenth inning.
Errors—Nunamaker, Malone, Bressler.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1—7
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Strunk, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Boone. Sacrifice hits—High, Lapp, Malone. Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Maisel, Mullen, Walsh, Strunk. Struck out—By McHale, 6; by Fisher, 4; by Bressler, 3; by Bush, 5. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 1; off Pieh, 1; off Bressler, 4; off Bush, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Double play—Strunk and Nunamaker. Hits—Off McHale, 9 in 6 innings; off Pieh, 1 (none out, in seventh;) off Fisher, 2 in 4 innings; off Bressler, 4 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Bush, 4 in 4 innings. Wild pitch—Bush. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Senators Generous to Red Sox.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Boston combined 14 hits and 6 sacrifices with 5 bases on balls and 3 errors today and easily won the last game of the series with Washington, 12 to 4. Today's contest was the first full game pitched by Ray Collins this season. Hooper scored five of his team's runs. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	5	3	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	5	0	1	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	3	5	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Gain'r, lb.	4	1	1	8	0
Janv'n, ss.	4	2	2	2	3
Gard'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Cady, c.	4	3	3	5	0
Collins, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total	34	12	14	27	8

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Shanks, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Ave'll, 2b.	4	0	0	9	1
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Henry, c.	4	0	2	5	0
M'Br'e, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Boeh'g, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Shaw, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Engle, p.	0	0	0	0	3
†Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
‡Acosta	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	27	14

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
†Batted for Engle in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Johnson in ninth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Shanks, Milan, Morgan.

Boston	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	2	3	—12
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Shanks, Foster, Speaker, Cady. Earned runs—Off Collins, 3; off Boehling, 2; off Shaw, 3; off Engle, 4. Three-base hits—McBride, Milan, Hooper. Hits—Off Boehling, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Engle, 7 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, 2; Collins. Sacrifice flies—Speaker, Lewis, 2; Foster. Stolen bases—Morgan, Gainer, Speaker, Hooper. Double plays—Janvrin, Wagner, and Gainer.. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Collins, 1; off Boehling, 5; off Shaw, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Washington, 1. Struck out—By Collins, 3; by Boehling, 1; by Shaw, 1; by Engle, 1. Wild pitch—Shaw. Balk—Boehling. Umpires—Megan, Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Tigers Rampant on Home Lot.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—Detroit hit hard and often, ran wild on the bases, took advantage of every fielding slip, and defeated St. Louis today, 9 to 3. Dauss pitched alright ball except in the seventh inning, in which a single, a pass and Veach's double gave the Browns one run. Tiger errors let in the visitors' other tallies. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1
Kav'n, 2b.	5	2	1	4	4
Cobb, cf.	5	2	3	1	0
O'Ford, rf.	5	0	2	3	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	2	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Bush, ss.	3	2	1	2	7
St'ge, c.	4	0	2	6	2
Dauss, p.	5	0	1	0	3
Total	38	9	15	27	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf.	4	1	0	1	1
Austin, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	3	6
C. W'r, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
E. W'r, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
How'd, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1
Lavan, ss.	2	0	2	1	3
Sev'd, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Agnew, c.	1	0	0	2	0
H'ton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoch, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Lmilk, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Smandt	1	0	0	0	0
†Walsh	0	1	0	0	0
‡Burkam	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	24	15

*Batted for Hoch in fifth inning.
†Ran for Severeid in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Lowdermilk in ninth inning.
Errors—Lavan, Agnew Hamilton, Lowdermilk, Crawford, Veach. Burns.

Detroit	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	..	—9
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Cobb, Crawford, Austin. Three-base hits—Cobb, Burns. Stolen bases—Vitt, Kavanagh, Cobb (3), Bush (3). Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 6. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Lavan, Veach, Burns. Double play—Lavan, Pratt, and Howard. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 12. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Hamilton, 1; off Hoch, 3; Off Lowdermilk, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 2 (none out in 1st); off Hoch, 5 in four innings; off Lowdermilk, 8 in four innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 5; by Lowdermilk, 4. Wild pitch—Dauss. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Birmingham, 0.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 7; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville at Memphis, postponed; rain.

TO BLOCK YALE CAPTAINS.

New Athletic Policy Will Deal with This Feature of Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 24.—Because of Yale's poor showing on the diamond this year, sweeping changes are expected in the Blue's baseball policy, the first of which will be the deposing of Frank Quimby as coach after the game with Harvard in Brooklyn on Saturday.

Under a new policy, it is expected that the new Athletic Committee will take a hand, to curtail the authority of the baseball Captain in conducting the season's campaign. It is believed, after the experience of the past, that the Captain has too much authority, and uses it often to overrule a policy directed by wiser heads. It is stated that under the plan now under consideration the coach will be responsible for the policy of the team and the Athletic Committee will be responsible for the coach.

During the past season it is stated that Captain Middlebrook and Coach Quimby have not worked in harmony at all times and that Middlebrook is said to have advised with the assistant coach, Bernie Tommers, more often than he did with Quimbly. The present baseball season has been a stormy one for Yale. The recent commencement game here between Harvard and Yale is considered one of the most stupidly played games on record.

Judging from the recent remarks of President Hadley and Professor Taft, it is not likely that Yale will revert to the system of professional coaching. It is likely that one of Yale's recent baseball Captains may be appointed coach. Frank O'Brien of Andover, Tad Jones of Exeter, Morgan Bowman of Hill School, and Fred Murphy are likely candidates for the place. The new Athletic Committee is now investigating the baseball situation, as it is believed that Yale should have made a better showing with the strong material on hand.

It is announced that Professor Robert N. Corwin has been elected Chairman of the new Yale Athletic Committee. He was appointed football member a year ago, succeeding the veteran athletic adviser, Walter Camp. As Chirman, Professor Corwin will have a conspicuous part in the revision of Yale's athletic affairs.

DODGERS BLANKED, 6 TO 0.

Tyler Holds Robins to Three Hits —Douglas Batted Freely.

BOSTON, June 24.—Boston made it three straight from Brooklyn by winning today 6 to 0. Tyler was in fine form, holding the visitors to three hits. He gave frequent passes, but managed to tighten up at the critical periods. Boston hit Douglas freely and in timely fashion. Getz and Smith contributed feature plays, the former taking a foul out of Brooklyn's dugout and later a liner from Getz, on which he doubled Wheat, who was on third base. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'pat'k, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0
Shert, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Conly, lf.	4	0	2	4	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0
S'midt, 1b.	3	1	2	8	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
M'Nair, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
W'ling, c.	3	0	1	3

CROWDS FLOCK TO HARVARD-YALE REGATTA AT NEW LONDON—LAWN TENNIS—GOLF

RECORD CROWD GOES TO RACES ON THAMES

New London Residences Pressed Into Service for Regatta Visitors.

HARVARD SLIGHT FAVORITE

Water and Weather Conditions Indicate Fast Races Today—Harvard Crews Win Two "Scrub" Races.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24.—Radiating the crimson of Harvard and the blue of Yale, the largest night-before throng that has gathered in some years assembled here this evening preparatory to the annual intervarsity regatta of these famous New England universities. By rail, water, and throbbing motor car the hundreds of advance guard spectators descended upon this ancient whaling port until public hostelries were forced to call upon private residents to assist in accommodating the late arrivals.

Keyed up by the expected closeness of the four-mile race, the chief event of Friday's program, alumni and undergraduates escorted bevy after bevy of feminine beauty and fashion into the town until old inhabitants began to predict a record day for New London. The hotels faced problems that have not been forced upon them in some years. With all rooms engaged, brigades of porters were erecting cots in every available nook and corner, and still the demand continued and the overflow was shunted into near-by cottages.

Scenting the situation from afar a New York steamboat company sent one of its larger craft to a New London dock, and tonight tired tourists could be seen wending their way to the water front, clutching circulars describing the benefits of a night's sleep while rocked in the cradle of the deep.

The streets were crowded with gay throngs bent on celebrating Regatta Day and possible victories. The colors of the two colleges caught the eye in street windows, the hands of pretty girls and matrons, and were flaunted from snorting motor cars that carried parties of noisy youths in apparently aimless circles about the town and suburbs. College songs rang out from hotel rooms, clubs, and dark corners, and New London residents realized they were again on the eve of an old-fashioned Regatta Day.

Scenes of the harbor were much akin to these ashore. Yachts of all types steamed or sailed to anchorages all day long and after twilight passed the river blazed and twinkled with the lights of several hundred craft. Well in toward the railroad bridge was berthed the America Cup defense yacht Resolute, while far out lay the grim-appearing superdreadnought Utah awaiting the arrival of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who will arrive aboard the Dolphin for tomorrow's races. Sandwiched in between lay the palatial yachts of millionaires, sailing yawls, and motor boats. Only in the darkness it appeared as though one could cross the Thames dry-shod at almost any point.

Some of the yachts in the harbor are: J. Pierpont Morgans Corsair, August Belmont's Scout, Morton F. Plant's Kanawha, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, George Lauder's Edymion, Harold Vanderbilt's Vagrant, Max Agassiz's Kirin, Larz Anderson's Roxanna, Charles W. Harkness's Agawa, Walter Ladd's Margaret, Captain Robert E. Tod's schooner Katowa, Colonel Oliver Payne's Aphrodite, William Zeigler's Gem, John M. Goetchius's Windward, Colonel C. L. F. Robinson's Savarona and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman's Sultana.

Yale's quarters were crowded tonight with a galaxy of former oarsmen, Fred. W. Allen, Chairman of the Rowing Committee; Al. Swayne, Jack Goetchius, Bill Howe, Ratcliffe Romeyn, LeRoy Whitney, Payne Whitney, Phelps Barnum, and a host of alumi who never pulled an oar.

At Harvard's Red Top settlement all except the oarsmen who are enrolled for tomorrow's racing celebrated the winning of the two informal events of this afternoon by banqueting. The graduates' eight, who so decisively defeated the Yale alumi shell, brought home the Robert F. Herrick Cup from Yale, where it went last year through an Eli victory, and it was soon filled with champagne in celebration of today's victory. Last year Yale won both the preliminary events.

Mr. Herrick, Chairman of the Rowing Committee, returned from Cambridge today and took general charge of the wind-up of the rowing campaign.

Both rival captains tonight declined to discuss the coming race, saying they preferred rowing to talking about it.

All conversation revolved around the races to be rowed during the forenoon and afternoon of the morrow. Despite the enthusiasm that surrounded the regatta, there was a tendency to hold predictions and wagering on the outcome well in check.

It was generally conceded that both 'Varsity and minor crews were very evenly matched, and that all indications pointed to hard-fought contests over both the two and four-mile courses. Betting was light, and confined mostly to friendly wagers between members of parties and fraternities. Harvard is a slight favorite in two of the three races, in the 'Varsity and Freshman races. Pools and professional betting commissioners were conspicuous by their absence.

Observation train tickets were in great demand, and outside of a few in the hands of speculators, appeared unobtainable. Even those for the forenoon races were far scarcer than in previous years, and it was apparent that the junior 'Varsity race at 10:15, and the freshman eight race at 10:45 would be witnessed by crowds that would comfortably fill the canvass-covered gondolas that follow the crews on both sides of the river.

Harvard's double victory in the scrub races rowed between twilight and darkness tonight was considered as an omen of further good fortune in the real contest of the regatta. In both the freshman fours and the gentlemen's eight races the Crimson oarsmen finished well ahead of the Eli crews. The freshman four race, rowed over a mile course up stream, resulted in a win for Harvard's quartet by three lengths, the time being Harvard, 6 minutes 21 seconds; Yale, 6 minutes 31 seconds. In the gentlemen's, or graduate eight, race at a half mile, the Crimson alumni finished one and one-half lengths in the lead, the time being Harvard, 3 minutes 5½ seconds; Yale, 3 minutes 12 seconds.

The 'Varsity and second squads did not go out until after the finish of the scrub races. Both camps sent their eights out for light paddling, which, added to the short session of racing starts held during the forenoon, constituted the entire day's work for both the Yale and Harvard squads.

Fair and warmer weather is promised for tomorrow, and both the morning and evening races will be rowed on the crest of an unusually strong tide.

The morning races should produce close to record time. They are downstream races, with both tide and river current favoring. With a favoring breeze they are both likely to create new figures for their respective events.

The historic down-stream record of 20 minutes 10 seconds, that has stood since 1888, is in no danger from tomorrow's main race, the 'Varsity eight four-mile brush. This must be rowed up stream, to allow the oarsmen the advantage of tide, and the river record for an up-stream race was created only last year, when Yale wrested a four-inch victory from Harvard in the time 21 minutes 16 1-5 seconds.

Yale and Harvard have both bettered this mark in practice this season, closing their final time spin last Saturday night with a record of 21 minutes 2 seconds for Harvard and 21 minutes 5 seconds for Yale. This time row furnishes the basis for the slight wave of confidence which Harvard followers feel.

When the scheduled hour for the 'Varsity eight race, 4:30 o'clock, arrives tomorrow the tide should be running its strongest upstream, and, as the prevailing winds for several days here have been from the south, the oarsmen will have only the river current as an unfavorable condition.

Rowing sharps expect the race to settle the century-old controversy that has raged over the merits of the so-called sculling and the shell stroke, the sculling stroke calling for the application of power at the close of the stroke, the typical shell stroke getting it in a firm, hard catch, and at the beginning Harvard's crew, coached by Jim Wray, formerly Australian champion, have shown the most perfect exhibition of the sculling stroke ever seen on the Thames. Yale, drilled by the master English coach, Guy Nickalls, has shown old boating men of the river a stroke like that taught by Yale's most famous coaching hero, Bob Cook.

Harvard's eight, as it paddled down from its quarters in the rays of tonight's setting sun for a final conditioning row, attested itself the heavier set of athletes, tipping the scales three or four pounds heavier to the man than Yale's, and bringing the conviction home that victory for Yale will be a victory for the stroke that is rowed, rather than a win because of sturdier athletes to pull the stroke.

A curious paradox shows itself in the rowing equipment of the rival crews. Yale will sit in American-made shells, but with the English thole-pin rigging; Harvard's oarsmen will clamber into shells built in England, but rigged with the American outrigger.

A new rule will be injected into tomorrow's races, allowing a fresh start in case of accident during the first half mile. Heretofore the accident had to come during the first ten strokes to allow a new start.

Twinkling over the surface of the broad harbor of the Thames tonight the lights of the most brilliant and numerous collection of yachts that ever rode a local anchorage for a regatta gleamed.

TIED WITH VICTORIES.

Each Crew Has Won Twenty-four Races Since 1852.

The history of the Yale-Harvard crew regattas dates back to 1852 when the first of the 'Varsity races was rowed on Lake Winnipisaukee at Center Harbor, N. H. Harvard's '53 class crew defeated the Yale eight in a two-mile row in barges, the time being ten minutes. Three years later a Harvard eight-oared barge and a four-oared barge raced against two Yale six-oared boats on the Connecticut River at Springfield. The Crimson barges finished first and second in this three-mile race, in 1859 two shells and two barges informally represented the two universities at Worcester, Mass., in a three-mile race. Again the Cambridge oarsmen won both classes. The next day in the "Citizens' Regatta," Yale reversed the result of the shell race. In the next Summer crews raced over the same course, Harvard winning. The civil war put a stop to the sport until 1864. From that year until 1870 the crews rowed over the Lake Quinsigamond three-mile course at Worcester.

In 1871 Harvard, aided by Brown, Amherst and Bowdoin, organized the "Rowing Association of American Colleges" and a three-mile straightaway race was rowed at Springfield. Yale did not compete that year, but she entered in 1872. The entries increased until there were thirteen crews at the starting line, in 1875. That is an American record that stands after forty years of collegiate rowing. Beginning in 1876, Yale and Harvard inaugurated their four-mile dual regattas at Springfield. Two years later the course was shifted to the Thames at New London, where the races have been held almost every year. During the period of 1852 to 1914, Harvard and Yale have raced in forty-eight dual regattas. Each has won twenty-four, so that today's race should break the tie, giving one or the other college the lead again. The Yale crew of 1888 holds the Thames River course record, having won the race of that year in twenty minutes and ten seconds.

BOXING BAN IN MICHIGAN.

Gov. Ferris Requests Sheriffs to Enforce Statute Against It.

LANSING, Mich., June 24.—Governor Ferris today put an end to boxing matches in this State when he sent letters to the Sheriff of each of the eighty-three counties informing them of the law against glove contests and requesting them to see that the statute is enforced.

During the last four years the boxing game has flourished in several Michigan cities.

Welsh Lacks Nothing in Trainers.

Young Ahearn and Soldier Bartfield, and probably Jack Britton, will put Freddie Welsh into condition for his match with Charlie White at the Brighton Beach race track on Saturday night, July 3. Welsh is surely in a serious mood, and for the first time since he took the title away from Willie Ritchie he has engaged a staff of high-class boxers to prepare him for a contest.

THROCKMORTON LOBS INTO TENNIS FINAL

Junior Champion Is Feature of the Day at Middle States Tournament.

Walter Merrill Hall and Harold Throckmorton, one a former middle States champion and the other a school boy, emerged the victors in the semi-final round of the tournament for the tennis championship of the Middle States at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Mountain, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and as a result Hall and Throckmorton will compete today for the right to face Karl H. Behr, the present title holder, in the challenge round tomorrow.

Hall forged his way into the finals by defeating G. A. L. Dionne of the West Side Tennis Club and then downing the veteran, E. P. Larned, in impressive style, 6—4, 6—1. The Hall-Larned match brought out by far the most skillful tennis that the tournament has thus far produced. It remained, however, for the 18-year-old Throckmorton to furnish the principal upset of the day. The youngster started in by eliminating W. L. Pate, 6—4, 6—3, and then finished the fore by taking on C. L. Johnston, Jr., the former New England intercollegiate star, who conquered Gustave F. Touchard the day before, and simply overwhelmed him at 6—1, 6—2.

In the women's singles, the four who survived for the semi-final round were Miss Clare Cassel, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Miss Ima A. Kissel and Miss Helen Pollock. The winners of the Miss Cassel-Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Kissel-Miss Pollock matches this afternoon will compete in the finals tomorrow. The finals in the men's doubles will probably also be played tomorrow, and the challenge round against Behr and T. R. Pell, the present champions, on Monday or Tuesday next week.

Hall's conquest of the veteran "Ned" Larned was comparatively simple. Larned's service was way off, and he delivered four double faults in the very first game. He added another before the set was over. In the second set he was still worse, double-faulting no less than eleven times more. His inability to get over the final ball kept him from rushing to the net, and enabled Hall to get in some of his most deadly crossing and sideline drives.

Notwithstanding this, Larned put up a stubborn resistance, and outplayed his opponent whenever he succeeded in reaching the net. Larned was plainly worried by Hall's stinging service, and suffered from the fact that he had had only mediocre serves to contend with for the early rounds. The games went in the early rounds. The games went by service until the fifth in the first set, when Hall broke through, making it 3—2. He captured his own service after the next game had gone to deuce, and took the set by sharing the next four games on service.

The second set opened with Larned serving and still in trouble. He dropped four points on double faults in this game, but pulled it out of the fire after it had gone to deuce many times. This was Larned's only win in the second set, although he was four times within one point of a game during the rest of the match. Hall's whip strokes and speed were too much, and the veteran was unable to manoeuvre into a net position. Hall ran out the set and match in six straight games.

The downfall of young Johnston was accomplished with such ease that it was hard to realize that he had taken the measure of Touchard the day before. Throckmorton simply outclassed him. The youngster won point after point on service aces, his speed being too great for the former Amherst player. Throckmorton, who comes from the Woodbridge High School, has achieved fame as junior metropolitan champion and twice winner of the Princeton interscholastic tourney, but his advance to the final of the Middle States was hardly expected. He held the upper hand throughout the match, and was well-nigh "unpassable" at the net.

The irrepressible Miss Bjurstedt made it a field day for Norway by first lowering the colors of Miss Marion Holmes, 1—0, 6—1, and then defeating Miss Gwendolyn Brandon, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Holmes caused quite a sensation by taking her one game—the first Miss Bjurstedt has dropped in this tournament—and when Miss Brandon actually attached one game in each set there was as much applause from the feminine part of the gallery as if she had won a match. It is getting so that any one who wins anything from Miss Bjurstedt causes a stir.

In the men's doubles, C. F. Watson and C. M. Bull, Jr., qualified for the semi-finals by disposing of Irving Riker and W. P. Compton, 6—2, 7—5, and the default of G. A. L. Dionne and partner. Cedric A. Major and Alarick H. Man, Jr., defeated S. F. Thomas and A. J. Read in a three-set match, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, and also progressed to the semi-finals by the default of R. H. and F. Rogers. Summary:

Middle States Championship, Men Singles.—Fourth Round—W. M. Hall defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—2, 6—4; C. L. Johnston defeated L. D. Woodbury, 6—0, 6—1; H. Throckmorton defeated W. L. Pate, 6—4, 6—8.

Semi-finals—W. M. Hall defeated E. P. Larned, 6—4, 6—1; H. Throckmorton defeated C. L. Johnston, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—G. A. L. Dionne and partner won from H. McK. Glasebrook and partner by default; C. F. Watson and C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated I. Riker and W. D. Compton, 6—2, 7—5; R. H. and F. Rogers won from R. Toland and partner by default; Cedric A. Major and A. H. Man, Jr., defeated S. F. Thomas, Jr., and A. J. Read, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round—Watson and Bull won from Dionne and partner by default; Major and Man won from Rogers and Rogers, default.

Women's Singles.—Second Round—Miss Helen Pollock defeated Miss Dorris Mangan, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Clare Cassel won from Mrs. Barger-Wallach, default; Miss Gwendolyn Brandon defeated Mrs. Newton Adams, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Holmes, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Edith Runk defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Constance Mordecai, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Gwendolyn Brandon, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Ima A. Kissel defeated Miss Edith Runk, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Helen Pollock defeated Miss Evelyn Runk, 6—1, 7—5.

Women's Doubles, First Round.—Miss Edna Wildey and Miss Jewett defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Miss Florence Sheldon, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Katherine Force and Mrs. Dickinson defeated the Misses Evelyn and Edith Runk, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Cassel defeated Miss Constance Mordecai and Miss Gwendolyn Brandon, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Wildey and Miss Jewett defeated Miss Force and Miss Dickinson, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Barr and Miss Potter, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Abbey Morrison and Mrs. E. Van Winkle defeated Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Newton Adams, 1—5, 6—2.

WARD IN FINAL ROUND.

Three-Set Matches Feature Quaker Ridge Tennis Tournament.

Vanderbilt B. Ward, Eastern New York State tennis champion, reached the final round of the Quaker Ridge championship yesterday on the courts of the New Rochelle Tennis Club, when he defeated Benjamin M. Phillips in a hard-fought three-set match at 2—6, 6—1, 6—3. The Harlem Club veteran played a strong game and captured the first set, but once the champion struck his pace he overwhelmed his opponent.

Two of the best-contested matches were played in the fifth round, when F. T. Hunter won from A. D. Hammett, 4—6, 12—11, 9—6, and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated W. Halsey Wood, 6—2, 6—8, 9—7. During the two matches ninety-one games were played, and the losers in both contests were several times within a point of their match. In the second set of the Hunter-Hammett match the latter was 10—9 and 40—15 when he double faulted, and again in the third set he was 5—4 and 40—15, but the Cornell star rallied and won an interesting uphill contest. Wood forced Dr. Rosenbaum throughout the three sets, but the aggressive attack of the latter proved too much for Wood, although the second and third sets went to deuce.

Form played an important part in the doubles, and the closing rounds of this event promise exceptional tennis. Two teams reached the fourth round. F. T. Hunter of Cornell and A. J. Ostendorf defeated L. M. Fisher and K. D. Fisher, and Benjamin M. Phillips and Vanderbilt B. Ward triumphed over W. Granger and W. L. O'Brien. Both matches were won in straight sets.

In the mixed doubles the most notable victory was that of Miss Marie Wagner, the State champion, and A. J. Ostendorf over Mrs. R. Hiscoe and F. T. Hunter in straight sets. The summary:

Tucker Ridge Championship, Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—1.

Fifth Round—F. T. Hunter defeated A. D. Hammett, 4—6, 18—11, 8—6; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated W. Halsey Wood, 6—2, 6—8, 9—7.

Semi-final Round—Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Edmund J. Fixman, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Benjamin M. Phillips and Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated E. H. Hooker and King Smith, 6—3, 6—3; F. T. Hunter and A. S. Ostendorf defeated R. E. Rogers and W. Black, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum and J. H. Steinkampf defeated B. Wilson and W. C. Lippincott, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—F. T. Hunter and H. J. Ostendorf defeated L. M. Fisher and K. D. Fisher, 6—3, 6—2; Benjamin M. Phillips and Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated W. Granger and W. L. O'Brien, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hammett defeated Miss D. Sawyer and W. Granger, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. R. Hiscoe and F. T. Hunter, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and M. R. Knitel, 6—4, 6—3.

F. W. DYER MEDALIST IN FOX HILLS GOLF

Montclair Youth Leads a Field of 126 Starters in Qualifying Round.

With a score of 75, Franklin W. Dyer of Montclair, the youth who won the Sleepy Hollow tournament last year, captured the medal in the qualifying round of the annual Fox Hills tournament yesterday. He led a field of 126 starters.

Fox Hills, with its improved condition, and the new home hole proved too much for most of the players, as shown by the fact that Dyer's score led J. Harold Slater of the home club by four strokes, while the remainder of the field trailed along in the eighties or nineties or more. It proved a hard test, yesterday, as the scores will show.

Dyer went out in splendid form, recording 36, one under par, but he lapsed on the inward journey, despite the fact that his most spectacular shot came at the eleventh hole. His drive and second shot brought him within ten yards of the edge of the green, and he holed his mashie chip shot with apparent ease for a three. E. G. B. Riley also holed a mashie shot at this same place for a three. Dyer's card follows:

Out .....4 5 3 4 3 5 4 4 5—36
In .....5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4—30—75

There were ties for last places in the various divisions, only the first sixteen being played off. Match play will begin today with the draw in the first division as follows: Dyer vs. Platt, Marston vs. Beach, Newman vs. Clark, Palmer vs. Morrell, Kaimer vs. Adams, Hitchcock vs. Spindler, Allen vs. Fearey and Slater vs. Riley. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Frank W. Dyer, Montclair, 75; J. Harold Slater, Fox Hills, 79; Austin F. Palmer, Fox Hills, 82; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills, 83; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 84; J. D. Newman, Fox Hills, 84; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 84; Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith, 85; Alfred Morrell, Hackensack, 85; Percy G. Platt, New York Golf, 85; E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, 89; G. E. Adams, National, 88; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 87; Morton L. Fearey, Oakland, 87; S. C. Clark, Sleepy Hollow, 87; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 87.

Second Sixteen.—Ellis Adams, Essex County, 87; Lloyd Tefft, Fox Hills, 88; W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, 88; F. J. Horne, Ridgewood, 88; A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, 88Samuel Allison, Midland, 89; Thomas D. Conroy, Fox Hills, 89; W. W. Harris, Dunwoodie, 89; Richard R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 89; W. W. Van Loan, Fox Hills, 89; Cortlandt Clief, Richmond County, 89; John W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 89; W. S. Johnston, Dunwoodie, 89; J. D. Hale, Ridgewood, 90; H. S. Paine, Fox Hills, 90.

Third Sixteen.—Jacob A. Janis, Fox Hills, 90; W. L. Richard, Fox Hills, 91; Richard A. Haight, Massapequa, 91; A. S. Jackson, Fox Hills, 91; Dr. Morris Carpenter, Oakland, 92; Howell Woolley, Fox Hills, 93; H. L. Wyatt, Fox Hills, 93; E. F. Allaire, Fox Hills, 93; George W. Fairchild, Fox Hills, 93; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 94; C. C. Pearson, Greenwich, 94; Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, 94; George G. Worthley, Fox Hills, 95; F. S. Danforth, Crescent, 95; F. A. Gaynor, Dunwoodie, 96; A. B. Cutting, Montclair, 96.

Fourth Sixteen.—A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 96; James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 96; Harry D. Cashman, Englewood, 96; J. E. Beck, Thorabury, 96; C. H. Zimmerman, New Haven, 97; F. C. Denning, Crescent, 97; Prestley S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 97; Henry Hering, Scarsdale, 97; H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, 97; E. C. Holston, Scarsdale, 98; H. B. Martin, Great Neck, 98; George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 98; R. Strobridge, Dunwoodie, 98; F. V. Sullivan, Fox Hills, 99; R. L. Morrow, Antlers, 99; H. W. Mason, North Jersey, 99.

Fifth Sixteen.—W. R. Barrows, Fox Hills, 99; N. W. Pemeroy, Fox Hills, 99; Dr. E. M. Mendel, New York Golf, 100; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, 100; Ira M. Hedges, Haworth, 100; Dr. A. H. Thomas, Fox Hills, 100; H. Walser, Richmond County, 100; Sir Arthur Eliot, Burhill, (England,) 101; Clarence M. Cone, Inwood, 101; H. W. Canning, Mahopac, 101; R. G. Tyler, Dartmouth, 101; T. A. Glendenning, Scarsdale, 102; James L. Johnson, Arcola, 102; S. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge, 102; William F. Jocelin, Fox Hills, 103; E. T. Shaw, Crescent, 103.

Eastern Tennis Players Start Today

Members of the Eastern lawn tennis team will leave today to compete in the Panama-Pacific Exposition championships July 10 to 17. The players who will represent the East will be R. Norris Williams, 2d, American amateur champion and Captain of the team; Watson M. Washburn, Dean Mathey, and Bruce M. Church, the intercollegiate champion. The players will stop at Pittsburgh for the clay court championships. After the championships they will go to San Francisco, where they will face the Western representatives. Maurice E. McLoughlin, who lost the national title to Williams last year, will Captain the Westerners, while the other players will be William Johnston, R. Lindley Murray, John Strachan, Clarence Griffin, and Thomas Bundy.

Foster's Tennis Beats James.

Herbert Foster, the seventeen-year-old Yonkers schoolboy who has been playing skillfully on the tennis courts this season, defeated the veteran E. H. James of the University Heights Tennis Club in the second round of the open tournament at the Nappeckamack Club at Lincoln Station, South Yonkers, yesterday afternoon in straight sets, the score being 6—3 and 6—4. The youngster had a hard twist to his service that James could not combat effectively.

Tomorrow the third and fourth rounds of the upper half of the draw will be contested. Allen Behr will play M. B. Hall, and Foster and Robert Hackett will compete in the other match. The winners of these matches will play the fourth round, and the winner of that will contest the championship with Homer Guernsey of Poughkeepsie, who has gone through in the lower half the draw.

Junior Tennis at Staten Island.

Beginning Monday the Clifton Tennis Club will hold its annual junior tennis tournament for schoolboys ranging in age up to eighteen years, on the club's grounds, Arrochar, Staten Island. All schoolboys within the age limit are eligible to compete in this tournament and they have until tomorrow to send in their entries, to Otto Garche, 14 Marion Avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island. Entries will also be received by telephone and the number of Mr. Garche's phone is 115 W Tompkinsville. The club can be reached via South Beach trolley line to Barrett Avenue or the railroad to Arrochar station.

Williams on West Side Courts.

R. Norris Williams, national amateur tennis champion, played two interesting exhibitions yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills as a final practice before competing in the clay court championships tomorrow at Pittsburgh. On Wednesday Williams, with Miss Molla Bjurstedt as a partner, defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Dean Mathey in an exhibition mixed doubles match at the Plainfield Country Club, 6—4, 6—4. Before this match Williams and Mathey played a practice contest, the latter winning, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6. Williams did not attempt to extend himself, but contented himself with limbering up.

SMITH'S LONG GOLF MATCH.

Dutchess Player Goes to Twenty-second Green to Defeat Wetterau.

As the result of the first and second rounds of match play in the Hudson River golf championship at the Rockland Country Club yesterday, E. V. Benton of Saugkill, Stuart D. Connolly of Rockland, Charles H. Brown of Saugkill, and R. L. Smith of Dutchess, will play in the semi-final matches today in the order named.

The closest match in the principal division was that between Smith and W. Wetterau in the second round. Smith had to go to the twenty-second hole to win. Connolly, the medal winner, who is the seeded favorite for the title, had no trouble in either of his matches, except that against E. M. Carroll, in which he had to go to the seventeenth green to win. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—C. V. Benton, Saugkill, beat S. S. Evans, Rockland, 6 and 4; L. Coykendall, Twaalfskill, beat H. S. Jennings, Twaalfskill, 1 up; Stuart D. Connolly, Rockland, beat E. V. Watson, Dutchess, 5 and 4; E. M. Carroll, Rockland, beat T. Van Schaick, Dutchess, 4 and 3; C. H. Brown, Saugkill, beat J. S. Loomis, Rockland, 3 and 2; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, beat Dr. C. Oathout, Saugkill, 5 and 3; W. Wetterau, Dutchess, beat W. H. Sherrill, Dutchess, 4 and 2; R. L. Smith, Dutchess, beat A. L. Seeligmann, Saugkill, 2 up.

Second Round—Benton beat Coykendall, 5 and 4; Connolly beat Carroll, 2 and 1; Brown beat Wilson, 3 and 1; Smith beat Wetterau, 1 up, (22 holes.)

Second Sixteen.—First Round—C. Moore, Saugkill, beat H. Armstrong, Rockland, 5 and 3; S. O. Miller, Rockland, beat J. Kelley, Dutchess, 6 and 4; F. V. D. Longacre, Saugkill, beat C. A. Youngs, Saugkill, 5 and 3; L. Griffith, Saugkill, beat W. O. Ross, Rockland, 6 and 4; F. J. Frost, Rockland, beat H. Nelson, Dutchess, 5 and 4; S. W. Fox, Jr., Rockland, beat C. T. Small, Rockland, by default; F. M. Dyer, Rockland, beat E. V. Pitkin, Saugkill, 2 and 1; H. S. Doty, Saugkill, beat R. H. Goss, Rockland, 6 and 5.

Second Round—Miller beat Moore, 1 up, (20 holes); Longacre beat Griffith, 3 up; Frost beat Fox, 2 up; Doty beat Dyer, 4 and 3.

Aberg and Zbyszko in Final Bout.

Alexander Aberg, world's champion at Graeco-Roman wrestling, will defend his title against Waldeck Zbyszko, the young Polish strong man, to a finish match at the Manhattan Opera House this evening. It became certain last night that these men would clash in the deciding bout of the international tournament, when they were returned victors in their respective matches, having gone through the meet without a defeat. Zbyszko drew as his opponent in the next to the final bout, the American representative, Dr. S. F. Roller, and although he did not throw the physician, he was awarded the decision after one hour and twenty minutes of the hardest grappling, when Roller was unable to continue.

Aberg had a much easier time disposing of Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack, in thirty-six minutes and thirty-two seconds, with a reverse bar hold and body lock. The champion had by no means an easy time with Linow, but he did not have the difficulties with the Russian that Zbyszko encountered with Roller. The American entered the bout with his left arm badly bound in bandages, and was at an immediate disadvantage. He wrestled courageously, however, and was on the offense as much as his sturdy young rival.

Women's Tennis Finals at Pelham.

The long-drawn-out tennis tournament of the Pelham Country Club will close on Sunday, when Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, and Mrs. Marshall McLean of the West Side Tennis Club will play the final match in the women's invitation singles. Rain prevented this match being played on the final day of the scheduled tournament, and since that time the two contestants have been engaged in other tournaments. The match will start at 3 P. M.

MRS. FOX WINS MEDAL.

Philadelphia Golfer Is Then Vanquished in Match Play at Shawnee.

special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., June 24.—Better golf marked the continuation of the women's invitation tournament on the links of the Shawnee Country Club today, and the lowest scoring came when Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, and Miss Eleanor Chandler, a trio of Philadelphians, got together for the play-off of the tie for the medal. Mrs. Fox won with a 99, Mrs. Barlow taking 99, and Miss Chandler 101.

Mrs. Fox had a fine chance for an 89 as the Huntingdon Valley woman finished with an 8 and a 5. She went out in 44 to Mrs. Barlow's 46, and the last named saw her last hope vanish when she got into the water at the sixteenth.

Earlier in the day both Mrs. Barlow and Miss Chandler won their matches, Mrs. Barlow defeating Mrs. Albert MacDonald of Plainfield decisively. The summary:

First Eight.—First Round—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, beat Mrs. Albert MacDonald, Plainfield, 9 and 8; Mrs. A. R. Bilstein, Bala, beat Miss Florence McNeely, Merion, 7 and 6; Mrs. Heaton Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, beat Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 4 and 2; Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, beat Mrs. H. C. Smith, North Hills, 1 up.

Second Eight.—First Round—Mrs. W. S. Hilles, Wilmington, beat Mrs. G. F. Morrow, Great Neck, 4 and 3; Miss Madeline Randall, Fox Hills, beat Miss E. M. Plexhardt, Englewood, 1 up; Mrs. Florian Kreg, Shawnee, beat Miss Jeanette Storrs, Scranton, 8 and 6; Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, beat Mrs. J. Prior Williamson, Wyoming Valley, 1 up.

Third Eight.—First Round—Miss E. G. Plexhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 4 and 3; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, beat Mrs. G. H. Curtis, Greenwich, 1 up; Mrs. Denna Ogden, Greensburg, beat Mrs. J. J. Singer, Greensburg, 3 and 1; Miss Irma Waterhouse, Hackensack, beat Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 6 and 4.

HARD CREW WORK ENDS.

Oarsmen on Hudson Will Only Keep in Condition Until Race Day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—The college crews representing the Universities of Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Leland Stanford have finished their hard work, and from now until regatta day, next Monday, the coaches will confine their work to keeping the men in condition.

Virtually all the crews, with the exception of Stanford, have had their greatest faults corrected, and the work for the remaining few days will be light. Coach Guerena gave his Stanford crew two hard drills today, continually coaching them as they rowed over the course. Tonight he again put them through a series of starts and spurts, and hopes to have them in racing trim by Monday.

Coach Nickalls of Pennsylvania and Ten Eyck of Syracuse took their crews up the river and rowed them down the course for three miles, not making any attempt at time trials. The crews also practiced starts.

The three eights of Cornell went down the stream, where Courtney put his 'Varsity crew over the lower course at an easy paddle. The junior and freshman crews went down three miles and then raced back to the boathouse.

The Columbia crews had their evening drill above quarters, and rowed to Esopus Island. Rice's hard work is done, but there is a faint possibility that there will be a time trial tomorrow.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915.

THE ENGLISH LABOR CRISIS.

The British Government has served its ultimatum on English labor. To the utmost limit of their capacity the factories producing war munitions must have efficient workmen, willing to do full time and no "slacking." The leaders of organized labor have undertaken in seven days to raise a volunteer army of workmen sufficient to supply the Government's demands. If they fail, the Government will have to consider compulsion.

That is the ultimatum delivered by DAVID LLOYD GEORGE in the speech with which he introduced in the House of Commons the so-called War Munitions Bill, a measure which in effect imposes martial law upon so much of British industry as the needs of war require. Besides providing for a volunteer army of workmen to man the factories, who shall enlist like soldiers but wear no uniforms, the bill makes strikes and lockouts illegal, and creates local boards, composed of employers and employés, half and half, presided over by Government Chairmen, which shall sit as final courts, almost like courts martial, to settle all disputes as to wages, hours, and profits, and suspend any trade-union rules that tend to limit output. That is the crux of the whole matter. Nothing shall be tolerated that limits output.

Thus comes at last to a head a situation which has occasioned profound chagrin in England. "The ever-recurring note of the speech," says The Daily Chronicle, referring to what will rank as one of DAVID LLOYD GEORGE'S greatest efforts, "was the appeal to "the working classes * * * its "impressive exhortation of labor to "play its part." That the Minister of War Munitions should serve an ultimatum upon labor and at the same time appeal and exhort only proves how difficult the situation is. Conscription is repugnant to English people altogether, and conscription of organized industrial labor is, besides, something that has never been imagined before. It is easy enough to commandeer the property of a capitalist. It is tangible; it can be seized; others than the owner can operate it. But with the property of the laborer in his own head and hands it is different. It is not obedient; it can be seized, but it cannot be made to work, and only the owner can operate it at all. Great Britain has power to requisition every other commodity she needs. Can she requisition the labor of her own people?

Military men are for dressing labor in khaki by force and making it subject to discipline, as soldiers are. To this ARNOLD BENNETT acutely retorts: "You won't change the nature "of Clyde men by calling them con-"scripts. Supposing a shopful of "conscripts down tools, what are you "going to do? Shoot them? Try it. "The dream of getting skilled labor "and continuous industry by compul-"sion is full of nothing but the grav-"est social danger."

The sense of that is obvious. You can compel a capitalist to operate his plant on Government orders at full capacity merely by threat of taking possession of it; but you cannot compel a skilled workman to work his best, to work full time, to work for certain wages, or to work at all. If you threaten to shoot him—why, that is no compulsion. He is not in the Congo. He is in England. The threat will not be executed. So, in one breath the Government threatens compulsion and exhorts him to do his duty. There is still hope that he will respond. There is very grave doubt as to whether he can be requisitioned.

The class selfishness of English labor since the beginning of the war has been a disagreeable revelation. Its behavior has alienated many great friends, some of whom are now its hardest critics, beginning with LLOYD GEORGE and coming down through H. G. WELLS to a great body of literary Socialists. And it is no wonder that English labor is class selfish. It has been class coddled as labor never before was coddled anywhere in the world. That is not to say it has been more prosperous. It has been, in fact, less prosperous than labor in other countries. Coddling does not make a people prosperous, nor increase its self-respect. Naturally, people who expect a Government to insure them against sickness and unemployment and to support them in old age cannot easily understand all at once that they have personal responsibilities toward the war; that they should put themselves out about it. There is a touch of irony in the coincidence that the man who now as Minister of Munitions is trying to make the workmen feel a duty toward the Government higher than their trade-union regulations, their love of drink, and their right not to work, though the fate of England is at stake, was the architect of that colossal sociological experiment called unemployment insurance.

OBSTINATE MEXICO.

The disposition of the Mexican "Indians" to send delegates to the Great White Father at Washington would be more encouraging if the delegates, on their return to their native settlements, could ever prevail upon their chiefs to listen to reason. MAYTORENA is the latest of the leaders to dispatch one of his aids to our capital. He, like the other leaders, opposes outside interference of any sort, as "Mexico can take care of its own troubles." A pretty mess Mexico has made in trying to take care of its own troubles since November, 1910. The spectacle it presents to the world today is of an old country, enormously rich in its potentialities, possessing a civilization which dates from the early years of the sixteenth century, if, indeed, the Aztecs were not as nearly civilized as the Europeans who conquered them; with famous cities containing marvels of art and architecture, ruined by years of useless warfare, torn by anarchy.

Thousands are starving. Outlawry and rapine flourish in nearly every State. Yet the eminent First Chief, CARRANZA, says again that he will heed no advice, accept no assistance, but will restore order and government in his own way. He has not yet made a perceptible beginning to this end. He keeps on the safest ground in Vera Cruz and issues pronunciamentos. As for his opponents, they may or may not have been as badly beaten as we have been told, but that triumphant re-entry of CARRANZA forces in the City of Mexico has been strangely deferred.

A new mission is on its way from Washington to Vera Cruz, but nobody expects any more to come of it than has resulted from our other missions and from various Mexican missions to Washington. Mexico continues to pile up a huge debt to foreign countries which must be paid in full some day. The lives of the American settlers at Esperanza must be saved and Admiral HOWARD will send marines to save them if MAYTORENA proves powerless to check the Yaquis.

MR. BRYAN'S SUCCESSOR.

What a different appearance the Cabinet presents this morning from that which it presented sixteen days ago; how much trimmer, smarter, more shipshape; how much less ragged-looking, less untidy, with the loose ends gone! It is hard to realize that the impression of general sloppiness which it made was due almost entirely to the presence of one man, and yet how a single change has improved it and how business-like it looks. The State Department is no longer a depot for fads and fancies. A little leaven leavened the whole lump, and still does, but it is a different leaven now. The Cabinet wore the face of BRYAN then, it wears a Lansing-Garison-Lane face now. The general sense of relief cannot be mistaken.

Mr. LANSING'S appointment mends the second break in the Cabinet. It is often the fact that a Cabinet looks better at the end of an Administration than at the beginning. When an incoming President selects his Cabinet he may not be bound so much by political considerations nowadays as he was in former times, but he cannot ignore them altogether. He takes office as the result of his party's victory, and if his Administration is to be successful his first task is to keep his party harmonious and satisfied. Later on, after his policy has been worked out and part of it enacted, he is no longer on trial and can better afford to please himself. It is not as it was in the old days, when each political unit claimed the right to name its man for office and the President had little to do but choose among them; but no President can afford wholly to ignore party considerations while his Administration is still on the ways.

For this reason the break which usually comes in the Cabinet often results in its improvement. President MCKINLEY'S Administration began with SHERMAN as Secretary of State, an old man with a failing mind, appointed that MARK HANNA might get his place in the Senate; ALGER as Secretary of War, a purely political appointment; BLISS as Secretary of the Interior, appointed that New York might receive a consolation prize, since Illinois had the Treasury Department. It ended with the State Department in the hands of JOHN HAY, who stands in the very first rank of Secretaries of State; the War Department in those of ELIHU ROOT, who stands in a similar position among Secretaries of War; and the anomalous New York appointment to a department which calls for a man with knowledge of the needs of the West replaced by that of E. A. HITCHCOCK of Missouri, while PHILANDER C. KNOX was Attorney General.

By 1898 Mr. MCKINLEY was firmly in the saddle, and could choose men for their abilities alone; at the beginning he parceled out his Cabinet among the men or factions with "claims." His Cabinet was a weak thing at the outset, for it is always the two or three leading appointments that give tone, good or bad, to the whole Cabinet; it was a strong one at the close.

In this case President WILSON has made amends for making the one appointment most obviously political. Presumably Mr. BURLESON was appointed in recognition of the claims of Texas, which had done so much for his nomination, and Mr. DANIELS to recognize one of the chief party workers and the Bryan wing of the party. But Mr. BRYAN was the chief example of a political appointment, and his position at the head of the Cabinet gave his color to it. It is a different body now that the competent and unpretentious LANSING is at the head of it. The chief change in the popular feeling is one of certainty; there is no longer that uneasy dread of what the Secretary of State will do next, what new freak, gyration or trapeze performance is to be looked for. The tom-tom is gone from the furniture of the State Department.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

The following communication and the inclosure to which it refers have been received by THE TIMES:

Chicago, June 22, 1915.

Editor-in-Chief, New York Times:

I inclose bond, an equivalent of one thousand dollars and something more. I want you to use the amount to further the anti-suffrage cause. Use your best judgment in the matter, but I might suggest that you utilize a portion in payment for an article from time to time written by men and women of national or State-wide prominence. I observe articles in this line are given a place of honor on the editorial page of THE TIMES.

I do not ask or desire any public acknowledgment of the receipt of the bond herewith inclosed.

"ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE."

The envelope was postmarked "Chicago, Ill., June 22, 9 A. M., 1915," and was addressed "Editor-in-Chief, "NEW YORK TIMES, New York City, "New York." The amount of postage affixed was 2 cents. The bond is genuine. It is a 4 per cent. $1,000 bond of the United States Government, issue of 1895, unregistered, interest and principal payable to bearer, coupons to November, 1917, detached. We may remark that this is not a safe, usual, or proper way to transmit securities payable to bearer.

That is all we know about it. There is no clue to the identity of the sender—not even to the person's gender. The handwriting might be either masculine or feminine. It is a very unusual incident, and one we are inclined to resent. By doing this thing anonymously the sender evidently thought to put THE TIMES under a kind of subtle compulsion. Being unable to return the bond, we are obliged to assume a responsibility we did not solicit. We cannot accept outside suggestions as to what shall appear on our editorial page; much less could we allow any one else to pay for the preparation or solicitation of articles to be printed in THE TIMES, no matter how meritorious they should be.

Our correspondent, "Anti-Suffragette," is hereby notified that the bond will be held by THE TIMES for ten days, subject to the right of the owner to prove title and receive it back; and if at the expiration of that time we have not heard from him or her we shall give the bond to the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and acknowledge no further responsibility on account of it.

GOVERNMENT AID TO SHIPPING.

President WILSON'S authorized spokesman warned Congress last January that there was danger of a special session if the Administration's Shipping bill was beaten. The result of the referendum upon the subject by the United States Chamber of Commerce, including 600 trade organizations, was reported yesterday. The vote was 8 to 1 against Government ownership and operation and 13 to 1 against Government ownership and private operation.

The vote is even more significant than like majorities in a popular election, because it is a vote by experts. Not all the voters were in the shipping trade, but most, if not all, of them know better than anybody else how the Administration's proposals would affect their interests. There is no reason to believe that the vote was not strictly upon commercial considerations, there being no trace of political bias. For just that reason the condemnation is stronger on political considerations than it otherwise would be. If the Chamber of Commerce had divided along political lines there would have been no votes of 8 to 1 or 13 to 1. The unpopularity of the Administration's proposal is even clearer than its uncommercial aspect. The President and those of his advisers who have supported the proposal had no idea either of what was in the popular mind or how to reach popular favor. They flouted party traditions and have suffered a rebuff which ought to be as wholesome for them as for the country.

The spokesmen of the Administration refuse to hear and understand what the people are thinking on this subject. They are seeking rather to tell the people what they ought to think, and are seeking popular favor by proposals of expenditure of public moneys for private benefit. No doubt the suggestion is that the shipping proposal would be for public benefit, but private interests would be served directly and mainly, and Government interests only indirectly and in less degree. The obsession that this is popular is so strong that it is persisted in even in face of this condemnatory vote. Secretary MCADOO declares that the question was not phrased so as to cover the proposal with which his name is associated. The Secretary would have made no such objection if the vote had been favorable. Neither will he say that the Chamber did not reject his plan after listening to his remarks last February. The Chamber knew very well what it was voting upon on both occasions, having been instructed by the Secretary personally. His plan was rejected also by the Pan-American Conference.

A letter from the Chairman of the Nicaragua Committee, Mr. W. L. SAUNDERS, published in THE TIMES yesterday, also expresses condemnation from still another angle, with an interesting suggestion that the Administration might develop the Panama Steamship Line, already controlled by the Government through the Panama Railway, into an effective arm of the American merchant marine, especially serving the trade of the American continent. The plant and the organization exist, and an experiment might be made from which retreat would not be too costly and which might be enlarged indefinitely if experience warranted. That is the way a man of business would attack the matter. But it is too reasonable and moderate a proposal to be attractive politically, and there is more politics than business in the Washington view.

A STUDY FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS.

Large numbers of healthy and, in most of their relations to life, perfectly normal citizens of Georgia today constitute, in their united action, such a study for the psychologist as is rarely presented. They are trying to justify all that may have been said of the sway of unreasoning passion in Georgia by the people, in all parts of the country, who strove to save LEO FRANK from the gallows. The Governor who, after a patient investigation of the case, was compelled by his conscience to commute FRANK'S sentence is hanged and burned in effigy as if he were a monstrous offender instead of a just and upright man who has dared to defy popular prejudice in the performance of his duty.

Perhaps this subjugation of reason to passion is not so uncommon as we would like to think. Similar manifestations of the force of prejudice in defiance of judgment were to be noted in various parts of this country when the famous Sampson-Schley case was an uppermost topic of discussion, during the preposterous Cook-Peary controversy, and recently in New York when the case of BRANDT was fresh in the public mind. In Georgia the people have spread before them the Governor's statement of the Frank case from its beginning, lucid and convincing, but it has failed of effect so far as many thousands of Georgians are concerned. Yet we must all admit that the Georgian is not a peculiar type, differing at all in mentality from the rest of us. The disturbance does not call for denunciation, but for grave consideration from a psychological point of view.

One of the strangest developments is the published statement of one of the Frank jurors, A. H. HENSLEE, condemning the Governor in flaming terms, declaring that the "daughters, wives, sisters, and mothers" of Georgia are in danger. Yet this juror frankly says that, after listening for three weeks to the evidence against FRANK, on the first ballot in the jury room he cast his vote as "doubtful." Now he condemns the Governor, who studied the records of the case patiently and without prejudice many days, and made investigations the jurors had not made, because he, too, is doubtful of FRANK'S guilt. The Governor was aware of the feeling against FRANK in Georgia and dared to act according to his conscience. He was not, however, closeted with ten convinced jurors and one doubtful as himself while a prejudiced mob was waiting outside the court for the verdict. This juror himself is a fine subject for psychological study.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War's Victims Are Not Complaining.

One passage in DAVID LLOYD GEORGE'S speech in Parliament, announcing his plans as Minister of Munitions, is in strange contrast to innumerable current statements about war and its horrors.

If anybody in the world knows exactly what these horrors are it is the man who has been serving in the trenches and taking part in the occasional charges across the harvest field of death that lies between his line and that of the enemy. Many such men have described their experiences, and their stories have been the basis of all that has been said and written in denunciation of war's hideous actualities, but it is a fact that very few of the men at the front have joined in the manifestation of pity and rage excited by the existing conditions, and almost none of them has seemed to see himself as deserving special commiseration and immediate rescue from the dreadful dangers in which he is living—and dying.

On the contrary, the great majority of the soldiers on both sides are clamoring, not for peace, but for victory, and expressing, not willingness, but eagerness, to fight on till it is won. And what Mr. GEORGE said, after declaring his intention to bring back from the front the skilled artisans now there, and to set them to work at home making ammunition, was this: "The task will be difficult, as the men prefer fighting to working in the shops."

Yet these men, thus recalled, would be safe, they would get good wages, and they could also feel that they were serving their country as she most needs to be served—doing their full duty in a time of national danger. But they "prefer fighting to working in the shops"! Why? The peace-at-any-price people, the safety-first people, will say the answer is because the brute in man still survives, and shed a bitter tear thereat, but others will at least wonder if these men in the trenches, and happy there, or at any rate content to stay, are not the real men, the normal men, of their day, seeing war, not as an abstraction, but as a means to great ends.

Politely Told to Go Home.

JANE ADDAMS, returned to London after a nearly complete circling of the European Chancelleries, confesses with surprising frankness the complete failure of the effort to bring about peace in which she and her associates have been engaged.

Everywhere she and they were courteously received. The Ministers and statesmen whom they saw expressed the inevitable preference for peace in contrast with war as a condition of existence. They even went so far as to commend their visitors, as women, for asking a termination of hostilities. But without one exception, Miss ADDAMS says, these Great Ones informed her that she wasted her time in talking peace at present, and announced the firm intention to go on fighting until the purposes for which the war was started had been attained.

None admitted even the possibility of defeat. Instead, each asserted the certainty of victory for his own side, and in phrases more or less suave bade her wait as patiently as she could for the magnificent and permanent peace that would follow the crushing of his not-to-be-sufficiently-reprehended enemy.

Thus is prophecy for once justified and fulfilled. What everybody except this group of women said would happen has happened. Everybody in Europe wants peace, but wants it on conditions that are to be secured, so far as anybody can see, only by waging successful war.

The naïve Germans are constantly scolding us Americans for prolonging the war, but their real grievance against us is for deferring and making more costly the triumph they expect or hope to win. Not one of the nations involved in the great struggle loves peace enough to get it, as any one of them could, and instantly, by admitting its inability to fight any more and accepting the victor's terms. That is the situation which Miss ADDAMS and her friends tried to change, and all they have achieved is learning, or at least hearing, that fighting is for ends.

Really They Must Explain It.

Amid all of the present uncertainties of what promises to become the celebrated case of Dr. NEARING, one certainty appears. The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania will be obliged, sooner or later, to tell an interested public just why it was that they dropped this assistant professor from the Faculty roll.

They may have planned to keep silent out of kindness to Dr. NEARING, but as he displays no signs of fearing a full exposure of his character, conduct, and views—as he manifests, on the contrary, an eager desire to be put on trial in the courts of academic and public opinion—it is evident that the Trustees must grant his desire or else expose themselves to conviction in those same courts of having loved silence for their own sakes, not his. The longer they evade the issue, the bigger it will get and the harder to meet.

That there are for teachers as for everybody else limitations of speech that must either be observed or enforced is unquestionable, but whoever does the enforcing must be prepared to justify it if asked to do so. In this case the requests are many, and they are becoming steadily larger. Somebody should have warned the Trustees betimes that they would have to deal with a highly articulate class if they denied the right of a university professor to speak his mind in the domain of his own specialty.

Bohemia's Ambition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES, under the heading "Czech-American, Please," the question has arisen as to whether the people of Bohemian birth should be classified as Czechs or Austrians. Although it is incorrect, many people are apt to make the mistake of classifying the Bohemians, or Czechs, as Austrians. This is due to the fact that the Czechs are under Austrian rule.

Bohemia lost her independence in 1618 and became part of Austria. It is now the alleged aim of all Czech political parties and leaders to regain the independence of Bohemia. There is little or no doubt that the independence of Bohemia will be established if the Allies win. Bohemia would then hold a worthy place in Europe, since only seven States are greater and fourteen smaller than Bohemia. The new independent Bohemian State would have a population of over 12,000,000 people and an area of 50,000 English square miles. (Belgium, 11,373,) and every Bohemian believes that Bohemia will be free after the war, and then, of course, the next census takers will be obliged to record all Bohemians as Czechs, and not as Austrians. At the present moment it cannot be remedied, except by protesting to the Census Commissioner in Albany, and this has already been done by the Bohemian National Alliance.

New York, June 23, 1915. E. V. VOSKA.

PLAY THE GAME.

If a Super-people has gone to war
At its Rulers' instigation,
For kultur's sake, or a place in the sun,
Or other consideration,
It may do any deed, on land or sea,
Secure of Divine approbation,
Though the same be a black iniquity
In a foe of the Super-nation.

To raid unfortified towns and slay
Their innocent population,
May win for heroes who hail "The Day"
Imperial decoration.
But hear the cry that rings to the stars—
The shriek of denunciation—
When a raid of that sort is made in retort
By a foe of the Super-nation!

The drowning of mothers and helpless babes,
Though a form of assassination,
Is needed, at times, we hear, to make
A "frightfulness" demonstration.
Yet oh! the howl of surprise and wrath—
The indignant protestation—
At a U-boat rammed on its murderous path
By a foe of the Super-nation!

Oh, Men who are fighting, play the game,
Whatever your provocation!
Evaded rules are the sportsmen's shame—
Shrink not from their application!
Fight fair, on your side; don't foul—don't grudge—
Have done with retaliation;
The game played out, the Umpire will judge
'Twixt Allies and Super-nation!

H. CARSON DAVIES.

EDITH WHARTON'S WORK.

She Wants Money to Buy Motors for the French Red Cross.

Paris, France, June 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the branches of the French Red Cross, ("Secours aux Blessés Militaires") has recently organized a new motor formation for the front with the approval, and under the advice, of the War Office.

The formation is composed of small light motors, specially adapted for traveling on narrow and rough country roads, and therefore able to reach points near the lines not accessible to the larger and heavier hospital motors already in use. It consists of seven cars, (the chassis of which are furnished free of charge by the War Office): one for sterilizing, one for electric light and heat, one for cooking, two for washing and drying, and so on; and the whole detachment costs $8,000.

My visits to second-line ambulances have shown me the urgent necessity of putting at once into the field as many as possible of these light and economical detachments, which are the result of nearly a year's experience in the use of motors at the front. Nothing else can help in the same degree to mitigate the awful sufferings on the fighting line. The hospitals near the front are installed either in farm houses, or in earth huts built in the trenches, and heating and lighting are of the most primitive. Operations are often performed at night by candle light, and the arrangements for sterilizing and washing, where they exist, are mere makeshifts. Hot food is another necessity, and the kitchen motor is invaluable for feeding the wounded on the way to the base hospitals.

The need of these new cars was so obvious and so pressing that a few weeks ago I ventured to add one more appeal to the many I have already made for help from home. The response has been most generous; the Washington Red Cross gave $1,000; another $2,600 was immediately raised, and I now have enough to pay for three cars. But I should like to think that the United States had given at least one formation of seven cars; and I therefore add to my warmest thanks for the gifts already received an appeal to those who may not have heard of this last attempt to alleviate the long anguish of the war.

Contributions should be addressed as follows: Mrs. Wharton, 53 Rue de Varenne, Paris, or, Mme. la Comtesse d'Haussonville, 5 Rue de Constantine, Paris, and it is necessary that they should in all cases be distinctly marked: "Pour Convois d'automobiles auxiliaires."

I give below a list of the prices of the different cars, and the Red Cross Committee ask me to add that they are glad to name the cars after their donors, if the latter approve of the idea.

While I am speaking of the trenches, I cannot help adding a word in behalf of what is now the other most pressing requirement at the front: the portable douches originated by Captain Paulhiac, which have been approved by the War Office, and are being dispatched to the trenches as fast as funds come in. These ingenious bathing machines can be rapidly taken apart and packed in three small crates. The smallest of the three sizes can douche four men at a time, and 150 men in six hours; the next size douches six men at a time and 375 men in six hours, and the largest douches eight men at a time and 500 men in six hours. The prices (shipping charges included) are respectively $81, $97, and $115. The sanitary value of these appliances can only be understood by those who have seen the mud-covered worn-out soldiers in the trenches, or coming back from a weary march in the heat and dust. Hitherto only the wounded have been washed; surely it is time at last to give this best form of rest and refreshment to those who are holding the heroic line from the North Sea to the Vosges. The cost is so small, the blessing conferred so great, that I hope your readers will forgive my appealing for the "Bains-Douches" also. They may be ordered through me, or directly of M. le Capitaine Paulhiac, 57 Rue St. Dominique, Paris.

Price list of motors: Kitchen motor used to feed the wounded on their way back from the front, $1,000; motor with sterilizing apparatus for operating room, $1,500; motor with radiograph plant and dynamo powerful enough to light a small temporary hospital, $2,300; motor to carry supplies and repairing tools, $600; laundry motor, $1,000; motor with drying machine, $1,000. (These two motors wash and dry 186 miles of linen in three hours.) Motor carrying the Red Cross officers in charge of the detachment, $600.

EDITH WHARTON.

Use of Examinations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me through your columns to record my unqualified indorsement of the views expressed by "Teacher" in his letter of June 15, published in your issue of yesterday. A comprehensive review of the class work of the term in preparation for the examination test does not necessarily imply "cramming." If, however, an intensive review is made as a substitute for regular and conscientious work during the term, then this is "cramming," and it is more likely to be injurious than helpful. If after satisfactory work during the term in class room and laboratory, supplemented by a comprehensive review, the student cannot meet satisfactorily the examination test, it indicates a weakness which should be revealed and so corrected.

I am a firm believer in the honor system as applied to term work, as well as to examinations, provided the system is based on a sane dependence on the better side of human nature; and this proviso should apply to the examiner as well as to the student. I am sorry to say that the failure of the honor system is sometimes the fault of the instructor for the reason that he fails to recognize his responsibility to be absolutely fair in applying the examination test. Some examiners go so far as to trick their students into failure. These men have no place properly in the teaching profession. There are exceptions to all rules, but for the great majority of students and teachers the system of fair examinations in connection with the honor system can be made to work in the interest of educational efficiency and the building up of character.

ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS,
President Stevens Institute of Technology.
Hoboken, N. J., June 22, 1915.

Women as Powder Bringers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interesting editorial in THE TIMES this morning entitled "A New Industry for Women," while giving a graphic description of the various phases of the lighter branches of armament work in which women are now engaged in England, apparently indicates a lack of knowledge of what is going on in our own country. The United States Government has employed women, notably at the Frankford Arsenal, for a number of years. In fact, in the work of filling the cartridges, the women in this country go so far as to handle explosives and the United States Government was commended by us in 1911 for its thoughtfulness and care in providing devices to prevent the explosives from injuring their eyes.

GERTRUDE BEEKS,
Director Welfare Department, The National Civic Federation.
New York, June 24, 1915.

Another Who Loves New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had the very great privilege of being in New York as lady's companion. My room is on Morningside Drive, so I have a wonderful view of Central Park; that is, the picturesque part—the tops of the trees. Only this morning I said: "This locality, I think, is paradise enough for any one." And when I go out each day for two hours I can take in something different every day in the way of walking, bus riding, elevated, subway or surface car, until I think I am in wonderland. Some days I take the Sixth Avenue elevated and have only time for a peep in the beautiful stores, but it is worth while, and I love New York uptown and down. I was born and reared in Baltimore, Md. I had a vacation lately of ten days, which I spent there, and I was impatient to get back to New York. I cannot resist telling you that although a Baltimorian I love New York.

MARY ELLEN O'TOOLE.
New York, June 22, 1915.

FALLACIES OF THE ALIENIST IN COURT.

Errors of His Expert Opinion in Contrast With the Judgment of Average Common Sense—A Remedy Proposed.

By DR. SAMUEL W. SMITH,
Formerly New York State Commissioner in Lunacy.

New York, June 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We cannot but regard with extreme disfavor and denounce with a feeling of the outraged decency of our profession the part too frequently acted by professional alienists when called upon to decide in law courts the legal competency of individuals. Upon the expressed opinion of these insanity experts hang often the issues of life and death, vast property interests, or the freedom or incarceration of men and women. Need I mention that frequently, for some considerable length of time, the testimony given by prominent alienists in the courts of this city has been of such a character as to bring discredit not only upon themselves but upon the profession to which they belong?

In the recent trial of one Robin all the alienists who were called upon to give evidence as to Robin's mental condition testified that he was insane. The trial was before a jury. Though the modus operandi of these alienists may have been different, through various bypaths and devious ways they all converged at the same point of intersection—they all gave as their expert opinion that Robin was not shamming insanity, but was really insane. The members of the jury, after listening to the technical and confusing verbiage of the alienists, much to their credit, declared by their verdict that Robin was sane and fully responsible for his actions. Judge FOSTER, who presided at the trial, complimented the jury in open court for the verdict. This, without any formal mention of the alienists' contrary expressed opinion, must have been regarded by them as a severe, silent, judicial rebuke.

The shamming of Robin, the astute exponent of the doctrines of high finance, was ostensibly accepted by five prominent alienists as prima facie evidence of insanity, while his pretense and simulations could not deceive the jurors, and would not deceive any normal individual of ordinary intelligence.

An interesting sequel of this case was that Robin, labeled as a lunatic by a quintet of noted insanity experts, has since given evidence in the trial of Cummings and others, in connection with the wrecking of the Carnegie Trust Company. Robin's competency as a witness was evidently not impaired by the verdict of the alienists.

People have not forgotten the conflict of opinion among the many noted alienists who gave expert opinion regarding the mental condition of Thaw. The brain-storm ("Dementia Americana") theory of the highly paid California legal orator defending Thaw was made more impressive and effective by insanity experts, by whom the commonest facts of conscious life were adduced as evidences of an abnormal mind, and this, with much technical jargon, was introduced with an empressement and oracular style in the use of which alienists are adepts.

Money played so important a part in this cause célèbre that there was but little difficulty in declaring Thaw insane. The insanity plea having served its purpose, persistent efforts have been made ever since to have Thaw declared legally sane and released from the lunatic asylum to which he was committed. Doubtless this will be the ultimate result, and a man sane now, and no more insane when he shot Architect White, than scores of criminals were who were held responsible for their misdeeds, will regain his liberty.

Another instance where a man of world-wide reputation as skilled in the treatment and diagnosis of insanity, displaying a facile weakness, sets also in a strong light the untrustworthiness of much of the testimony given by alienists. A number of years ago this noted New York physician was called upon to examine a young man who had killed another with an axe in a rural district up the State. It appears that the one who had committed the murderous assault was subject to epileptic fits, and the physician, after an examination, gave as his expert opinion that the wielder of the axe was a psychic epileptic, and as such not responsible for his actions. Soon after giving this opinion the doctor was closeted for some length of time with the prosecuting attorney on the case, with the result that on the following morning he requested of the court the privilege of revising his testimony, which was granted. He then changed it so that it would appear as if the act were deliberate, the perpetrator hesitating, with the axe uplifted, before he struck the fatal blow.

Recently an object lesson in a disputed insanity case was presented to the public of New York City, when John Armstrong Chaloner took the initial steps toward having himself declared legally sane in the State of New York. For some time past Mr. Chaloner had held the disagreeably anomalous position of being legally insane in the States of New York and New Jersey, while declared legally sane in Virginia. This irregularity, the result of divergent opinions expressed by alienists, simply gives additional emphasis to a suspicion very generally entertained by the laity, that such expert opinions are worthy of no consideration whatever. In the instance just mentioned great money interests were involved which doubtless made it peculiarly interesting to others as well as insanity experts.

So I might go on, almost interminably, citing case after case, equally flagrant, not limited to the city or State of New York, but co-extensive with the entire country. Surely there must be some remedy for a crying evil which has not only resulted in numerous acts of injustice being done, but has also brought contempt upon a noble profession.

Doubtless a physician is better equipped than a non-professional man to determine cases of insanity where the aberrancy gives few if any indications of its presence by external acts. Here, however, lies a source of great danger, for the peculiarities and eccentricities of a sane man may be just as pronounced as those of one of unsound mind. A reputable physician, however, above the suspicion or possibility of being swayed by selfish motives, could in such cases be depended upon to arrive at a proper estimate of the individual's mental condition by securing his confidence, or by questions. Such cases, however, rarely come within the ken of the alienist, as a person whose mental derangement has passed the line differentiating sanity from insanity is certain to display the fact in irrational acts. So, after all, the physician has but a slight advantage in deciding the question of the sanity or the insanity of suspected persons.

I would suggest, as a remedy for the deplorable conditions referred to, that in all cases where insanity is interposed as a defense, or becomes the subject of judicial investigation, that the court appoint two or more alienists to examine the defendant separately, and report independently of each other to the court the result of the examination, and that a copy of their findings be furnished separately to the counsel for the prosecution and the defense. During the examination the alienists shall be subjected to a direct and cross-examination by counsel for the prosecution and for the defense. Furthermore, that for any alienist to be appointed by the court to so testify, it shall be necessary that he register his name and address in the County Clerk's office, in a book furnished for that purpose, expressing his willingness to so testify when called upon. His fees for so testifying shall be fixed by the court.

SAMUEL W. SMITH.

GERMANY'S FALSE PROTEST.

Exercising Ruthless Power on Land, Complains of It on Sea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For my purpose I speak only of Germany and England as contestants, one the greatest and most superbly organized military power that has ever existed; the other at present and for some time past the leading naval power. These powers are now, unhappily, at war, and while England is feverishly trying to improvise a military arm worthy of the German steel, Germany, after a costly experiment of rivalry in naval strength, finds herself compelled to resort, so far as the sea arm is concerned, to a mere guerrilla warfare.

Now comes the proposal, so welcome to Germany, so to alter the rules of naval warfare in the middle of a fight (with the consent of all belligerents present and future, supposing that such an agreement can be secured) as to neutralize to a great extent the value of sea power. In a word, to deprive the English Navy of its commerce-destroying power and the right of blockade under the existing rules of war as the price of Germany's abandonment of its present unauthorized modes of warfare. This is to be done under the specious guise of a new principle, "the freedom of the seas." We heard nothing of this when Germany was racing with England in her naval building program, and the Kaiser was telling the world that Germany's future was on the sea.

Let us now put the case the other way round. International law is concerned with military as well as naval warfare. Has there been any proposal to modify the authorized practices of land warfare in the interest of the weaker party? I have heard of none. On the contrary, the doctrine that "might makes right" has been invoked to brush aside all those provisions that mutual agreement in time of peace had established for the purpose of binding future belligerents. We have seen the right of neutral territory to be held inviolate trampled to the ground with no protest save from the innocent sufferers themselves! We have seen the use of noxious gases introduced by a nation that loudly condemns the alleged use of dumdum bullets in order to give the scientific chemist a chance to add his bit to the hellishness of modern war! We have seen the doctrine of "frightfulness" created for the purpose of keeping noncombatants from violating the rules established for the protection of the military, and this carried to the extent of reprisals upon the innocent, licensed pillage, impoverishment by ruinous fines, and repudiation of the duty of an army of occupation to secure the inhabitants from starvation. Again with no protest from outsiders, except the silent one of coming to the aid of the victims like the good Samaritan. (The parallel is not perfect, for we are not told that the Samaritan had to ask humble leave of the thieves to come to the aid of the man who had fallen among them.)

I present this point of view in the hope that, while we appeal to the magnanimity of England to modify the laws of naval warfare in the interest of the weaker belligerent and the neutral, we may not forget to ask Germany at least to return to the rules of civilized warfare as hitherto established in the interest alike of the weaker belligerent and the innocent bystander.

As I am in the United States naval service, I must beg to remain an anonymous advocate of

FAIR PLAY.

Annapolis, Md., June 16, 1915.

THE LAST DUTCH HOUSE.

Something Left to Remind One of Old New Amsterdam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 20 Harry A. Guiremand pathetically inquires what has become of our civic pride, and points out, among other things, the lamentable fact that there is "not one old D

ETHEL KINGSLAND WEDS DR. ANDERTON

Great-Niece of the Late Mrs. Wm. Astor Marries Son of Dr. Wm. B. Anderton.

RELATIVES ONLY ATTEND

Bride's Brother Gives Her Away at Ceremony in Her Home—Auto Tour for Honeymoon.

The wedding of Dr. Walter P. Anderton, the only son of Dr. William B. Anderton and Mrs. Anderton, and Miss Ethel Kingsland, the younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride, 62 East Eightieth Street. The house was decorated with blue and white hydrangeas and vases of American Beauty roses, and the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, performed the ceremony.

Miss Kingsland wore an afternoon frock of blue and white striped foulard, topped by a large blue tulle hat with white aigrettes, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her brother, George L. Kingsland, gave her in marriage. She had no attendants. Dr. Anderton's best man was his brother-in-law, Louis Townsend Montant. There were no ushers, as the guests were confined to the relatives, and numbered less than twenty-five.

Dr. Anderton and his bride will take an automobile tour lasting six weeks, and on their return will live at the bride's town house, where the wedding was solemnized.

Among those at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, the brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Dr. W. B. Anderton and Mrs. Anderton, Miss Dorothy Anderton, Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Miss Ruth Anderton, and Mrs. George L. Kingsland.

The engagement of Dr. Anderton and his bride was announced just a week ago, on the day her brother, George L. Kingsland, married Mrs. Marion de F. Cannon Prince at City Hall.

Mrs. Anderton is a great niece of the late Mrs. William Astor. Her mother, the late Mrs. Kingsland, was formerly Miss Helen Welles, a sister of the late Benjamin Welles. Her mother, Mrs. Welles, before her marriage was Miss Helen Schermerhorn, a sister of Caroline Schermerhorn, who married Mr. Astor. Mrs. Kingsland's town house was for years at 62 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Anderton made her formal début at a ball Mrs. Kingsland gave for her in 1906 at Sherry's. She spent much time abroad, both before and since her mother's death.

Dr. Anderton, who is a member of the Union and Rockaway Hunt Clubs, was graduated from Harvard in 1908, and later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was attached to Bellevue Hospital. He is now a practicing physician with his father. He is a grandnephew of the late Frank Palmer, at one time President of the Broadway Bank.

MISS BOOTH ENGAGED.

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Booth to Wed Joseph E. Brown, Jr.

The engagement of Miss Janet Booth, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Booth of 129 West Seventy-seventh Street, to Joseph Epes Brown, Jr., of Remsen Street, Brooklyn, has been announced.

Miss Booth is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Olcott of Brooklyn and Casagno, Ridgefield, Conn., and is a niece of the late Professor George N. Olcott of Columbia University.

Mr. Brown is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Epes Brown of Brooklyn, and is a graduate of Yale University, class of '13. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Alpha Delta Phi, as well as of the Yale senior society, Wolf's Head. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. His parents have a country place, Wildcrfarms, at Ridgefield, Conn.

No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

A subscription dance is to be given on Saturday evening, July 3, at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club.

James F. Dechert, who is to marry Miss Dorothea Webb Parsons tomorrow at the Hotel Gotham, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Café des Beaux Arts.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are to give a dance on Saturday evening, July 3, at Fernciiffe, their country estate at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mr. Astor has just leased a town house at 122 East Seventy-eighth Street. Last season he had the Amos Pinchot house, at 1,021 Park Avenue.

Under the auspices of the American Polish Relief Society a vaudeville entertainment and dance are to be held tonight at the Gedney Farms Hotel for the benefit of the Polish war sufferers.

John J. Wanamaker, Jr., son of Rodman Wanamaker, returned yesterday from England on the Adriatic, to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker, and Gurnee Munn, which is to take place next Monday in Philadelphia. Miss Wanamaker was at the pier to meet her brother.

Rountree—Cureton Wedding.

Friends of Louis G. Rountree, who is associated with the Cotton Exchange firm of R. H. Rountree & Co., received yesterday the announcements of his marriage in Baltimore on Tuesday to Miss Elizabeth Cureton of Winnsboro, S. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McMillan at the home of the bride's sister.

Mr. Rountree is the son of the late Albert Rountree, who was a member of the Cotton Exchange for a number of years.

The couple will spend their honeymoon motoring. They will visit the Delaware Water Gap, Lake George, and other resorts. Their permanent home will be in New York.

Madero's Father in Jersey.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 24.—Francisco Madero, father of the former President of Mexico, and his son, Carlos, are the guests of Charles Schwed, a clothing merchant of this place. They hope to live in Somerset County on a farm. The elder Madero said today that he had passed through enough trouble, and desired to spend the remainder of his life in peace. Neither he nor his son will comment on the Mexican situation.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—J. D. Auld, W. E. Avery, Dr. W. Beam, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burrage, Colonel J. J. Carrick, M. P.; W. G. Crittall, Mr. and Mrs. David Crow, Emile Durand, Mrs. C. French, Ernest French, Irving V. A. Hine, C. T. Jeffery, W. T. Jones, George Kent, Isaac Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Molson, E. L. Nelson, Robinson Pirie, E. J. Preston, H. C. Preston, Jr., F. W. Simon, Mrs. P. Snowdon, Mrs. J. Todd, John Wanamaker, Jr., James Watson, Aaron Watson, Miss E. V. Webb, W. E. Wood.

FREDRICK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—Miss G. Bentley, Edward Downe, Miss Elisabeth Dooley, Miss Eleanor Griesbach, N. V. Hansell, A. Koren, Miss Clodia Johnson, Miss Margaret Leonard, Miss M. McGuire, Philip Rascower, Mrs. A. E. Rung, Simon Wilson, Mrs. E. N. Wilson, Miss C. Schofield, Miss C. Reynolds.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the Tuscania for Liverpool are: Lieutenant R. Beardman, F. W. Bobbitt, Robert Homly, F. Hulls, Charles Judson, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Macdonald, Miss M. Macdonald, F. A. Milton, S. W. E. Poole, Joseph Potts, C. G. Potter, Mrs. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Sunderland, H. E. Stone.

EIGHT PERSONS DEAD AFTER TRAIN CRASH

Score Injured in Collision on High Bridge on the Western Maryland Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 24—Eight persons are known to have been killed and nearly a score injured on the Western Maryland Railroad when the Baltimore Limited, from this city to Baltimore, and the westbound Blue Mountain express from Baltimore met at 6 o'clock tonight in a head-on collision in the centre of a high bridge about a mile from Thurmont, Md., on the eastern division.

The Dead.

COOK, CHARLES, engineer of the local train.

FRITZ, CHARLES R., traveling fireman on the local.

HAYS, FRED, fireman of the express.

HULL, LUTHER, baggage master of the express.

CHIPCHASE, Mrs., an invalid of Baltimore, traveling in the baggage car of the express.

Three unidentified passengers.

The injured passengers were taken in automobiles to Thurmont. The regular fireman of the accommodation jumped into a tree-top and was seriously injured.

The baggage car of the express, in which were several invalids and the baggage master, was hurled into a ravine 100 feet below the bridge, the occupants being instantly killed.

The cause of the wreck is not officially given out, but it was stated authoritatively that it was caused by wire trouble. All trains on this division of the Western Maryland are operated from this city, and the dispatcher was unable to get messages through for a period of twenty minutes before the collision.

The special car of President Grey of the Western Maryland was on the Blue Mountain Express, several of the leading officials of the road being on board.

The two locomotives ran together with such force that they were broken up, and some of the crews are still in the wreckage. The first Pullman of the express hung partly over the side of the bridge, jammed against the tender of the engine.

RUNAWAY DOWN BROADWAY.

Speeds by Fire Machines and Bowls Over Daring Policemen.

A runaway hansom horse and a relay of policemen, who sought to stop its flight down Broadway from Eightieth to Sixty-fourth Street, while a fire engine and other apparatus raced uptown on the opposite side of the thoroughfare, thrilled crowds of spectators last night. The back-fire from an automobile at Broadway and Eightieth Street frightened the horse, which started and plunged around until it had dragged the driver, Frank Roddy, from his seat on the top of the cab. Policeman Porter of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was knocked down as he handed missed the reins. The driver lay in the street.

Porter got in an automobile, and, followed by a dozen cars, started after the runaway. The horse swung back and forth across Broadway in its flight to get clear of cars and vehicles ahead, and the policemen in the automobile could not get near enough to reach for the bridle.

At Sixty-eighth Street, Policeman John O'Connell, seeing the fire engine going up Broadway on the east side, and fearing the runaway would cross over and collide with the firemen, made a desperate attempt to stop the running horse. O'Connell got one hand on the flying reins, and the next instant he was lifted from his feet and thrown against the iron railing of the little park space in the centre of Broadway.

Four blocks below the crowds saw Policeman Cox of Traffic Squad C place himself directly in the path of the speeding animal. The horse turned aside as it approached the policeman, but the man acted more quickly, got a grip on the reins, and threw the animal to its knees. The horse got to his feet, plunged across the trolley tracks on the east side of Broadway, where Cox again threw it and sat on the animal's head while the hansom rolled over on its side, smashed. The left hind leg of the horse was broken in the fall. After the owner, A. S. Becks of 429 West Fifty-third Street, had given his consent Cox shot the horse.

ADVERTISING MEN ADJOURN.

End Convention After Electing Officers—H. S. Houston President.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Herbert S. Houston of New York was elected President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at the closing day's session of the eleventh annual convention. The gathering ended tonight after a session in which the delegates viewed most of the varied features of the week's session reproduced in moving pictures.

Houston's election was without opposition. A contest developed in the choice of Vice President, Lafayette Young, Jr., of the Des Moines Capital, of Des Moines, Iowa, being elected over Gus W. Thomasson of Dallas, Texas, by a vote of 385 to 186.

President Houston pledged himself to the progress of advertising betterment that other administrations have taken as their goals.

DIXIE HIGHWAY CONTESTS.

Rival Delegates Assemble to Form Association and Adopt Route.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 24.—Spirited contests over the selection of the route of the proposed Dixie Highway, connecting Chicago and Nashville, Tenn., developed at the meeting here today of delegates from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, who had assembled to form a highway association and adopt a route. More than 1,200 delegates attended.

Mayor Benjamin Bosse of this city presided. It was decided there would be no speeches in the convention in favor of any route. Each county was allowed ten votes in the convention.

Rival sections through Kentucky and Tennessee carried large banners, showing maps of proposed routes of the highway. Among the delegations that carried these banners were those from Clarksville, Tenn., and Pembroke, Guthrie, Trenton, and Cedar Hill, Ky.

ROCKEFELLER'S GAY FOURTH

Gives $250 for Fireworks and Plans Afternoon Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—Pocantico Hills, in which lies the estate of J. D. Rockefeller, is to have an old-time Fourth of July celebration this year if Mr. Rockefeller's plans are carried out. He has donated $250 for fireworks, and his Superintendent is busy making arrangements for sports in the afternoon.

The Rockefeller fire company will have a tug of war between married and single men, and a baseball nine will play a visiting team. There is to be a parade of the employes of the estate, the fire company and lyceum members, and the Institution of Mercy Band will lead the procession. The Rev. Father Heany of the Church of the Magdalene is to make an address, and Mr. Rockefeller has intimated that he will review the parade and will probably watch the sports.

EX-JUSTICE GRAY STRICKEN.

New York Jurist Critically Ill with Paralysis at His Summer Home.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—John Clinton Gray, former Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, is critically ill with paralysis at his Summer home here. He was stricken yesterday.

Mrs. Gray said today: "Justice Gray was suddenly stricken with paralysis on his arrival at his cottage Wednesday afternoon and remains partially unconscious. He has been indisposed for some weeks, but nothing serious was anticipated."

Ex-Justice Gray is 72 years old.

HARVARD'S LARGEST CLASS GRADUATED

Degrees for 1,205 Students at the University's 274th Commencement.

LOWELL TALKS ON WAR

Says Conflict Imposes Burdens Upon Us—Widener Memorial Library Is Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Harvard's 274th commencement was signalized by the graduation of the largest class in the history of the university and the dedication of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library today.

Degrees in course were conferred upon 1,205 candidates as follows: Bachelor of arts, 502; bachelor of science, 70; master of arts, 159; doctor of philosophy, 50; master in civil engineering, 5; master in mechanical engineering, 2; master in electrical engineering, 10; master in architecture, 8; master in landscape architecture, 9; master in zoology, 1; master of science, 20; doctor of science, 8; master of business administration, 27; doctor of dentistry, 58; doctor of medicine, 87; doctor of public health, 2; bachelor of laws, 166; doctor of jurisprudence, 2; bachelor of theology, 5; master of theology, 3; doctor of theology, 3.

Twelve honorary degrees were awarded by President Lowell as follows: Master of Arts—Alexander Hamilton Rice, explorer of tropical America; Bela Lyon Pratt, sculptor, of Boston; Charles Lawrence Hutchinson, banker, of Chicago; Horace Trumbauer, architect, of the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, pastor of the Arlington Street Unitarian Church, Boston; the Right Rev. David Hummel Greer, Bishop of New York. Doctor of Science—Frank Billings, physician, of Chicago. Doctor of Laws—John Farwell Moors, banker, of Boston, and prominent in public school and city government reform movements; Isaac Sharpless, President of Haverford College; Theodore Newton Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Edgar Montgomery Cullen, former Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, and Myron Timothy Herrick, former Ambassador to France.

The dedication of the $2,000,000 library was the feature of the day. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's presentation speech and President's Lowell's acceptance being both gems of oratory.

"This meeting marks an important moment in the university's history," said Mr. Lowell. "We meet to dedicate this great new library. In the first place it is a memorial of a mother's love to her son. Those of us who knew Harry Widener loved him. He sought the higher pleasures of life. No memorial of him could be better than this collection of books."

"Christian Welfare," the one book left from John Harvard's original gift, was placed in the library by Professor Coolidge, the Director.

Members of Mrs. Widener's party were George D. Widener, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, Joseph E. Widener, George W. Elkins, William M. Elkins, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbuch, and Horace Trumbauer. Among others present were J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Hollis of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Governor Walsh, Lieut. Gov. Cushing, Deans Briggs and Hurlbut, William C. Lane, George Parker Winship, Mrs. John L. Gardner, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge.

Gifts of $995,000 during the past year were announced by President Lowell at the alumni dinner. The largest of these was $125,000 for the James J. Hill Professorship of Railroad Transportation by friends of Mr. Hill. The class of '90 presented the university with a check for $100,000.

President Lowell's address was largely devoted to war.

"Can we sit still and count our pence and watch ball games and not turn our attention to the other side?" he asked. "Ought we not to feel that it imposes burdens on us?

"We know not whether we shall become entangled in this war. But our duty is the same, either way. We either fight, or we prepare for civilization. Our duty is to take up what those lying cold and lifeless on the fields of Flanders would have done had they been spared.

"Shall we not make our own young men feel that a duty as strong, as deep, and as compelling has come upon us as has driven those other young men to the battlefield?"

These remarks, and others of similar tenor from Major Henry Lee Higginson drew prolonged applause.

Among other speakers at the dinner were Myron T. Herrick, Governor David I. Walsh, and Lionel de Jersey Harvard, a descendant of the founder of the university, and a member of the graduating class.

ZIONISTS IN CONVENTION.

Sessions Open in Boston Today—Intercollegiate Association Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—An intercollegiate association of Zionists was formed tonight at a meeting in Phillips Brooks House at Harvard, which ushered in the National Convention of Zionists, which is to begin in this city tomorrow. Many hundreds of Zionists will take part in the activities, including a delegation of 300 from New York, who are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee, spoke tonight on "The Call of the Zionist to Educated Jews." Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, Dr. Horace M. Kallen of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor I. Leo Sharfman of the University of Michigan were other speakers.

Tomorrow morning delegates will begin registering at the old City Club building on Beacon Street, where the convention is to be held. Tomorrow evening the official activities of the convention will begin at Temple Mishkan Tefila.

KING STANDS BY CABINET.

Asks Spanish Premier and Other Members to Remain in Office.

MADRID, June 24, (via Paris.)—King Alfonso today requested Premier Dato to remain in power, and to keep in office the entire Cabinet which resigned on Tuesday.

After lunching with the King at La Granja, Señor Dato returned to Madrid this evening.

The King is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning for a conference with the chiefs of all the monarchial parties, including former Premier Maura, leader of the Conservatives; Count Romanones, former Premier; Marquis Alhuemas, former Secretary of State; Señor Besada, former Minister of Finance, and Señor Villanueva, former Minister of Marine.

Premier Dato and his Cabinet resigned Tuesday because they considered the failure of the recent $150,000,000 loan as equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edward Peple's melodrama of civil war times, "The Littlest Rebel," will be the offering of the stock company in Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Theatre next week.

The Irish Theatre of America, which was founded last season by John P. Campbell and Whitford Kane, will lease a theatre for a season for a period of twenty-six weeks beginning in October. G. B. Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island" will be one of the first plays produced.

Ian Maclaren, who did excellent work as a member of Granville Barker's company in Wallack's and later in the Greek play productions, has been engaged by J. C. Williamson, Ltd., of Australia, for a tour of "The Antipodes, in a repertoire of American plays. Mr. Maclaren will sail from San Francisco July 6 and will begin his engagement July 31 at Melbourne. "On Trial" and "Inside the Lines" will be among the plays in which he will appear.

Bertha Mann has been engaged for one of the roles in the Selwyn production of "Rolling Stones," which will be produced in the Harris Theatre the middle of August.

SAM LEVINE LOSES HIS DOG.

Detective Finds Bessie with Trio Who Spend Night in Cell.

That part of Rivington Street near Columbia Street dropped all other business last night and ran to learn the trouble when Sam Levine began to yell. He screamed steadily for many minutes, and then he told how his trick dog, Bessie, a toy poodle, had been stolen from him by three men, who also lingered long enough to take $5 from his pocket.

Levine said he had taken Bessie out for an airing from his home, 57 Madison Street, and in Rivington Street had been accosted by a man who asked if he would sell the dog. Levine consented to a sale for $15, and the man went off to return presently with two others, who he told Levine would buy the animal. He suggested Levine surrender the dog and he would return presently with the $15, and when he refused one of the men grabbed Bessie and ran, while the others waited long enough to choke off Levine's first cries and take his money.

The crowd advised him to go to Police Headquarters, which Levine did, returning soon with Detective Brown, who learned from a peddler that the robbers were in the rear room of a saloon at Rivington and Columbia Streets. The crowd, now numbering hundreds, followed, and Brown, recognizing one of the three men grouped around a table as a dangerous crook, pushed a revolver at them and ordered them not to move.

Levine had thrown himself on the floor and was hugging Bessie, the animal being tied to a leg of the table, until Brown kicked him into giving attention and sent him for a policeman. Levine's only method of getting help was to scream, and he rushed into the street doing this so well that he returned presently with a sergeant and six patrolmen.

With this escort, Brown started with his prisoners for Headquarters, dodging paper bags filled with water, which were thrown at them from the roofs.

At Headquarters the men said they were Frank Rosen of 93 Lewis Street, who, the police say, is known as a pickpocket and a yeggman; James Kaufman of 91 Columbia Street, and Walter Ahrens of 1,182 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. All were locked up, and grateful Levine put Bessie through all the animal's tricks for the detectives.

SPANKED WIFE SUES OLIN.

Husband Says He Wanted to Cure Wife of Drinking.

In a long affidavit submitted yesterday by Mrs. Mariella Berry Olin to Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court in a plea for alimony pending an action for a separation from Frank E. Olin, the statement is made that Mr. Olin spanked her. Mr. Olin not only did not deny the spanking, but intimated that his wife got just what she deserved.

Mrs. Olin, according to her husband, is addicted to the excessive use of liquor, and when remonstrances failed to induce her to mend her ways other methods were tried. These, according to Mr. Olin, were likewise futile.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin were married in Washington, D. C., on April 21, 1905. She is of an old Alabama family and he is an importer, whose business is now practically at a standstill because of the war. Mrs. Olin, in her affidavit, said that she lived with the defendant at 790 Riverside Drive before cruel treatment drove her away from him. She also said the defendant was averse to having children; that for seven months he had not provided for her, but admitted that before that time he gave her servants and everything she desired. Together with an allowance of $270 a month. He was in bed and read and smoke, she said, until the early morning hours.

Mr. Olin, in his affidavit, said that he was never cruel to his wife, but that in September, 1912, she began going to cabaret performances, and that he took her to Alabama hoping that the sight of her old home and the association of old friends would influence her for the better.

Between March 19 and May 3 last Mr. Olin said his wife bought for her use twenty-four and a half quarts of whisky, vermouth, and gin.

An affidavit supporting the statements of Mr. Olin was submitted by Hugh Robinson, an insurance broker, who said he was present in a restaurant when Mrs. Olin drank a dozen Martini cocktails, one after another. Mrs. Olin denied the statements about her drinking habits.

Without reading the affidavits Justice Greenbaum decided that Mrs. Olin was not entitled to alimony.

KINGSBURY GIVES HIS SIDE.

Says $200,000 Over Expenditures Was to Provide for the Hungry.

In justification of his spending $200,000 more than his appropriation in 1914 Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury issued a statement yesterday to the effect that he had spent the money rather than let old men shiver through the Winter and go hungry.

Based on the average yearly cost of maintenance of $250 per capita, he said, he would have been entitled to spend $500,000 more in 1914 for the care of the 2,000 sick and poor in the public institutions than his appropriations for that year. The appropriation for that year, he said, was based on a census estimate of about 14,000 people a day, whereas his daily average census was over 16,000.

The Commissioner made public a letter he wrote to Mayor Mitchel on Feb. 13, 1914, stating that as a result of a combination of unusual circumstances and events, some of which doubtless could have been averted, but by far the most of which we were powerless to prevent," the Department of Charities during 1914 had been compelled to spend $250,675.42 over and above its appropriation.

Controller Prendergast denied yesterday the assertion made by Commissioner Kingsbury that he, the Commissioner, was justified in exceeding his budget appropriation because he needed the money to purchase food for dependents in his care. He said none of the disputed items was for food.

CALIFORNIA SHAKEN AGAIN.

Three evere Earth Shocks Cause Terror at Calexico.

CALEXICO, Cal., June 24.—Three terrific earthquake shocks of increasing intensity were felt here tonight between 8 and 9 o'clock. The populace rushed out of doors at the first shock. Slight tremors were felt all day and during last night. At 8:30 this morning the Masonic Temple was shaken and other buildings, which were ruined or damaged on Tuesday, toppled over.

Several slight tremors were felt during the night and kept the people of the valley in a state of excitement.

According to those who have taken stock of the damage, the losses caused by the earthquake will not exceed $500,000. Business men are enthusiastically joining in a movement to obliterate all traces of havoc.

"In two weeks we will not know we had anything like this," said Mayor Swanson.

Offers of financial assistance received today by the Mayor were declined.

The number of fatalities as a result of the series of quakes totalled nine. Eight persons were killed in Mexicalo, the Mexican town across the border in Lower California, and one in Calexico.

Three banks opened for business here today, jointly occupying a big tent. Canvas also sheltered a number of mercantile businesses whose quarters had been destroyed or so badly damager that the buildings were deemed dangerous.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 24.—The great irrigation system which is the life of the Imperial Valley is normal today, with few exceptions, J. O. Allison, engineer in charge, reported here today. The disturbance, he said, was more severe than the one in San Francisco, in 1906.

Minister Can't Live on $700.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., June 24.—Declaring the salary of $700 was not sufficient to live on, the Rev. William Bischoff of Camden, who was called last week to the pastorate of the Stillwater Presbyterian Church, has declined the call in a letter to J. Hampton Roy, clerk of the official board of the Stillwater church.

OFFICIALS ANXIOUS OVER MEXICO CITY

Now Cut Off for a Week, and Washington Fears for Welfare of the People.

ZAPATISTAS OFFER BATTLE

Carranza General to Spare the Capital if Possible—Has Food for Starving Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The State Department has been unable to communicate with Mexico City since June 18—a period of one week—and concern is manifest concerning conditions in the capital during what may be another crisis precipitated by the failure of the Carranzista Army to make good its announced ability to capture the city.

The last message to the State Department from Mexico City was a brief communication received on Tuesday, June 22. The message had been four days in coming to Washington. Nothing is known as to what has happened in the capital since that date.

More than two weeks ago General Carranza announced that he expected again to possess control of Mexico City through the entry of the attacking column headed by General Pablo Gonzales. This General's forces have been in the vicinity of the city for more than a week. His failure to enter was first attributed to an intention to await the approach of another Carranza army from the south which, it was said, had been sent on a detour under instructions to capture the source of the city's water supply at Xochimilco. The excuse now offered for the failure of the Gonzales army to enter the city is the statement that the Zapatistas, instead of evacuating, are planning to offer resistance, and force the Carranzistas to attack Mexico City.

A cable dispatch from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency here today said:

"Owing to the fact that Zapatistas intrenched themselves in the City of Mexico, General Gonzales has halted occupation in order to spare the city the horrors of attack. The First Chief has ordered Gonzales to exhaust every means before taking the city in the face of resistance. It is expected that the Zapatistas, as they see the futility of defense, will either surrender or evacuate. Supplies will be taken into the city as soon as conditions permit, even possibly before evacuation by the Zapatistas."

Communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, severed on June 18, was cut by General Gonzales, the State Department was informed today by the President of the cable company, which also operates the land wires between the two cities. It was inferred by officials here that Gonzales had stopped communication in order to prevent the Villa-Zapata forces in Mexico City from learning anything of his movements.

Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz reported on June 18 that the wire was cut at Otumba, about twenty-five miles from Mexico City, and that Zapata raiders were said to have been responsible. Officials did not believe the fact that General Gonzales had cut the line indicated any break with Carranza. Apparently he is reporting regularly to Vera Cruz from Otumba.

General Carranza has not appointed a new Secretary of Foreign Relations to succeed the official who resigned last week, but has decided to allow this Ministry to remain provisionally in charge of Jesus Acuna, Secretary of the Interior.

Another denial from General Obregon was made public by the Carranza agency tonight. It read:

Encarnacion, Aguascalientes, June 23.—I am much improved in health. Please make a categorical denial of all reports spread by our enemies tending to make me appear a new Francisco Villa.

ALVARO OBREGON.

The Villa agency here today announced the receipt of a telegram from the Villa Secretary of State, Lombardo, at Chihuahua, stating that in a battle at Icamole, west of Monterey, lasting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. yesterday, Colonel Asencion Hernandez "defeated the Carranzistas under Carrillo Zuasua and other chiefs, Colonel Hernandez reporting the capture of a large train with ammunition, and two machine guns of German make, the Carranzistas losing 350 killed and twenty-five captured."

The State and Navy Departments were today without any advices, that were disclosed, regarding Admiral Howard's movements or the progress of the situation in the Yaqui River Valley of Sonora.

TAKE AMERICAN AS SPY.

Maytorena's Forces Soon Release Him—Another Injured.

NACO, Ariz., June 24.—General Acosta of Governor Maytorena's forces in Sonora entered Naco, Sonora, yesterday and arrested Willard Haymore of Douglas, Ariz., charged with being a Carranza spy. Haymore was taken to camp at San José and then released.

E. Acosta, Maytorenas' Collector of Customs, was said to have struck an American named Carrothers on the head with a revolver, inflicting a slight wound There was no shooting.

Obituary Notes.

SEAMEN LICHTENSTEIN, Jr., head of Seamen Lichtenstein & Co., produce merchants of 107 Barclay Street, died yesterday at his home, 540 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. He was a son of the late Samuel Lichtenstein, who founded his firm seventy years ago, and was born in this city. Mr. Lichtenstein was a graduate of City College and a member of the Merchants' Association and the Brooklyn League. His widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

GEORGE FREDERICK VEHRINGER, advertising and sales manager for Dentinol Pyorrhocide Company of this city, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home, 37 North Eighth Avenue, Mount Vernon, leaving a wife. He was the son of the Rev. George F. Vehringer, a Lutheran minister of New York.

LAURA D. ST. JAMES, a character actress, who played the role of Martha Perkins in "Way Down East" for many years, and whose last appearance was in a vaudeville sketch, "The Come-On," died on Tuesday at the Alston Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, in her fifty-first year.

Mrs. CHARITY REDFIELD ADAMS, wife of Samuel Adams, died on Wednesday at her home, 81 Abingdon Square. She was a daughter of the late Isaac Redfield and was in her sixty-first year.

LUIS HAYEK, formerly head of the firm of Hayek & Co., manufacturers of cabinets, died on Wednesday at his home in Fort Lee, N. J., in his 47th year.

ADELOS GORTON, a retired editor and author and a member of the New York Genealogical and Biological Society, died on Wednesday at his home in Maple Glen, Penn. He was editor and President of the Home Publishing Company of Frankford, Penn., for many years.

RINALDO P. KENYON, a veteran of the civil war and a merchant, died Wednesday in the Hartford Hospital at Hartford, Conn., in his sixty-eighth year. Death resulted from blood poisoning.

WILLIAM AGAR, 84 years old, a Louisiana sugar pioneer, died on Wednesday at his home in New Orleans, shortly after his son, John G. Agar, of this city, arrived there to take him on a vacation trip.

LEOPOLD GERSHEL, a retired tobacco leaf merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 549 West 113th Street, in his eighty-second year.

JOHN WARD, 67 years old, a retired patrolman, who had been a member of the New York Police Department for thirty-two years, died on Wednesday at his home, 407 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

OTO H. ROTHER, an architect of Manhattan, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, aged 30 years.

WILLIAM H. CRONLEY, 77 years old, chief engineer in the Jersey City Hall power room, died yesterday at his home, 830 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City.

JOSEPH A. HAYTER, Sr., 67 years of age, for many years a Justice of the Peace, is dead at his home in New Brunswick.

DENNING DUER, a former United States Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, and later attached to the Consulate at London, died yesterday at his home in New Haven, Conn.

NOTED ETHNOLOGIST DEAD.

Mrs. M. C. Stevenson Served Smithsonian Institution for 26 Years.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mrs. Mathilda Coxe Stevenson, a noted writer on ethnological subjects, and for the last twenty-six years with the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, died at Oxon Hill, Md., a suburb, today, aged 60 years. She was a native of San Augustine, Texas, and removed with her parents to Washington when she was an infant. Mrs. Stevenson received her education at Miss Anable's School, and in 1872 married James Stevenson, a noted ethnologist, who died in 1888.

With her husband she spent thirteen years in the Rocky Mountain region, receiving special instructions in ethnology. In 1879 she accompanied him on the Bureau of Ethnology expedition to Zuni, N. M., and assisted in collecting archaic implements, ceramics, and prehistoric ceremonial objects for the United States National Museum. Mrs. Stevenson made an exhaustive study of the Zuni mythology, philosophy, and sociology, and compiled an extensive vocabulary of their language. She explored all the cave, cliff, and mesa ruins in New Mexico, the Tusayan and Navajo of Arizona, the Mission Indians of California and many other little-known tribes, now fast vanishing. She was received into the secret societies and organizations of many of these tribes, and studied their esoteric institutions.

Mrs. Stevenson spent 1904-10 among the Taos and Tewa Indians, studying especially their religion, philosophy, symbolism, and sociology. It was said that she did her work so well and became so friendly with the Indians that the Smithsonian Institution was a greater force for peace among the Indians than all the cavalry of the War Department.

Mrs. Stevenson was a member of the jury for anthropology at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Washington Academy of Science, the Anthropological Society, and many others. Among her many writings on the Indians are "Zuni and Zunians," "Religious Life of the Zuni Child," "The Sia, Zuni Scalp Ceremonials," "Zuni Ancestral Gods and Masks," and "The Zuni Indians; Their Mythology, Esoteric Fraternities and Ceremonies."

Michael Freedman Dies of Fall.

Michael Freedman, 39 years old, of 135 West Eighty-sixth Street, a manufacturer of dresses with offices at 1,270 Broadway, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at his home. The suddenness of his death caused his relatives to think at first there had been foul play. Later they said they had been convinced that death was due to natural causes. Mr. Freedman returned home late Wednesday night, fell, and struck his head in his room. He never recovered consciousness. Death was due to a fractured skull. Mr. Freedman is survived by his mother, Mrs. Hannah Freedman; two brothers, Louis and Benjamin, and four sisters, Mrs. Sigmund Tynberg, Mrs. Sidney Nickelsburg, Mrs. Harold Paran, and Miss Ruth Freedman.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ALLEN.—On June 22, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Allen of 72 Morningside Av., a daughter.

APPLEGATE.—June 22, Hoboken, to Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Applegate, a daughter.

Engaged

WOLF—BONK.—Eleanor Bonk to Charles S. Wolf.

Married

ANDERTON—KINGSLAND.—On June 24, at 62 East 80th St., by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Ethel, daughter of late Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lovett Kingsland, to Dr. Walter P. Anderton, son of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Anderton.

ASINOF—TAGER.—On Thursday, June 24, at bride's home, by Rev. Elias Solomon, Rose Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Tager, to Max Asinof.

BALDWIN — LANGFORD.—On Thursday, June 24, 1915, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., Marian Murray Langford, daughter of the late Rev. William S. Langford, D. D., to Anson Baldwin.

BURKHAM—FOWLER.—On June 23, at Brattleboro, Vermont, Mrs. Mabel Cone Fowler to Scott Sinclair Burkham of New York.

McLEOD—McMURRAY.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 23, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Augusta Eleanora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McMurray, to Anderson McLeod.

WETTSTEIN—BARDO.—Thursday, June 24, at the Church of the Holy Nativity, the Bronx, by the Rev. Horace E. Clute, the marriage of Edith Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Lloyd Bardo of New Haven, Conn., to Thomas Forrester Wettstein of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

LECKERING — BIEHL. — June 20, Louise Biehl to Edward W. Leckering.

NEWINS — SCHMIDT. — June 23, Ellen H. Schmidt to Prof. Harold S. Newins.

WERNNER—MARTIN.—June 23, Amanda L. Martin to Edward L. Werner.

Long Island.

FELDSCHER—GRIESHOHR.—June 20, Astoria, Anita Grieshohr to Clarence E. Feldscher.

HORTON — BURKE. — June 20, Blissville, Elizabeth

GANGSTERS ATTACK 'SQUEALER' IN TOMBS

Benny Snyder Is in Serious Condition from Beating with Breakfast Bowls.

TOLD ON 'JOE THE GREASER'

Three Harlem Italians Held for Murders Now Face Additional Charges.

An attack on Benny Snyder, an east side gangster, who turned informer, by three fellow prisoners in the Tombs was disclosed yesterday when Snyder failed to appear before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court for sentence on his plea of guilty of manslaughter. Snyder is in a precarious condition as the result of wounds inflicted on him by heavy bowls. Imposition of sentence has been postponed until Fall. Snyder has been transferred to the West Forty-fourth Street Prison.

Snyder made a long confession several months ago to Assistant District Attorney Weller, in which he admitted killing "Pinchy" Paul, a reformed gangster, on May 10, 1914, at the behest of "Joe the Greaser," an east side rival of "Dopey Benny" Fein. "Joe the Greaser" has also since pleaded guilty.

The attack upon Snyder was made Saturday morning while keepers were taking breakfast to the prisoners. The men who made the attack were inmates of adjoining cells. They jumped out of their cells, which the keepers had left open momentarily, and attacked Snyder with the bowls in which breakfast was served. Keepers Strauss and Fassig rushed to Snyder's rescue, but he was unconscious when they arrived. Dr. Lichtenstein, the Tombs physician, said had they arrived a minute later Snyder might have been killed.

The men alleged to have made the attack were indicted yesterday for assault in the first degree. All three were already charged with homicide. They are Frank Maestry, who had pleaded guilty to manslaughter for the killing of his brother-in-law, Joseph Bianco, and Frank Faroli, who was awaiting trial for the murder of Luigi Sanderino. They are all Italians from Harlem. The District Attorney was not aware they knew Snyder.

According to the prison guards, the three men cried out "Rat," "Squealer," and "District Attorney's friend" when they attacked Snyder. Assistant District Attorney Weller and Chief Clerk Lucien S. Breckinridge decided "Joe the Greaser," whom Snyder involved in his confession, was not responsible for the attack. Their theory is that some one, whom they are now trying to find, inspired the assault because he believed that Snyder was carrying to the District Attorney information obtained in confidential talks with his fellow-prisoners.

TO DODGE MAIL CENSORS.

Post Office Orders Use of Direct Lines to Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Complaints that censors tamper with neutral mail passing through Great Britain resulted today in the issuance of an order by the Post Office Department directing that all mail from the United States destined to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands be dispatched on steamers sailing directly for those countries and not touching at belligerent ports.

Under the new arrangement mails to the northern countries will not leave so frequently as heretofore, but there are several regular direct steamer lines, and no serious delays are looked for.

In addition to a formal communication from Sweden, the State Department has received complaints indicating that mails both to and from America have been subjected to rigid censorship in England.

A general inquiry into alleged tampering with mails, at home and abroad, is being conducted by the Post Office Department, charges having been made that mail of embassies and legations of belligerent countries had been opened on United States railway mail cars. Apparently officials are inclined to doubt that there is anything in existing treaties on postal conventions to prevent belligerents from censoring mails.

Sweden, however, is said to consider the matter far from closed. It is understood that a sharp protest has been made to London, and that it will be followed by further representations.

LONDON, June 24.—No confirmation can be obtained here regarding the report that mails from Sweden to the United States have been tampered with while in transit through England.

LIMITS SCHOOL COMPULSION

Magistrate Rules Sick and Defectives Need Not Attend.

Magistrate Cornell in the Domestic Relations Court yesterday ruled that a child who is not in proper physical and mental condition cannot be compelled to attend school, nor can the child's father be compelled to send the child to school.

The case in point was that of Nicolo Cardinale, a porter, of 229 East 110th Street, who was summoned to court by Giles J. Finney, an attendance officer of the Board of Education, who charges that Cardinale violated the compulsory education law by refusing to send his twelve-year-old daughter, Julia, to school.

On learning that the child was in poor physical condition and that the Binet test showed her mentality to be that of a child but 7 years old, the Magistrate dismissed the charge against the father.

"The idea of forcing an education on children of this sort," he said, "is not good sense. What the father says about the girl being ill is true. I do not think the taxpayers are called upon to do anything more than exactly what the law says—to furnish a free education to children between the ages of 7 and 16 if they are in proper physical and mental condition. They must not be forced to go to school if they are not in good condition, and the father cannot be forced to send them to school."

According to the father, the girl went to school on 100th Street, near her home, at first, but later she was transferred to a school on 118th Street and then to one on 140th Street. He said this was too far for her to go in her physical condition and refused to send her there.

NAVY TO LEND AEROPLANES.

Daniels Backs Up Aero Club's Plan for Militia Air Squadrons.

Plans for the organization of aerial squadrons for the National Guard and the Naval Militia, sent to the Aero Club of America yesterday by the War and Navy Departments, include fifteen aviation squadrons for the National Guard and twenty-two for the Naval Militia. The Navy Department also offered to loan aeroplanes to the Naval Militia, and the success of the plan depends almost entirely upon how quickly the Aero Club and its twenty-five affiliated Aero Clubs can obtain volunteers for the corps of aviators. The Navy Department has also offered to train officers and men of the Naval Militia enrolled for aeronautic duty, and urges that these be sent to an aeronautic station or to an aeronautic ship for their training.

The War Department's plan calls for the maintenance of an organized aero squadron in New York, in Pennsylvania and in Texas and this number is to be increased to fifteen, or one for each tactical division. A squadron consists of twenty-one officers, ninety-three enlisted men and eight aeroplanes.

Volunteers for the aero service are asked to apply direct to the commanding officer of the militia of their State or to the Aero Club of America at 297 Madison Avenue. The Aero Club announced that it had received the offer of ten aeroplanes for use this year and nearly $8,000 subscriptions toward the establishment of the National Aeronautical Reserve.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness met last night at the Aero Club to discuss national defenses and a plan of action. The organizations taking part were the Navy League, the Army League, the Automobile Club of America, the American Legion, the Institute of Radio Engineers, the American Red Cross, the Society of Civil Engineers and the Aero Club of America.

Two Killed When Scaffold Falls.

Two men were killed late yesterday afternoon when a scaffold in the height ceilinged brewroom of the Central Brewing Company, at Sixty-eighth Street and the East River, crashed to the floor. They were Henry Harmeyer, 45 years old, of 2,003 Haviland Avenue, the Bronx, and John Amerin, 45 years old. They were painting the ceiling of the brewroom, and had erected the scaffold themselves early in the morning. It had stood their weight all day, until a short time before quitting time. They fell nearly fifty feet.

BECKER PLEA TO U. S. COURT

Manton Will Ask for Writ of Error If Whitman Is Obdurate.

Martin T. Manton, counsel for ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, convicted of having caused the murder of Herman Rosenthal, intimated yesterday that if his plea to Governor Whitman for executive clemency fails he will appeal to the United States courts for a writ of error. Mr. Manton said last week, after the Court of Appeals had denied his application for a reargument on Becker's appeal, that he would not appeal to the Federal courts.

Mr. Manton's reconsideration of his determination not to take the case to the United States Court is understood to have resulted from developments the last few days. He would not discuss the nature of the developments. He said that he had several things in view.

Although Becker's lawyer said yesterday that they hoped to confer with Governor Whitman this week in relation to a hearing for Becker, the Governor asserted yesterday when he arrived here for the City Flag Day exercises that there would be no conferences with Mr. Manton while he was here. Governor Whitman will not return to Albany until next week.

It was learned that the proposed appeal would be based on information sent to Bourke Cockran, who is associated with Mr. Manton in the defense of Becker, by a convict in Sing Sing Prison. The convict gives the alleged details of a plot to "frame" Becker while Rose, Webber and Vallon were prisoners in the Tombs. This information is not new, as the story of the alleged frameup became known during the Becker trials, and was discredited.

TO HOP FOR SUFFRAGE.

Contestants Must Jump Over Map of America to Win Candy Prize.

The Suffrage "Hopperie," to be opened at Luna Park on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock by the Equal Suffrage Publicity Committee, will consist of a map of the United States on an inclined plane over which those who enter must hop to "Miss Victory," who stands at the top. Candy will be the prize for those who perform the feat.

Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford is to open the Hopperie, and she will be handicapped by carrying the Votes-for-Women caramels which will be used for prizes. These, when she gets to the top, she will throw to the crowds to stimulate other hoppers. Miss Alfreda Page will be "Victory 1915." Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and other suffragists will participate in the contest.

ELEVATED STOPS COURT.

Bronx Jurors Tell Judge They Can't Hear Witnesses for Noise.

During the trial of a suit for $100,000 damages brought by Joseph L. Moore, Jr., against the City of New York before Justice Giegerich in Bronx County Supreme Court yesterday the foreman of the jury asked that court be adjourned on account of the deafening noise made by passing elevated trains and riveting machines in use on the new Bronx Young Men's Christian Association Building being erected directly back of the Court House.

Two of the jurors asserted that it was impossible for them to hear the evidence and that they were in total ignorance of what was going on.

After consulting with attorneys for the plaintiff and defendant, Justice Giegerich adjourned court until this morning.

MRS. MAGEE GETS ALIMONY.

Court Awards Her $75 a Month and Custody of Her Children.

Mrs. Florence Deems Magee, granddaughter of the late Rev. Charles Force Deems, who with W. —H. Vanderbilt founded the Church of the Strangers in Manhattan, and daughter of Dr. Frank M. Deems, a prominent physician of Flushing, received alimony of $75 a month yesterday and the custody of her two children, Audrey, 2 years old, and Doris, a year old, from Justice Blackmar in Special Term of the Queens County Supreme Court.

Two days ago Mrs. Magee obtained a divorce from her husband, Belmont Burdett Magee, son of Alfred J. Magee, a wealthy contractor of Great Neck.

Stored Rifles Are for Java.

Morris J. Ahearn, who was arraigned several days ago in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of storing 1,400,000 cartridges and 1,000 Springfield rifles in the building at 200 West Houston Street without a permit, was released yesterday after it had been shown that he had at last got a permit. Henry Muck, who said he was general manager for Hans Tausher of 220 Broadway, said the ammunition and rifles originally were consigned to a man named Von Cliff, and that they were to be shipped to a port in Java.

Freed on Swindling Charge.

Frank Thompson, 50 years old, of Atlantic City, arrested last week on the complaint of Patrick Brady, a saloon keeper of Bayonne, N. J., who alleged he lost $3,000 in a wire-tapping swindle, was discharged by Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Court yesterday. Brady failed to appear. Thompson, according to Detective Daly, efforts to find Brady have been unsuccessful.

NO FAVORS FOR ROBBINS.

Court Classes New Haven's Counsel with Other Directors.

Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel and a Director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, through his counsel, Addison S. Pratt, yesterday asked Judge William Hunt, sitting in the Federal District Court, for a bill of particulars as to certain facts alleged in the indictment charging him with having conspired with other Directors and officers of the New Haven Company to monopolize the transportation of passengers in New England and other States in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

For the purposes of the application, Robbins admitted that he had been general counsel and a Director of the company, and said he required the particulars to know in which of the positions he is alleged to have conspired to restrain interstate trade and commerce. Assistant United States Attorney General R. L. Batts, in opposing the request, said Robbins might not have conspired in either of these positions, but in the capacity of a lobbyist. He contended that it was immaterial what position Robbins filled at the time he became a party to the alleged conspiracy.

Prosecutor Batts said the Government did not expect to show at the trial that Robbins personally profited by the transactions charged against the twenty-one officers and Directors. He said the information sought by Robbins, being a matter of evidence, was not a subject of particulars. He added that the Government at the trial expected to show that Robbins used corporation funds to build up the alleged monopoly, although it might not be proved whether he intended to keep or return the funds.

At the close of the discussion Judge Hunt ruled that Robbins was entitled to the same particulars as were ordered given to the other indicted Directors, and no more.

As general counsel of the New Haven Company, after the Massachusetts Legislature ordered a severance of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven stock holdings, Robbins organized the Billard Company, with John L. Billard as its head. The Billard Company took over the Boston & Maine stock at $125 per share, and soon after sold it to the Boston Navigation Company at $150 a share. Because of this deal, Billard and Robbins are defendants in a suit to recover $3,000,000 brought by the New Haven stockholders.

GETS BOOKS TO SHOW TRUST

Automobile Co-operative Association Obtains Court Order.

The Automobile Co-operative Association of America, plaintiff in a Sherman law treble-damage suit against the B. F. Goodrich Company, the Diamond Rubber Company, the United States Tire Company, and other defendants yesterday through its counsel, Howard H. Willams of 81 Nassau Street, obtained in the Federal District Court a subpoena duces tecum calling for the production by William M. Sweet of certain books and papers of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, a Connecticut corporation, having offices at 33 West Forty-second Street.

The Automobile Co-operative Association in the anti-trust suit alleges the defendants conspired to ruin its business and through the production of the books and papers subpoenaed expects to prove that the defendants sent out notices advising dealers not to sell goods to it on as favorable a basis as to other dealers. These notices, it is further alleged, were distributed to the automobile trade in general through the instrumentality of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers.

LAWYER LEFT NO ASSETS.

Widow of Benjamin Steinhardt Reports Estate Is Worthless.

Benjamin Steinhardt, a member of the law firm of Howe & Hummel prior to his death on June 7, 1907, left no assets, according to the report of the appraiser for the State, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

The widow, Mrs. Annie Steinhardt, who lives at the Hotel Savoy, says in the report that a claim for $50,000 against Peter De Lacey for legal services was dismissed by the courts, following the trial of another claim held by her husband against "The" Allen for $8,500, which Allen won. A claim against Charles W. Moore, who, the record reads, "was never sued as Morse," is also worthless, the widow says.

No funds of any kind have come into her hands from her husband's estate, she says.

First Fourth Avenue Subway Death.

Charles Smeltz of 2,510 Maclay Avenue, the Bronx, 17 years old, an electrician employed in the Fourth Avenue subway, in Brooklyn, which opened on Tuesday, was hit by a train near the Atlantic Avenue station yesterday afternoon and killed. He was the first victim of an accident since the subway opened.

IRVING ESTATE $106,179.

Relative of Famous Author Leaves Residuary Property to Widow.

Cortlandt Irving, retired lawyer and related to Washington Irving, left a net estate of $106,179 when he died on Aug. 8, 1913, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Among the assets are six volumes of Washington Irving's manuscripts, appraised at $2,500. There were realty holdings appraised at $92,968. The rest of the estate was largely personalty which included stocks and bonds.

The widow, Mrs. Theresa R. Irving, receives the residuary estate, appraised at $99,550, and a remainder interest of $3,123. Mr. Irving was the son of the late Helen Schermerhorn and John Treat Irving.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Changes in Quartermaster Corps: Major M. J. Henry, from Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Galveston, Texas, to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 6 for Hawaii for duty, and Maj. D. B. Case, from Hawaiian Dept. about Oct. 6, then to San Francisco for further orders.

Following aviation students will report to First Lt. W. R. Taliaferro, Signal Corps: President of board appointed April 12, for examination for rating as Junior Military Aviators: Signal Corps: Lts. I. A. Rader and H. Gantz, 23d. Infy.; E. S. Gorrell, 30th Infy., and H. W. Harms, 9th Cav.

Capt. W. McK. Lambdin, Q. C., relieved from detail in that corps Aug. 1.

Orders of June 17 relating to Capt. C. G. Mettler, Ordn. Dept., revoked.

Orders of June 11 relating to First Lt. F. M. Wall, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. H. T. Pillans, Ordn. Dept., is relieved from detail in that dept. July 14 will proceed on that date to Fort Moultrie, S. C., for assignment to a company of coast defenses there.

2d Lt. R. C. Holliday, Infy., from duty with Aviation Section of Signal Corps, assigned to 23d Infy., and will join that regiment July 1.

2d Lt. J. T. H. O'Rear, C. A. C., in addition to other duties, is detailed as Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Crockett, Texas, to carry out project at that post of extensive repairs to roads, vice 1st Lt. J. B. Maynard, C. A. C., relieved.

Leaves: Maj. C. Williams, Corps of Engineers, one month; Col. D. L. Brainard, Qm. Corps, 2 months; 1st Lt. A. B. Deans, Jr., C. A. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. F. W. Parker, C. A. C., 3 months and Capt. J. E. Wyke, C. A. C., extension to Oct. 1.

Navy.

Lt. W. P. Beehler, N. Y. Yard, July 1, to the Columbia as Senior Engineer Officer.

Jr. Grade Lts.: E. E. Wilson, N. Y. Yard to the Arkansas; J. J. Broshek, S. Cochran and W. Paisley, N. Y. Yard, July 1, to the Columbia; S. O. Greig, the Prairie to the K-5; and E. H. Loftin to the Columbia.

Ensigns: L. R. Ford, N. H. Yard, July 1, to the Columbia, and R. W. Holl, the Charleston, to the Milwaukee.

A. Surgeon J. H. Payne, Hartford, Conn., Recruiting Station to continue treatment at Boston Naval Hospital.

P. A. Paymasters: P. A. Clarke, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard to the Kentucky; and E. D. Stanley, Puget Sound Yard to the Milwaukee.

Chaplain J. M. F. McGinty, the Wisconsin, to continue treatment at Annapolis Hospital.

Chief Boatswains: B. H. Shepley, to the Albatross; J. Hogan, the Albatross to temporary duty the St. Louis; and H. G. Jacklin, the Kearsarge to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Boatswains: W. A. James, Receiving Ship at Norfolk to the Kearsarge; and F. M. Chester, Recg. Ship at Phila. to the Columbia.

Gunner N. Drustrup, Recg. Ship at New York, to the Columbia.

Machinists: D. McDonald, Recg. Ship at New York to the Wisconsin; and F. L. Elkins, Recg. Ship at Phila. to the Columbia.

Carpenter S. C. Burgess, Boston Yard, July 12, to the Georgia.

Commodore W. H. Beehler, retired, died at Annapolis, Md., June 23.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin at Manhasset Bay, Jason at Philadelphia, South Carolina at Delaware Breakwater, Aylwin, E-1, and Tonopah at New York Yard; Solace, Nebraska, and Texas at Newport; Orion at Norfolk, Utah at New London, Mackenzie at Key West, Florida at Beirut; Colorado at Tobari Bay, and Denver and Nero at La Pas.

Sailed — Severn, Potomac, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5, Cristobal for Almirante Bay; Jouett, Norfolk for Whitestone Landing; Jenkins, Norfolk for trial run; New Hampshire, Norfolk for Newport; Virginia, Provincetown for steaming trials; Machias, Key West for Vera Cruz; Arethusa, Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo; Saratoga, Olongapo for Shanghai; Kanawha, Mare Island and San Pedro; Michigan, Philadelphia for Newport; Georgia, Boston for Newport, and the New Orleans, Masatlan for La Paz.

The Aylwin has been assigned to duty with Sixth Div., Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

A temporary division called the "Extra Division" has been organized in the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. This division consists at present of the Nicholson, Downes, and O'Brien. Other newly commissioned destroyers will be assigned to this division as they join the flotilla to "shake down."

The Kearsarge and Kentucky were placed in full commission at Philadelphia Yard June 23.

Coast Guard.

Captains: J. C. Cantwell, Asst. Insp. Coast Guard Station, to the McCulloch; H. L. Reed, the McCulloch, to remain at San Francisco Marine Hospital for treatment, and S. H. Magee of Engineers, retired, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 4.

1st Lt. of Engineers L. C. Farwell, the Manning, to the Gresham, and 30 days' leave en route.

2d Lts.: E. A. Coffin, the Pamlico, to home and await orders, and F. E. Bagger, of Engineers, the Winona to the Pamlico.

3d Lt. R. Donohue, temporarily detached from the Androscoggin, to the Seminole July 1 for temporary duty.

MRS. FRANK LEFT $158,204.

Reputed to Have Owned Realty Worth More Than $3,000,000.

Mrs. Sarah Frank, widow of Nelson L. Frank, and reputed to have owned realty amounting to about $3,000,000, left a net estate of only $158,204, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Mrs. Frank bequeathed to her daughter, Mrs. Birdie Cook, wife of Lawrence Cook, "one dollar and no more," and added: "My bequest to this daughter is limited to this in view of her conduct toward me."

The realty consisted of the residence, 48 East Eightieth Street, appraised at $50,000; the personal chattels were given a valuation of $97,137, and a group of stocks and bonds, $48,250.

There were bequests of $1,000 to each of the following institutions: The United Hebrew Charities, the Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Hebrew Infant Asylum. One thousand three hundred dollars goes to the trustees of the Salem Fields Cemetery, and $500 each to the Policeman's Relief Fund and a similar fund for firemen.

The other children get respectively: Carrie F. Veith, $27,251; Aline S. Frank, $20,080; Nettie L. Frank, $20,384; Nellie F. Miller, $20,280; and Milton S. Frank, $26,526. The son also receives an oil painting by Von Blas, "Water Carrier."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market was more two-sided during the early operations yesterday than for several weeks past. There was quite active buying at times, which resulted in an advance of 1⅜ to 2c from the final of Wednesday, but bears were again active on the bulge, and late in the day the market declined rapidly and closed at the lowest point of the session, with net losses of ⅞ to ¾c. In the local cash market No. 12 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.26¾ and No. 2 hard at 1.28¾, cost, insurance, freight., New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.80¾ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.80, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	..	..	1.10⅝	1.11¼	89½
September..	..	..	1.08	1.09	87⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	1.03⅝	1.03¼	1.03¾	1.04⅛	79¼
Sept.	1.03⅛	1.01	1.01	1.01⅞	79
Dec.	1.06⅝	1.04¼	1.04½	1.05	82¼

CORN.

The corn market was steady early in the day, with prices slightly higher as a result of further complaints regarding the condition of the new crop and in sympathy with wheat. The demand was not active, however, and late in the day prices sagged under renewed selling pressure, prompted largely by fears of further offers from Argentina, as sales were reported of another cargo late on Wednesday at 71½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Final prices were 4@1½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	74¼	73½	73½	74	68
September	75⅞	72¾	72½	73¼	66¼
December	65⅞	64¼	64¼	65⅝	57⅛

OATS.

Private advices regarding the condition of the new oat crop were of a highly favorable nature, and, after an early advance in sympathy with wheat and corn, prices eased off and at the close of the day were ⅝c to ⅞c net lower. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 54c; No. 2 white, 54½c; No. 3 white, 53¾c; No. 4 white, 53c; fancy clipped white, 54½@55c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@54c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	45	43⅞	44	44⅝	38¼
September	39¼	38	38	38⅝	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive and prices were easier in sympathy with the late decline in grain, selling by recent buyers, and owing to slow general demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000. Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	9.40	9.37	9.37	9.45	10.02
Sept.	9.70	9.62	9.65	9.72	10.17
Ribs					
July	10.40	10.30	10.32	10.40	11.50
Sept.	10.70	10.57	10.62	10.70	11.50
Pork—					
July	16.95	16.67	16.75	16.90	20.05
Sept.	17.35	17.10	17.15	17.35	20.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively steady around the opening, but during the day developed further weakness under continued liquidation on the part of July longs. The demand was not aggressive and closing prices were 1 to 7 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot	..	..	5.90@6.05	5.95	
June	..	..	5.92@6.03	5.95	
July	6.06	6.00	6.00@6.01	6.05	
August	6.28	6.26	6.27@6.28	6.30	
September	6.41	6.39	6.39@6.40	6.41	
October	6.44	6.42	6.41@6.43	6.42	
November	..	..	6.39@6.41	6.40	
December	6.45	6.43	6.41@6.44	6.40	
January	6.49	6.48	6.47@6.48	6.48	

SUGAR.

There was no change in the local refined sugar market. Prices were listed on the basis of 6.10c for fine granulated by all refiners, but orders were being accepted at 6c. The market for raw sugar was fairly active. There were sales of 7,500 bags of Cubas to the Federal, afloat at 3⅞c, equal to 4.89c for Centrifugal. The market closed steady at 4.80c to 4.80c for Centrifugal, 4.03c to 4.40c for molasses, and 3⅛c for Cubas, cost and freight.

The feature of the day in the market for sugar futures was aggressive July liquidation which carried prices down 1 to 6 points, with total sales of 10,200 tons.

The range of prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
June	..	..	3.80@3.82	3.83	
July	3.88	3.83	3.83@3.84	3.85	
August	3.98	3.98	3.95@3.96	3.98	
September	4.08	4.04	4.04@4.05	4.08	
October	4.14	4.10	4.09@4.10	4.14	
November	..	..	4.05@4.06	4.10	
December	3.87	3.87	3.84@3.85	3.87	
January	3.58	3.58	3.56@3.60	3.61	
February	3.51	3.51	3.45@3.48	3.51	
March	..	..	3.48@3.48	3.48	
April	..	..	3.45@3.48	3.51	
May	..	..	3.47@3.50	3.53	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,027 packages. Market shows increasing weakness and trade is very quiet. Top figures are becoming more extreme; to move any quantity of stock concessions of at least ¼c would be necessary. This applies to all grades of creamery. Ladies and packing stock held unchanged, but selling slowly. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 28¼@28½c; higher scorings, 28¾@29¼c; firsts, 27@27¾c; seconds, 26¾@26¼c; thirds, 23½@24¼c; State dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 26@27½c; common to fair, 25@25½c. Renovated, extras, 24@26c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23¼c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22¼c; seconds, 21¼c; lower grades, 19½@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 22,321 cases. There has been a fair demand for the comparatively small proportion of strictly fancy qualities arriving, and on such the market is steady. On the medium and lower grades there is possibly a little more pressure to sell, and due to poorer quality, many marks are selling lower in the scale of values than last week. Some further export orders today, but scarcity of steamer room will limit this week's clearances. Nearby eggs are unchanged. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23¼c; extra firsts, 21¼@21¾c; firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 16@17¾c; dirties, No. 1, 16¼@17c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@16¼c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16¼c; culls and inferior, 12@15c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henneryy whites, fine to fancy, 23@25c; fair to ordinary to good, 21¼@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22¼@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@21c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri., except showers in extreme w.; Sat., fair, light variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers in n. w. Sat., showers; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Scattered showers Fri. and probably Sat.; light s. e. winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Scattered showers Fri. and probably Sat.; light e. to s. e. winds.

East. Texas.—Fair in s., showers in n. Fri. and probably Sat.; light s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex. and Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair.

Tenn.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair in w.; showers in e.

Ky.—Showers in w., fair in e. Fri. Sat., fair.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Fri., probably light showers. Sat., fair; light, variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light and variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.; light and variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., with probably showers; warmer in extreme s. and cooler in extreme n. e. Fri.

Mo. and Iowa.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except possibly unsettled in s. e. Sat.

Minn. and N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., with probably showers.

S. Dak.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.

Neb. and Kan.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.

THAW SAYS STATE IS READY TO GIVE IN

Continued from Page 1.

one things. During all that time, he said, Thaw impressed him as entirely rational. Supplementing this came the evidence of the one woman witness, the Sheriff's wife. She is a sweet-faced, gray-haired woman. She said she felt sympathetic affection, almost a motherly regard for Thaw.

"I did feel that he was being persecuted by the State of New York and by Mr. Jerome," she said. "That was the way I expressed me. I felt he was rational and should be left free."

Thaw asked how long the Sheriff had been on the stand, and when he was told twenty-seven minutes, he said:

"Well, his testimony is worth more than that of all the alienists put together. He is a college man and a man of education. If this is a question of my sanity the reporters should be taking all he said. Some who observed me for but a few hours might possibly have been deceived. That would have been impossible in the case of Mr. Drew."

Before the fifteen new witnesses were examined, Gustav C. Roeder, a reporter for the New York World, who testified on Wednesday that he believed Thaw was rational, was recalled for cross-examination and admitted that when the World met Thaw he thought he was not quite himself. To Mr. Stanchfield Roeder said:

"The Thaw of today is an entirely different man than the Thaw of nine years ago. To my mind he is perfectly rational today," Justice Hendrick ruled out the latter part of the reply.

Canadians Call Thaw Sane.

William L. Shurtleff, K. C., of Coaticook, Canada, the first lawyer retained by Thaw after his escape to Canada in August, 1913, was called next.

Mr. Shurtleff said he had observed Thaw closely for ten days, and saw no evidence of violence in his acts. Thaw, he said, had not expressed malice toward Jerome, or any one else. He believed Thaw rational.

Mr. Cook drew from the witness that he had not discussed with Thaw the murder of Stanford White or other events of his life. Mr. Shurtleff said he was paid his railroad fare and $25 to come here, and expected no further remuneration.

James E. Smith, advertising manager of The Sherbrooke Record, told of frequent interviews with Thaw in jail. Andrew Rousseau, a former customs officer and hotel proprietor of Coaticook, said he personally took Thaw his meals every day. He said Thaw had never expressed malice against Jerome or any other person. In fact, he said, Thaw expressed great regret that Mr. Jerome was arrested because he played poker with some of the newspaper men at the Coaticook railroad station, and at Thaw's suggestion he had become Mr. Jerome's bondsman pending his trial. Rousseau said Thaw impressed him as perfectly rational in action and speech.

The next to declare Thaw rational was Robert E. Ewing, an Alderman of Sherbrooke, Canada, who visited Thaw at the jail. He had suggested to Thaw, he said, that he become a resident of Sherbrooke and that there was a splendid opportunity to invest money there.

"Was it sympathy for Thaw, or was it because you wanted the Thaw money?" demanded Mr. Cook.

The witness did not give a direct reply. He said he would still be glad to have some of the Thaw money invested in Sherbrooke and have Thaw live there, if he were released.

Fishing and Camping Friends.

Thomas F. Johnson, lawyer, of Colebrook, where Thaw was arested after being deported from Canada, said Thaw had come to his office and that they had had several conversations. He thought Thaw perfectly rational, and had never heard him express animosity for any one. He was followed by Irving A. Hinkley of Groveton, N. H., a professor in a preparatory school, who said he was in Colebrook on a vacation when Thaw escaped from Matteawan. He had reported the story for press syndicates for several days, and had seen Thaw frequently, he said. He thought Thaw sane.

Edward A. Steady of Berlin, N. H., who rented a piano to Thaw, said he thought Thaw sane and that he had let his son go riding with Thaw in the latter's automobile. Mr. Cook asked him if he knew Thaw's record as a degenerate when he permitted his son to go with him.

"I don't believe it," asserted the witness.

Dr. Bert L. Richardson of Gorham, N. H., told of treating Thaw for a sprained ankle. Thaw, he said, had told him that confinement in Matteawan had made him very nervous, and that he had thought at times it would drive him crazy unless he got out of the place. He said Thaw drove an automobile and was a proficient and careful driver.

A good witness for Thaw was B. B. Pickford, a real estate and insurance dealer of Gorham. He had been on a camping trip with Thaw, he said.

"You can find out more about a man in twenty-four hours on a camping trip than you could otherwise in ten years," he said. "If he has a yellow streak in him you'll find it out. Thaw was perfectly rational."

Harry P. Noyes, a Judge and automobile agent in Gorham, next said Thaw was rational. He sold Thaw an automobile, he said.

"Was that the big six-cylinder racer we read about in the newspapers?" he was asked.

"Yes," said Noyes, "only it was a Ford."

Berton L. Willis, Town Clerk, furniture dealer, undertaker, and Deputy Sheriff of Gorham, told of fishing trips with Thaw.

"He was the most rational fisherman I ever met," he said.

The next question sent the courtroom in an uproar.

"Did you ever see him show any egotism?"

"No," said Willis, "I never heard him say a profane word."

Oliver W. Pelgrin, manager of the Eagle Hotel, where Thaw lived for ten months in Concord, N. H., testified that Thaw had acted like a sane, normal man. There was a bar in his hotel, he said, and guests could have drinks sent to their rooms, but in all the time Thaw was there he never saw him in the bar nor knew of a drink being sent to his room.

Mrs. Drew is Sympathetic.

The appearance of Mrs. Hotman S. Drew caused much interest in the court room. Because her husband was constantly with Thaw as his custodian, she said, she often saw Thaw. He was always courteous and thoughtful, she said, and had talked with her about Y. M. C. A. work and other things she was interested in. He was modest in his demeanor and did not seek notoriety, she said. She described his actions at a pageant in Manchester which Thaw attended. Asked if every one in her section of the State thought Thaw persecuted, she said it had impressed her that way, but she wouldn't speak for others.

She was followed by her husband, who told in some detail of his relations with Thaw. He said he had never even heard Thaw tell a salacious story. On cross-examination he said he had been paid $10 a day by Thaw to act as his custodian under an agreement with the court. His expenses were paid also. James A. Hooker, a member of the jury at Thaw's second trial for murder, was the last witness. He said Thaw had impressed him as rational at the time of the second trial.

The summing up of District Attorney Jerome at the second murder trial, in which he expressed the belief that Thaw was sane and criticised Stanford White, was excluded from the records by Justice Hendrick. There was read into the record the testimony of Patrick J. Buckley, an attend

AMERICAN FOUNDRY EARNINGS FALL OFF

Annual Report of Company Shows a Net Decrease of $2,195,835.

NEW WAR ORDERS MAY AID

President Eaton Says Better American Financial Condition Will Boom Industry.

Although the American Car and Foundry Company is reported to have received in recent months large war orders, the annual statement for the fiscal year of 1914-15, made public yesterday showed the net income in the twelve months ended April 30 amounted to $3,615,054, a decline of $2,195,835 from the preceding year. The balance available for dividends, after setting aside $1,284,118 for renewals, was $2,330,936, a recession of $1,427,035.

President F. H. Eaton said in the pamphlet report that business was slack throughout the year.

"It is doubtful whether the railroads have ever, in any year bought less in comparison with their requirements than they have during the fiscal year just ended," the report says.

"This has been caused by no lack of desire on their part, not by any failure of theirs to recognize the need, if not immediately, at least in the near future, of additional equipment. The condition exists because of lack of financial ability to change it; but encouragement is to be found in the fact that an amelioration of this condition is indicated by tendencies now apparent.

"It is difficult to believe that the unpropitious conditions surrounding the close of the fiscal year can long continue. There are some indications of improvement of a gradual conditions. The roads have yet to feel the full benefit of the increase in rates granted them during the last year. At this writing the outlook for the crops throughout the country is good. While there are now many idle cars, it nevertheless is the fact that a return to normal conditions will make it apparent that new and additional equipment is essential to move the traffic of the country."

The report refers to the possible effect of the war on foreign business in railroad equipment. The rearrangement of industrial conditions after the great struggle is over, writes Mr. Eaton, should afford outlets for American products that have not heretofore existed.

At the annual meeting yesterday retiring Directors were re-elected. The death of two members of the board reduced the number to thirteen. The vacancies were not filled.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ARMSTRONG, ANNIE, (May 16, 1912;) net estate, $812.

ARTHUR, ROBERT, (Oct. 20, 1914;) net estate, $2,723.

ATTERBURY, CHARLES L., (Nov. 10, 1914;) gross estate, $14,898; deductions amount to $19,179.91, leaving deficit; debts amount to $18,179.91.

BECK, WILLIAM, (Feb. 21, 1915;) net estate, $50,048.36; deposits, $14,021.10; principal beneficiaries two daughters, Sadie B. Feigenbaum and Clara Klein.

BRANAGAN, MARGARET, (March 18, 1910;) net estate, $1,526.

CHAPPELL, JULIA P., (March 20, 1915;) net estate, $6,575.35; corporate stocks and bonds amount to $179,868.80; principal holding, 1,000 shares of General Chemical Pref., valued at $106,000; principal legatees are Howard P. and Henry W. Chappell, brothers, and Mary L. Perkins, sister; diamond heart and necklace are valued at $1,750.

CHRISTIE, ROBERT, Jr., (March 29, 1910;) net estate, $21,856.51.

CONSIDINE, MARY, (Nov. 13, 1914;) net estate, $519.

DUNNE, MARY J. (March 27, 1915;) net estate, $5,836.

FAGAN, JAMES, (May 27, 1913;) net estate, $51,191.57; principal assets, interest in James Fagan & Son, manufacturers of packing boxes, $22,573; personalty, $17,902.51; Jane Fagan, widow, principal beneficiary.

FRANK, SARAH, (details elsewhere.)

GIACCOMAZZI, TERESA, (Nov. 4, 1908;) net estate, $762.

GOOTZ, JOSEPH, (July 2, 1911;) net estate, $814.

HAWKINS, MARIA VIRGINIA (Nov. 22, 1913;) net estate, $26,221.63; Mildred H. Jarvis, daughter, principal beneficiary.

IRVING, CORTLANDT, (details elsewhere.)

JACKSON, ELEAZER, (Feb. 23, 1901;) report shows it has been impossible to obtain evidence as to property or estate.

KELLY, ANNIE, net estate, $2,100.61.

LALER, JOHN P., amended report shows brother, James M. Laler, and sister, Mrs. Teresa Gildes and Elizabeth Reilly, each receive 1-3 of estate; each third, $3,972.

LAMPLAW, ISAAC, (March 15, 1915;) net estate, $4,154.

LAWSON, THOMAS, (April 25, 1911;) net estate, $9,524.

LORSCH, GIDEON D., (Jan. 27, 1915;) net estate, $43,320.44; real property amounts to $26,635.57; bequeaths S. Lorsch, brother, principal beneficiary.

MALLOY, MARY, (Aug. 24, 1909;) net estate, $253.

MAYER, MATHILDE, (Nov. 23, 1914;) net estate, $1,654.27.

McGEE, KATHERINE, (May 27, 1914;) net estate, $1,059.98.

ROOSA, MICHAEL, (Aug. 8, 1913;) net estate, $1,778.

ROOSA, SARAH E. (Sept. 14, 1914;) net estate, $33,856.72; realty, $26,201; Mary B. Heaston, real estate, chief beneficiary.

SCHOEDER, PAUL, (Oct. 9, 1906;) no real or personal property.

SCHREIMER, PAUL, (Feb. 21, 1911;) net estate, $4,384.

SMITH, KATE, (Sept. 14, 1907;) net estate, $650.

STEINHARDT, BENJAMIN, (details elsewhere.)

STREITHEIMER, HENRIETTA B., (Jan. 8, 1910;) supplemental report.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM HOWELL, (May 11, 1914;) net estate, $106,757; corporate stocks and bonds, $107,091; principal legatees, daughters, Jennie L. Enos and Elizabeth M. T. Gilmour.

WILSON, JOHN, (Sept. 25, 1913;) net estate, $14,113.42; realty, $14,271.64.

WUELLMER, JOHN W., (March 6, 1912;) net estate, $1,001.70.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications are on file with the Municipal Commission as follows:

Volunteer fireman, Fire Department, 26 candidates.

Efficiency accountant, 48 candidates.

Orthopaedic accountants, 48 candidates.

Lamontois tests have been ordered for June 29 for supervisory engineer, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and for engineering inspector, Grade D, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Fire Department.

United States.

The commission announces for July 7 an examination for translator, for men and women, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, at a salary of $1,800 a year. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

INSTRUCTION.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL 27th year
15 WEST 43D ST., NEW YORK.
Cor. Franklin & Jefferson Aves., nr. Fulton, B'klyn.
SAVE A YEAR.

REGENTS and COLLEGE EXAMS
SUMMER TERM BEGINS JUNE 21.
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Spanish and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
224 Street and Lenox Avenue.

THE BLAKE SUMMER SCHOOL, Tarrytown, N. Y. (July 1st-Sept. 15th.) SAVE a year by a Summer of concentrated study. Afternoons spent in boating, tennis, etc. Certificate accepted by leading colleges. City School, 605 5th Ave. Willis G. Conant, Head Master.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT Only correct method for Men, Women and Children. Day or evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School, 308 W. 59.

Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg Bryant 4180.

ST. ANN'S CAMP FOR BOYS
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Conducted by the Marist Brothers
$75 for the Season. Send for Catalogue T.
St. Ann's Academy, 153 E. 76th St., N. Y. C.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Pressure distribution continues irregular and without definite formation in the interior east of the Mississippi. In the Plateau region a low pressure system of great magnitude reaches from the Mexican border to the Canadian Northwest, but is as yet unattended by strong winds or precipitation of consequence.

The area of rainfall in the last twenty-four hours is considerably reduced from that of the like previous period, and is now confined mainly to the lower Mississippi Valley.

Temperature in Northern districts has risen somewhat, and there has been a slight fall in the South.

Showers are indicated for Friday and Saturday in Tennessee, the East Gulf States, and Florida. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair, with unimportant temperature changes.

Flood conditions continue in the Missouri River in the neighborhood of Kansas City. The Mississippi at St. Louis is also in flood, but dangerous stages are not anticipated.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light north, becoming variable; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts light, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday and Saturday, rising temperature.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, rising temperature Saturday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday, probably showers; Saturday fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, slowly rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	4 P. M.	70
6 A. M.	64	6 P. M.	69
9 A. M.	72	9 P. M.	66
12 M.	67	12 P. M.	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees, at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A.M.		
12:40—684 Morris Av.;	Robert Vogt	$500
4:15—1032 So. B'vard;	Charles Meisenger	Slight
3:00—209 W. 109 St.;	Mary Gates	$150
6:02—192 Claremont Av.;	Max Gottschalk	Slight
10:45—370 Madison St.;	Jacob Rosenberg	Slight
11:15—209 W. 109 St.;	Aaron Crotkerocke	Slight
P.M.		
1:15—151 W. 68 St.;	New Mastre Co.	Slight
7:00—2,328 Hughes Av.;	Sarago Const. Co.	$50
7:45—22 Wooster St.;	Daniel Green	Slight
8:10—139 St. & Locust Av.;	Lasergue Machine Co.	Slight
8:20—985 Whitlock Av.;	James Walsh,	Slight
9:25—200 W. 69 St.;	Morris Seldman	$150
10:35—175 St. & Amsterdam Av., (stable);	N. Y. City	None

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Charters were granted to thirty-six corporations today. They had aggregate capital stocks of $993,800 and included:

Abe Stein & Co., skins, hides, merchandise, brokerage, commission, $250,000; Theodore Minzesheimer, Charles A. Darbois, Enrico N. Stein, 97 Gold St.

Conde Nast & Co. books, printing, and stationery, advertising, $210,000; Barrett Andrews, George von Utassy, Conde Nast, 443 Fourth Av.

Fertilizer Mfg. Corporation, fertilizers, products, by-products, tanners, preservers, brewers, miners, contractors, publishers, $100,000; Abraham Koch, Harry Wolf, Clarence M. Lewis, 55 Liberty St.

Nassau and Queens Land and Improvement Corporation, realty, $100,000; William A. Ihue, William R. Jackson, Emanuel Newman, 391 Fulton St.

Auto Chemical Closet Company, chemical solutions, disinfectants, bathroom fixtures, $100,000; Lee J. Perrin, Hazel Hamilton, Hugh D. Partridge, 60 Wall St.

Van Dyke Film Production Company, motion pictures, vaudeville theatricals, advertising, $30,000; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Cornelius A. Cole, Arthur R. Oakley, Peal River.

Arrow Film Corporation, theatres, motion-picture manufacture, $30,000; Margaret E. Walsh, Frank W. Lynch, Albert S. Levino, 71 West 23d St.

Bungalow Building Corpn., realty agency, brokerage, construction, $25,000; Henry A. Harrington, Frederick H. Wilson, George J. Hermann, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sea Side and Mountain Crest Amusement Corporation, Skaneateles, amusement devices, theatres, athletic grounds, $10,000. Celeste Capbell, Joseph Capbell, Victor Emanuel, 35 Sixth Av., Manhattan.

Dedilectis and Sarno, corals, precious stones, jewelry, $25,000. Rensto Sacchi, Vincenzo Sarno, Michael Falanga, 143 Summit St., Kings County.

Excellall Products Co., sliding tops for containers, drugs, chemicals, laboratory, $10,000. R. H. Waddell, H. H. Nieman, H. F. Childs, 165 Broadway.

Hygeia Pharmaceutical Company, face creams, perfumes, drugs, medicines, liquors, merchandise, $10,000. Abell R. Morgan, Malcolm H. Ayer, 1,312 Caton Av., Brooklyn.

Forge, Incinerator Corporation, industrial furnaces, incinerators, destructor plants, $10,000. A. T. Rook, Harry J. Sondheim, Martin B. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.

Phenomenal Real Estate Enterprise Co., realty, $10,000. Sollie S. Wolfman, Wm. E. Lamden, David A. Fenichel, 50 Chester Av., Brooklyn.

Bliss Chemical Company, Brooklyn, drugs, chemicals insecticides, disinfectants, $10,000. Henry Godley, John Greenberg, George Kean, 208 Manhattan Av.

Shortland Textiles Publishers, $5,000. Emil L. Sutton, Gregory Canales, Wm. Kaufman, 7 Beekman St.

Diaphragm Development Company, mechanical devices, $10,000. Frank J. Lyons, Richard D., and Richard M. Broas, Hotel Endicott.

W. H. Duncan Company, carriage cloths, automobile water-proof material, textiles, $5,000. James N. MacLean, W. H. and M. M. Duncan, Rockaway Park.

A. E. W. Realty Company, $5,000. C. V. Lavery, L. A. Elliott Wilson, 385 Fourth Av.

Amalgamated Machinery Corporation, machinery, tools, implements, engineers, builders, smiths, cutters, $5,000. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, 36 Wall St.

Authorizations: Equitable Motion Picture Corporation, Richmond, Va., $2,000,000; reprs., Lewis J. Selznick, 130 West 46th St., Manhattan.

Novbere & Co., Wilmington, Del., toilet, medicinal articles, $200,000; repres., C. H. Johnson, 43 West 34th St., Manhattan.

Central Dental Laboratory Corporations, Chicago, $1,000; repres., Samuel Miller, 43 West 35th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Heinrich Aeroplane Company, Freeport, $15,000 to $100,000; M. J. Grady Company, $10,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: Beneficial Pledge Society, Manhattan, $10,000 to $500.

Voluntary dissolution: Capital K Company, Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—The following corcerns filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

Forman Fashion Shop, Newark, to manufacture wearing apparel, $25,000; Samuel B. Forman, Philip Rosenthal, Clemis Rodison.

United States Wool Combing Co., Camden, to conduct a general wool combing business, $125,000; J. A. Bothemly, F. H. Middlebrook, both of Camden, and Frank H. Beuratt of Merchantville.

Gloucester Beach Amusement Co., Camden, to conduct amusement enterprises, $100,000; J. F. McCloskey, J. L. Dailey, G. B. Bergkamp, all of Camden.

Green American Importing Co., Paterson, to deal in oils, $50,000; J. Vander Clock, A. Czerwinska, J. Dechert.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Del., June 24.—Charters were filed here at the State Department today as follows:

Consumer Portland Cement Co., New York, $2,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in, and with, Portland cement, silica, lime, to construct refineries, lay pipe lines for oil, gas, &c.; Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York, N. Y.

Mid-Continental Oil Company, New York, $1,000,000, to discover, explore, and develop gas and oil wells, hydrocarbon and other minerals; to transport oil and gas by pipe lines, &c.; H. G. Coughlan, Howard W. Wood, Samuel B. Howard.

Mid-Continental Development Company, New York, $10,000; objects same as above company; same incorporators.

American Cloth Register Company, New Britain, Conn., $1,000,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in, and with, cloth registers and cloth weaving machines of all kinds; R. Brandt, New Britain, Conn.; A. M. Dobbs, R. B. Wingate, both of Athens, Ga.

List of Candidates Eligible to Teach in Evening Schools

There have been placed, as of May 28, 1915, upon the eligible list of persons holding licenses to teach in evening elementary schools during the season of 1915-16 the names of the following applicants:

Supervisor of Domestic Art.

M. M. Schilling..100.00 | Laura I. Baldt.. 72.50
M. O. McGowin..96.00

Supervisor of Domestic Science.

M. E. Brockman.....100.00

Supervisor of English to Foreigners.

MEN.

J. B. Schamus.. 84.75 | A. J. Stang..... 77.00
J. J. Dempsey.. 80.57 | A. V. Blum..... 75.57

WOMEN.

M. H. Burnet.. 75.75 | Elin Wikander.. 73.87
Helena J. Grady 75.18

Principal.

MEN.

J. L. Blumenstock .....100.00 | N. A. O'Donnell.100.00
W. L. Buckley..100.00 | M. C. Opperman.100.00
Abraham Cohen.100.00 | R. L. Robbins..100.00
L. D. Cohen.....100.00 | J. H. Rohrbach.100.00
F. M. Conboy.....100.00 | Ignatz Saymon..100.00
T. M. Donohue..100.00 | A. M. Smith.....100.00
W. L. Cremin..100.00 | W. M. Simmons.100.00
S. Friedman.....100.00 | G. A. Stumpf.....100.00
E. B. Gartlan..100.00 | E. Weinstein..100.00
H. H. Goldberger..100.00 | J. P. Warren.....100.00
D. Goldwasser..100.00 | L. J. Wayave.....100.00
Fred B. Graham.100.00 | A. S. Mussell..... 99.50
I. O. Hornstein.100.00 | James J. Burke. 99.00
M. J. Isaacs.....100.00 | James J. Clarke. 99.00
E. J. Kehoe.....100.00 | George Lewis... 99.00
C. W. Laffin.....100.00 | A. S. Loveland.. 99.00
A. Landesman..100.00 | M. J. Morrissey. 99.00
C. L. Lawrence.100.00 | M. Moskowitz... 99.00
A. Loewinthan..100.00 | Joseph Remey... 99.00
W. P. McCarthy.100.00 | C. J. Roberts... 99.00
E. R. McGuire.100.00 | C. E. Rosenthal. 99.00
J. L. Malarkey..100.00 | E. D. Stryker.... 99.00
Julian Mandel...100.00 | C. Weinberger 99.00
John D. Moffett.100.00 | Frank A. Young. 99.00
T. D. Murphy.....100.00

SECTION II.

R. L. Cattrell..100.00 | Henry A. Storer. 78.75
T. J. Donohue..100.00 | E. J. Susaman..... 78.25
Samuel Katz.....97.00 | T. W. Langen-
Isidor Springer. 97.00 | bahn 77.75
R. H. Hopkins.. 95.00 | Joseph B. Gelan. 77.25
Henry E. Klein.. 95.12 | John Linker..... 77.25
F. W. Mar.....85.00 | E. S. Slattery.... 76.75
J. A. Burkhardt. 80.00 | L. Buchholtz.... 76.50
J. J. Korey..... 80.00 | Norman Martin. 75.62
Alfred Rado..... 80.00 | C. L. Goldsboro. 75.00
L. O. Andersen.. 80.00 | J. H. Holloway.. 74.62
M. W. Escoe..... 79.62 | Julius J. Weil.. 74.00
H. J. Vaughan.. 79.00

WOMEN.

E. L. Behnken..100.00 | J. McC. Klohr.. 99.00
L.E. Buermeyer..100.00 | A. P. Leland.... 99.00
A. J. Cahman..100.00 | F. P. Ligarde 99.00
A. E. Cunningham .....100.00 | M. A. Young.... 99.00
E. G. Cooley.....100.00 | Kate L. Bower. 79.50
Irene Dunphy.....100.00 | N. C. Curry.... 79.50
M. A. Elger.....100.00 | A. G. Crosson.. 76.00
Ella T. McCue..100.00 | J. E. Werthelmer 76.00
R. A. McManus..100.00 | Lois E. Barr.... 72.00
K. M. Ryan.....100.00 | B. M. Carpendale 72.00
C. E. Powers.....100.00 | Ida M. Lowe.... 70.50
M. Riley.....100.00 | Emma Bock..... 70.50
A. M. Schultz.....100.00 | H. F. Trost..... 70.50
Joseph Phillips..100.00 | T. Cummings 70.00
M. R. Swarts.....100.00 | F. Hague..... 70.00
C. I. Tillman.....100.00 | K. Jarvis..... 70.00
M. G. Walsh.....100.00 | A. L. McGoldrick 70.00
A. M. Hoare.....100.00 | R. Palmland..... 70.00
A. W. Hochfelder .....100.00 | L. Perlin..... 70.00
E. S. Irvine .....100.00 | Wikander..... 70.00
A. Jaffe.....100.00
J. R. Lewis.....100.00
L. J. Lobdell.....100.00
E. V. McCleary.100.00
E. W. McGoldrick.100.00
A. L. McGoldrick.100.00
L. S. Maher.....100.00
E. B. Mulholland100.00
E. R. Murray.....100.00
F. A. Nelson.....100.00
Estella Nolle.....100.00
M. A. O'Connell100.00
A. C. O'Malley.100.00
S. E. Pearson.....100.00
A. L. Radford.....100.00
V. M. Schwartz.100.00
N.M. Smithwick.100.00
T. J. Swygert.....100.00
D. E. Sokohl.....100.00
A. A. Vuillant.....100.00
S. M. Walsh 100.00
Jacob Weiss.....100.00
Mrs. J. G. Abelow 99.75
M. L. Bulman.....99.75
E. G. Bolton.....99.75
G. S. Donnlez..99.75
J. A. Donovan..99.75
F. A. Dyson.....99.75
F. A. Fiske.....99.75
Emma Galler 99.75
A. G. Goodwin..99.75
E. Kraemer 99.75
Mary Sharp 99.75
Rose Welsman..99.75
E. E. L. Alster.99.50
E. E. Bell 99.50
E. E. Bell 99.50
L. E. Callon 99.50
A. D. Colleton..99.50
C. E. Cook.....99.50
Grace Crosson..99.50
E. J. Flood.....99.50
May E. Gordon..99.50
K. S. Hall.....99.50
S.H. Hutchinson. 99.50
C. R. Kaftal.....99.50
T. D. Kilborn..99.50
M. E. Kilker.....99.50
E. H. Lang 99.50
Melia Levine 99.50
El'beth Miller..99.50
Mary J. Mullen..99.50
El'beth Murphy..99.50
C. M. A. Murray 99.50
Mary S. Osborne 99.50
E. Jay Rapp.....99.50
Mary A. Roche..99.50
M. D. Ryerson..99.50
Angelina Schade 99.50
M. A. Tucker..99.50

SECTION II.

M.T. Harrington.100.00
E. G. Fletcher..100.00
Helen Adams 99.50
E. E. Connolly..99.25
Mary R. Daly....99.00
M. A. Mccarthy..99.00
B. F. Stryker....99.00
E. C. Boyle.....98.50
L. M. Boylan.....98.00
A. M. Martin.....96.00
Helen A. Flynn...95.00
S. E. Connolly..95.00
Eugenia Tripp..89.00
A. L. Grotjan..88.00
Mary V. Duffy...87.00
E. R. McCullough 87.00
K. F. Norton.....87.00
C. F. Reilly.....87.00
M. Rosensweig..87.00
M. G. Kiernan..86.00
E. V. McCrystal 86.00
M. V. Schreimer 86.00
Eliz. Bacroft....85.00
M. E. Guinon....85.00
L. C. Osborne..85.00
E. J. Spitznagle 84.00
M. A. Wagner...84.00
M. E. Egan.....83.00
L. M. Freiman...83.00
A. T. Kelly.....83.00
Rose Myerson...83.00
E. M. Oliver....83.00
E. N. Ohriner...83.00
Ellen T. Tucker 83.00
Sarah J. McK. Moore 82.00
Rosa Baras.....81.00
M. V. Dowd.....81.00
E. M. Graham...81.00
M. C. McCann..81.00
M. H. Murphy..81.00
A. J. Plunkett..81.00
M. A. Riordan..81.00
A. L. McGoldrick.100.00
L. S. Maher.....100.00
Elisabetha Martin 100.00
Olga Murr.....100.00
E. B. Mulholland100.00
E. R. Murray.....100.00
F. A. Nelson.....100.00
Estella Nolle.....100.00
M. A. O'Connell100.00
A. C. O'Malley.100.00
S. E. Pearson.....100.00
A. L. Radford.....100.00
V. M. Schwartz.100.00
N.M. Smithwick.100.00
T. J. Swygert.....100.00
D. E. Sokohl.....100.00
A. A. Vuillant.....100.00
S. M. Walsh 100.00
Jacob Weiss.....100.00
Mrs. J. G. Abelow 99.75
M. L. Bulman.....99.75
G. S. Donnlez..99.75
J. A. Donovan..99.75
F. A. Dyson.....99.75
F. A. Fiske.....99.75
Emma Galler 99.75
A. G. Goodwin..99.75
E. Kraemer 99.75
Mary Sharp 99.75
Rose Welsman..99.75
E. E. L. Alster.99.50
E. E. Bell 99.50
E. E. Bell 99.50
L. E. Callon 99.50
A. D. Colleton..99.50
C. E. Cook.....99.50
Grace Crosson..99.50
E. J. Flood.....99.50
May E. Gordon..99.50
K. S. Hall.....99.50
S.H. Hutchinson. 99.50
C. R. Kaftal.....99.50
T. D. Kilborn..99.50
M. E. Kilker.....99.50
E. H. Lang 99.50
Melia Levine 99.50
El'beth Miller..99.50
Mary J. Mullen..99.50
El'beth Murphy..99.50
C. M. A. Murray 99.50
Mary S. Osborne 99.50
E. Jay Rapp.....99.50
Mary A. Roche..99.50
M. D. Ryerson..99.50
Angelina Schade 99.50
M. A. Tucker..99.50

SECTION II.

M. A. Mand.....80.00
S. Shapiro.....80.00
Estella.....80.00
Minnie Blum.....79.00
H. B. Burwell....79.00
H. Cohen.....79.00
E. Friedman.....79.00
A. Gellowitz.....79.00
M. E. Kerrigan..79.00
L. M. Nailin.....79.00
Clara Glover.....79.00
G. M. Hickey.....99.00
Louisa Hiep.....99.00
Ida R. Kelsey....99.00
M. A. Kennedy....99.00
Julia Kester.....99.00
L. G. McLaren....99.00
M. McCaffrey....99.00
A. T. McCann....99.00
Alice Carmick....99.00
Ethel Maccabe....99.00
Kath. Martin.....99.00
L. G. Moran.....99.00
M. Moynahan.....99.00
M. C. O'Brien....99.00
M. V. Powers.....99.00
E. M. Quick.....99.00
Jessie Sugar.....99.00
R. Wyckoff.....99.00
P. C. Zeller.....99.00
L. V. V. Armstrong 98.75
L. C. Eisele.....98.75
Louise Olsen....98.75
S. Kleinmann....98.75
Anna Mahoney....98.75
Rebecca Serber....98.75
S. Stavish.....98.75
L. A. Dermody....98.50
Hugo Lange.....98.50
Eleanor Hirsch...98.50
E. L. Linke.....98.50
M. E. Maccabe....98.50
M. E. Mahoney....98.50
Sadie Stark.....98.50
Mrs. Mary H. A. Buckley 98.25
E. Geiler.....98.25
A. U. Reilley....98.25
M. E. Scully....98.25
S. M. Bleakley....98.00
Ellen Feeney.....98.00
Rose Brown.....98.00
E. A. Driscoll....98.00
A. B. Dukeshire..98.00
E. Richner.....98.00
D. T. Hall.....98.00
M. V. Hersh.....98.00
M. G. Kelley....98.00
S. E. Koehler....98.00
J. C. Lynch.....98.00
M.C. McDonough. 98.00
R. C. Sarasohn..98.00
M. J. Sullivan..98.00
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M.A. Yarrington. 98.00

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Morris Kahn.....98.00
E. A. Gunnell....96.25
F. S. Arnold..70.00

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Clara Ebel.....100.00 | Annie Marrow.. 99.00
M. Mannahardt.100.00 | B. Muendel..... 99.00
Martha Wolf....100.00 | C. Vielek..... 99.00
M. C. Dunham. 99.50 | H. J. Kloetzer. 94.25
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SECTION II.

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L. O. Anderson.100.00 | Meyer Magin 99.25
F. J. Arnold.....100.00 | Geo. A. Marx.... 99.25
M. Aronson.....100.00 | Jos. Middleton.. 99.25
James Balsam.....100.00 | S. W. Murphy.. 99.25
C. W. Becker.....100.00 | G. F. Norman.... 99.25
W. F. Belsheim100.00 | Adolph Noschkes 99.25
H. Berkowits.....100.00 | C. A. Osborne.. 99.25
D. A. Berlin.....100.00 | Max D. Preffer.. 99.25
Isadore Bieber..100.00 | Briton Polley.. 99.25
A. A. Biggio.....100.00 | Max Ring..... 99.25
J. Blumberg.....100.00 | Joseph Reiss.... 99.25
Joseph Busto.....100.00 | Jacob Schreiber. 99.25
W. J. Campbell.100.00 | Jos. Smallhuiser 99.25
F. A. Carroll.....100.00 | Benj Steinberg.. 99.25
M. Coginsky.....100.00 | L. A. Stone..... 99.25
J. Cohen.....100.00 | J. H. Straus.... 99.25
M. L. Cohen.....100.00 | J. Tocaro..... 99.25
E. A. Colligan.....100.00 | J. H. Tully..... 99.25
W. T. Daniels..100.00 | Milton Weil..... 99.25
J. Eisenstein.....100.00 | Arthur Werner.. 99.25
L. Englander.....100.00 | Joseph Westkin.. 99.25
M. W. Escoe.....100.00 | J. J. Alexander.. 99.00
H. Finkelstein..100.00 | Louis Alter..... 99.00
Francis Fischer.100.00 | Benj. Apfel..... 99.00
H. J. Fliesler'm.100.00 | Isidor E. Auerbach 99.00
H. M. Frank.....100.00 | Louis Bernstein.. 99.00
J. A. Freynick.....100.00 | F. A. Carlin..... 99.00
H. H. Fuchs.....100.00 | H. A. Casserly.. 99.00
Max Gewirtz.....100.00 | Stephen Crick.... 99.00
J. B. Golan.....100.00 | H. A. Cohan..... 99.00
H. M. Goldblatt.100.00 | H. C. Dashowitz 99.00
J. Goldberg.....100.00 | Sidney Dillon.... 99.00
S. H. Goldberg.....100.00 | CharlesDuchacek 99.00
Goldman.....100.00 | SamuelFreedman 99.00
M. L. Gottlieb.....100.00 | Isidore Gelfand.. 99.00
M. Greenberg.....100.00 | David Greenberg 99.00
H. Greenwald.....100.00 | Joseph Goldblatt 99.00
Gumpert.....100.00 | Isidor Goldstein. 99.00
J. E. Haffman.....100.00 | G. A. Goldzahler. 99.00
M. S. Harrison.....100.00 | L. C. Gollomb.... 99.00
Jacob Hemley..100.00 | Irving Gordon.... 99.00
C. H. Henry.....100.00 | Aaron Gottlieb.. 99.00
H. Herskowitz.....100.00 | H. W. Hastings.. 99.00
W. E. Honerk'p.100.00 | J. T. Hauley..... 99.00
S. S. Isaacs.....100.00 | Joa. K. Healy.... 99.00
L. M. Israels.....100.00 | P. S. Higgins.... 99.00
E. D. Johnson.....100.00 | F. Hirschfeld.... 99.00
S. Karpowitz.....100.00 | E. J. Hogan..... 99.00
Henry Katz.....100.00 | H. Hopkins..... 99.00
Kaylin.....100.00 | Leonard Kaplan.. 99.00
A. F. Keating.....100.00 | Isidor Kopiqwitz 99.00
C. L. Klein.....100.00 | D. G. Krinowsky 99.00
I. Kuschner.....100.00 | Lazarus D. Rose 99.00
M. Lefkowitz.....100.00 | Felix Sachs..... 99.00
N. Lefkow'z.100.00 | M. S. Safer..... 99.00
Leo Reich.....100.00 | M. Selmanowitz 99.00
Julius Ritter.....100.00 | Samuel Neuman.. 99.00
A. L. Ros'berg.100.00 | Hyman Shircas.... 99.00
J. L. Rothsch'd.100.00 | M. T. Siegel..... 99.00
J. Rowan.....100.00 | A. Silverman..... 99.00
V. Seasonwein.....100.00 | Henry Simon..... 99.00
Frank Seider.....100.00 | P. H. Solotaroff. 99.00
Louis Seider.....100.00 | Bertram Sommer 99.00
B. Shapiro.....100.00 | M. M. Stander.... 99.00
Jacob Silenlag..100.00 | D. Starnes..... 99.00
S. T. Siegel.....100.00 | Bernard Steuer.. 99.00
Michael Smith..100.00 | Arthur Suer 99.00
S. Sokoloff.....100.00 | Wm. P. Sullivan 99.00
H. H. Stein.....100.00 | Wm. Thomas..... 99.00
H. M. Stock.....100.00 | Wm. Huchman.... 99.00
Nathan Strom..100.00 | Henry Wildman.. 99.00
Hausman.....100.00 | Julius J. Weil.. 99.00
Joseph Blan.....100.00 | Wm. Wolkenstein 99.00
Jacob Umans.....100.00 | L. Weisman..... 99.00
J. Weinstein.....100.00 | M. H. Wolfe..... 99.00
H. Wolf.....100.00 | Sigmund Zinner.. 99.00
S. J. Brown.....99.75 | M. Bischoff..... 98.75
Frank B. Corbell 99.75 | David Boehm.... 98.75
A.E.Donnelly.Jr. 99.75 | Chas. Chadwick. 98.75
D. E. Embury.....99.75 | Victor Chankin. 98.75
E. P. Ferree.....99.75 | Simon Ehrlich.... 98.75
H. C. Wolf.....100.00 | R. S. Conway.... 98.75
S. J. Brown.....99.75 | Frank B. Corbell 98.75
Davidowitz.....99.25 | A.E.Donnelly.Jr. 98.75
Ehrlich.....99.75 | Wm. Dorsey..... 98.75
D. E. Embury.....99.75 | E. R. Engel..... 98.75
P. E. Ferree.....99.75 | Wm. M. Finger.. 98.75
R. S. Phillips.....99.75 | David Gladstone. 98.75
Wm. Phillips.....99.75 | Jacob Greenberg 98.75
J. L. Nagelberg.....99.75 | Phillip Grosin.... 98.75
Ira A. Sasserath .....99.75 | Leslie H. Groser 98.75
A. V. Collins.....99.75 | E. W. Hartung.. 98.75
Benjamin Pucha 99.75 | Jacob Hollander 98.75
V. Shakin.....99.75 | F.J.Heingartner. 98.75
Max Teichlauf.....99.75 | S. Isaacson..... 98.75
H. Feldman.....99.75 | Julius Kendler.. 98.75
Jacob Fleisher.....99.75 | Morris Kendler.. 98.75
B. Baumritter.....99.75 | Morris Laufer.. 98.75
A. Deutsch.....99.75 | Philip Leiboff.. 98.75
J. J. Hartman.....99.75 | B. Lichtblau..... 98.75
Bernard Meyer.....99.75 | Max Lipschitz.... 98.75
Joseph Strauss.....99.75 | T. F. McGuire.... 98.75
Albert Epstein.....99.75 | E.M.Nachumson 98.75
H. Greenberg.....99.75 | Morris Nierenberg 98.75
M. Hyman.....99.75 | E. A. Obstfeld.... 98.75
M. J. Murray.....99.75 | Jesse Pasternak 98.75
E. G. Galloway..99.75 | Warner C. Pyne 98.75
Jacob Rich.....99.75 | Samuel Rosanswig 98.75
Thomas Spector..99.75 | R. L. Rubenstein 98.75
S. Bluhm.....99.75 | Thos. J. Ryan.... 98.75
J. F. Conroy.....99.75 | Samuel B. Sachs 98.75
M. J. Davis.....99.75 | Chas. Shalek.... 98.75
P. Devlin.....99.75 | Robert J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER cooking at Fall line of silk, serge, and vel.et dresses. 119 West 24th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall Dresses, Serges, and Silks, 9th floor, 130 West 29th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses, serges, and silks, 10th floor, 118 W. 29th.

OPEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES OF WASH, SILK AND PARTY DRESSES; ALSO LADIES' PALM BEACH SKIRTS AND SUITS, SILK AND COTTON WAISTS AND WASH SKIRTS. MARTIN E. FEUER CO., 116 WEST 32D ST.

ARE look ag at Fall and Winter dresses; orders pl.ced for immediate delivery. 118 West 22d St., 5th floor

WANTED JOBS IN HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE AT A PRICE. BLOCH PURCHASING CO., 1,270 BROADWAY.

WILL LOOK at serge dresses, for Fall, Friday and Saturday. 147 West 25th, 8th floor.

WANTED—Quantity Henry Glass Ratine; pay cash. Lempli, 132 West 23d St.

CONTRACTORS on jadies' silk dresses; call afternoons; bring samples. 148 West 23d St., 8th floor, Room 802.

CONTRACTORS for silk dresses. 30 West 32d, 3d floor.

TO CLOSE OUT 1,500 taffeta and wash dresses at sacrifice prices. Chas. Stager, 60 West 33d St.

1,000 WHITE and colored voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 126 West 26th St.

BIG job of children's wash dresses to close out. Simon Gottlieb Co., 155 Wooster St.

JOB Panama hats to close out. Abe Bernstein, 314 Church St.

DRESSES, TEN THOUSAND.

WHITE EMBROIDERED VOILE AND LINGERIE DRESSES, LATEST STYLES, BEST VALUES, RANGING FROM $3.75 TO $10, NOW AT REDUCED QUOTATIONS; ACT QUICK, AS THEY WILL NOT LAST LONG. GREENBERG, WEINER, 133 WEST 21ST ST.

WASH DRESS SPECIALS
White voile dresses, lace trimmed, $1; embroidered voile dress, $1.50; other good values, up to $3.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO.,
31-35 West 15th St.

HAVE NIFTY STRIPED TAFFETA DRESSES; ALSO SUCCESS DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Cotton dresses from $3.50 to $7.50. Egrade, 131 West 35th St.

AMERICAN PRODUCT for Russian market; will represent you in Russia; no expense before you see results; I reside in Moscow Russia; do you want to be represented there? W 172 Times.

SALESMAN—Hustler, seeks engagement with manufacturer of popular-priced suits; N. Y., New England, and city samples; can show satisfactory past record. L 113 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Wedn'day.5¼@5¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coat and Suit Trade Unsettled.

The possibility of a strike in the coat and suit trade has had the effect of unsettling conditions in the industry. The manufacturers are following the policy of "watchful waiting." So far, the demand for Fall merchandise has been of very small proportions, and the salesmen who have returned from their trips are not particularly gratified over the results they obtained. It is the general opinion in the trade that business will come later in the season than usual. In this event the manufacturers can afford to go slow at the start of the season and be fully prepared for what may come of the present labor dispute.

Piece Goods Demand Slow.

The piece goods demand, both in the men's wear and the dress goods branch, is not as brisk as selling agents would like to see it. This is particularly so of the buying that has been done by the clothiers. There are certain houses that claim to be sold up on goods ranging around $1.25 a yard, but this is not generally true. The Summer goods business has assumed such proportions that sellers are considerably in doubt as to the future of serges and other staple fabrics. While there is some business being done with the large cutters upon lightweight goods for next Spring, it is not thought probable that the openings will come until after the Fourth.

Take to Specialties.

How laggard the demand in the clothing trade is at present may be estimated to some extent from the number of reputable houses that have gone into the specialty business. These concerns in seasons past have had enough to do to keep to their staple lines and leave the fancier offerings to the firms that did more of less of a specialty business. As a means of spurring up a demand, however, the manufacture and sale of novelties has something to commend it. More than one house has found that the retailer who might be otherwise indisposed to place an order has done some purchasing when able to freshen his line with one or another specialty.

Sued for 71 Cents and Got It.

In the mind of at least one man connected with the waist and dress industry there is no amount too small to retrieve when it has been taken wrongly by a retailer. This man had to handle a case not long ago in which the amount involved was 71 cents. It arose from the action of a retailer who had a dozen waists sent to him, which he decided not to accept. Having made his decision, he sent back eleven waists and retained one to cover the cost of expressage, which he paid. This did not meet the ethical views of the seller, and after quite a little correspondence the case went into court. It ended by the retailer having a judgment entered against him for 71 cents, plus the costs. In all, his adventure cost the retailer about $25.

To Confer on Embargo Matter.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel to the American Importers' Association, received a telegram late yesterday from Secretary of State Lansing naming tomorrow morning as the time for conferring with the committee appointed to secure a modification of the embargo put on exports for this country originating in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The association's committee, headed by Lee Kohns, its Chairman, will start for Washington tonight, and will be joined in the protest by committees named by the importers' meetings held this week at the Hotels McAlpin and Biltmore. A petition to President Wilson will be presented to Mr. Lansing for transmission to the President, asking that the Government safeguard the rights of American merchants in doing business in non-contraband goods.

Had It on His Mind.

A story is now going the rounds of the cutting-up trade of a man in a firm which operates a chain of women's ready-to-wear stores. Its keynote is close attention to business at all times, for which this man is said to be rivaled only by a well-known merchant in the "jitney" business. As the story goes, the man in question was sitting in the living room of his home in the early evening one day, apparently doing nothing but looking out of the window. His wife entered, resplendent in some new garments that she had worn to an afternoon bridge party. Coming into the room, she called his attention to them and asked, "How do you like them, dear?" He looked at her for a minute or two, apparently taking in every detail, and then answered, "I think that store in Buffalo ought to pay a bigger profit."

Duty-Free Textile Samples.

Another amendment to the Treasury Department's regulations dealing with samples was sent to customs officials yesterday. Under the regulations as amended, samples of textile fabrics not exceeding nine inches in length should be considered as of no commercial value and admitted free without being cut, punched, slashed or perforated. When such samples are longer than nine inches the department now rules, they should be treated by appraising officials as of commercial value and full duty taken unless the goods are entered in bond for future exportation, and unless they are mutilated in some manner. In all cases, to insure free entry, the goods should be marked in large type with the word "sample," or some suitable legend. Samples not published or mutilated, and longer than nine inches will be assessed for duty regardless of claims by the owners.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Yesterday was so quiet in the local gray goods market that several of the big men in the selling end closed their desks early and took a flyer at tennis or golf. The demand was light all around, though there was more or less inquiry for a few constructions of sheetings for the bag trade. There were further sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 4 9-16 cents for spot an nearby shipment, with unconfirmed reports of spot sales of these goods at a sixteenth less. While the finish trade was generally firm in their demands for full prices on the various printcloths, there were evidences of second-hands letting out goods for prompt shipment at a sixteenth under the market. Some second-hand sales of 38½-inch 60-52s were sold at 3 7-16 cents, but other reports were not so definite. Spot prices were:

39 -inch,	80-80s..6c	38½-inch,	64-56s..3¾c
39 -inch,	72-76s..5¾c	38½-inch,	60-52s..3½c
39 -inch,	68-72s..4¾c	38½-inch,	60-48s..3¼c
38½-inch,	64-64s..4¼c	38½-inch,	60-36s..2¾c
38½-inch,	64-60s..3⅞	27 -inch,	56-52s..2½c

Says Returns Are Diminishing.

According to an executive of a local retail store, he has seen some diminution of late in the amount of goods returned without good reason by customers, particularly those who have charge accounts. How much of this is due to publicity that has been given to this evil and how much of it is due to dropping accounts that do too much of that sort of thing he was not prepared to say. This executive is in favor of requiring customers who ask goods to be sent C. O. D. to put up a small deposit on each article sent as a guarantee of good faith. This fee would not need to be larger than 25 cents for each article, and it might be as small as 10 cents. It would be retained by the store if the merchandise was returned, but if the goods were accepted the delivery man would be authorized to deduct the deposit from the amount to be collected. The object of this fee would be to cover the expense of delivery and return of the goods if they were not accepted. Small as it is likely to be, if adopted, it is thought that such a fee would stop a lot of women from buying things and having them sent C. O. D. when they had no thought of keeping them.

Italian Raw Silks Firmer.

Advices from Italy report the cocoon markets active, and reelers at Milan are raising their prices on raw silk on the strength of a good demand for European consumption. The cocoon crop in Italy, though somewhat smaller than a year ago, promises well as to quanitity and quality, while in France the new crop is not expected to exceed 50 per cent. of last year's. At Yokohama the market is fairly steady with moderate transactions for European and American account. Sales for the week there amounted to 1,900 bales. Stocks are now reduced to 4,000 bales and are poorly assorted. At Canton, say cables to H. L. Gwalter & Co., the market remains unchanged. Some business is reported for American account where the supply of spot silk is light. Prices are holding their own and reelers are reluctant to make concessions. This is particularly true of the coarse sizes. At Shanghai, buyers are showing more interest in steam filatures, as present prices look attractive. Tussahs are in good demand for use in this country, but no change is seen in tsatlees. In this city the present prices are attracting buyers of both spot silk and silk for forward deliveries.

Sheepskins Sell Well.

LONDON June 24.—At the sheepskin sales today 9,028 bales were offered. The attendance was good and the offering met with a spirited demand, especially for full wooled merinos and crossbreds, which sold 5 to 10 per cent. dearer. Half-wooled realized 5 per cent. higher. Shorthorn skins were barely steady. The home trade purchased the bulk of the offerings. France and Russia bought a few.

ALBANY HAS MORRIS BANK.

$120,000 Capital of Industrial Institution Is Paid In.

The Morris Plan Company of Albany was launched yesterday, the prescribed capital of $120,000 having been paid in. This concern is one of a system for making loans to industrial workers at a reasonable rate of interest. The Chairman is W. W. Batcheider, Vice President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany.

The Morris Plan is now in operation in twenty-two cities, and up to Jan. 1, $6,776,767 had been loaned to 54,974 persons in five years. The Albany company's 1,000 shares of stock were offered for subscription at $120 per share, of which $110 was applied to capital account and surplus and $10 was paid to the Industrial Finance Corporation, which directs the efforts of the Morris Plan companies in this State.

GOLD BARS FROM OTTAWA.

J. P. Morgan Get $2,500,000 Worth and $225,000 Comes in Coin.

J. P. Morgan & Co. renewed importation of gold from Canada yesterday, receiving $2,500,000 in bars. The bars were part of the consignments made from this city to Ottawa last Fall in process of meeting this country's pressing obligations to Europe. They were deposited at the Assay Office.

Another shipment from Ottawa, taken in at the Sub-Treasury, was of $225,000 in gold coin. The name of the consignee was not made public. The fact that the Morgan firm had begun to import bars instead of coin from the Bank of England's special reserve was thought in Wall Street to mean that the supply of coin had become practically exhausted. Since the middle of May the Morgan house alone has brought $50,000,000 from the Dominion city.

APPROVE NEW DISCOUNT.

New York Reserve Bank Fixes 3 Per Cent. for Short-Time Paper.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was notified yesterday that a decision made on Wednesday to accommodate short time borrowers with a lower discount rate had been approved by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. The Directors have established a 3 per cent rate for discounts having maturity of not exceeding ten days, which took effect yesterday.

This action was recommended at the recent conference in Chicago of Governors of the reserve banks to meet a complaint made by some of the member banks that they could not take advantage of the discount privilege for very short periods. Hitherto, banks desiring money for a week had to discount at the thirty-day rate if they wished to utilize the facilities of the reserve system.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Frankel Clothing Co.; I. Frankel, clothing; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Strouse-Baer Co.; A. K. Baer, middy blouses, rompers, children's specialties; 1,412 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schnarberger, notions; Longacre.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Finn, jobs ladies' skirts, suits, coats, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. Freidlander, boys' clothing; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, knit underwear; 1412 B'way.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons; Mr. Williams, jobs Palm Beach suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsburg, millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—W. H. Mann, domestics, linens; 452 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland Dry Goods Co.; Miss P. Simonds, corsets, muslin underwear, misses', infants' wear; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; C. E. Brett, mdse. manager; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Sinclair, Kahn, Rooney & Co.; Miss O'Keefe, millinery; Miss Rathburn, millinery; 521 Broadway.
BUENOS AIRES—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Boechler, novelties in imitation jewelry; 605 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; H. L. Bernbaum, women's cloaks, suits; J. Goldberg, misses' cloaks, suits; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Kaufman & Wood; C. Kaufman, furn. goods, shoes; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Cherry, women's suits; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach Co.; Mr. Walter, trimmed, ready-to-wear hats; 621 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; Miss A. C. Hedman, millinery; 35 W. 34th.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; G. A. Kline, trimmed hats; 37 W. 32d.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; M. S. Levy, knit goods, men's neckwear; 345 East 54th.
DULUTH—R. Oreck & Son; R. Oreck, ready-to-wear millinery, leather goods novelties; 1,199 Broadway.
DUPREE—Cheney, Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; O. Harrison, hosiery, gloves; 200 5th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—The Erie Dry Goods Co.; Miss Mead, cloaks, suits; 452 4th Av.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; Miss K. Peter, cloaks, suits; Miss H. Peter, waists; 116 W. 32d.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, women's suits, gloves, laces, ribbons; J. A. Wakelin, representing; Navarre.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—Liberty Bottling Works; M. Kaufman, hotel supplies, linens, liquors; Broadway Central.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; L. Ellis, laces, notions, veilings, (basement); 95 Madison Av.
MONTEREY, Va.—The Almy Co.; Mr. Atchinson, domestic toys; 2 Wilkes.
MONTGOMERY—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; F. Solomon, general dry goods, notions, gents' furnishings; 77 Leonard St, notions, gents'
MONTGOMERY—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; I. F. Solomon, dry goods, &c.; 75 Leonard; St James.
NEW ORLEANS — Marks-Isaacs Co.; Mr. Kronheim, men's, boys' clothing; 148 West 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, intrs. waists, dresses; Albert.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. C. Foster, blankets, quilts; Miss L. A. Quinn, ribbons; Miss M. Kountz, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. Gold, domestics; 37 West 26th.
PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker Co.; H. Walker, men, women's clothing; 200 5th Av.
RICHMOND—Thalheimer Bros.; Miss J. Mitchell, misses' women's cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
SCHENECTADY—I. Margolis & Co.; I. Margolis, furnishing goods, notions; Broadway Central.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; C. E. Carlson, furs; 225 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. Frank, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
UTICA—Brandegee, Kincaid & Co.; J. L. Kincaid; woolens; 853 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; M. W. Keifer, dress goods, silks, linings; 23 East 26th.

MANUFACTURERS OF READY TO WEAR.—Just a few more choice spaces left for display of your Fall line; we will show it to the buyers of the country at a cost to you of a few cents a day. Telephone 5080 Gramercy for a representative to explain particulars. World's Market Corporation, 23 West 28d St.

RESIDENT BUYER, representing accounts, and has some capital, wants to consolidate with resident buyer who also has accounts. L 116 Times.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 894 Broadway.

SUIT, skirt, and waist manufacturers offered outlet through several hundred customers for new, snappy goods. Buyer 120 Times.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4345.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 52 Greene St. Spg. 886

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Fransblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

COTTON BROKERS TEST FUTURES ACT

Two Firms Begin Action Today on Constitutionality of Federal Measure.

FOREIGN SALES IN QUESTION

Weld & Neville and Hubbard Bros. & Co. Contend Nation's Basic Law is Violated.

Two suits will be begun today in the United States District Court by the Cotton Exchange firms of Weld & Neville and Hubbard Bros. & Co., to test the constitutionality of the United States Cotton Futures act which went into operation last February. The firms were taxed two cents a pound in transactions recently, the payment of which was refused at first and paid later when the Government authorities became insistent. The action at law will have as its direct purpose the recovery of the tax.

Judge Hough on Wednesday issued summonses for John Z. Lowe, Collector of Internal Revenue, on the application of David H. Miller of the law firm of Miller & Auchincloss, attorneys for both cotton houses.

The tax of $900 collected from Weld & Neville was levied under Section 11 of the Future act, which is also known as the Lever law. In this section the law provides that a tax of two cents a pound shall be levied on orders transmitted for the sale of American cotton on a foreign exchange where the form of contract used does not conform to the requirements specified by the act. On June 1 Weld & Neville sent a selling order for 100 bales of cotton to Liverpool. The Liverpool Cotton Association has not modified its contract since the Lever bill was passed and because of this, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington ordered the collection of the tax through Collector Lowe.

In the suit in behalf of Weld & Neville it will be alleged that the Futures act is unconstitutional in that it exacts a tax upon exports of cotton. The complainant firm will argue that Article 1. of the Constitution has been violated, which provides that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." The contention will be made that the transmission of a cable message to Liverpool ordering the sale of cotton for delivery in London is incident to a transaction involving the exportation of American goods, and that the law is therefore unconstitutional.

The second case involves another section of the Futures act which deals with domestic transactions. On May 28 Hubbard Brothers & Co. sold to E. M. Weld & Co. 100 bales of cotton for delivery in October. The contract did not conform to the classification standards established in the law, following instead the old Cotton Exchange method of grading cotton. There were other technical details of the contract omitted, conformity with which the Futures act calls for if the tax is to be avoided. A tax of $1,000 was levied, paid under protest.

In the Hubbard suit it will be alleged that Section 5 of the law is invalid on the ground that Congress has not the power to prescribe directly the form of contract that may be dealt in thereunder, that it cannot do so by taxing certain forms of contract and leaving certain other forms untaxed.

A BRANCH RESERVE BANK.

Board Approves Request of Atlanta for Representation at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Federal Reserve Board approved today the request of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to open a branch at New Orleans, the first branch bank to be authorized under the act. No definite assignment of territory to the branch is made, but the board's statement says it is intended to assign to it member banks in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

The branch is authorized to conduct only operations in the discount and purchase of commercial paper and acceptances and those relating to clearing collection, and exchange transactions and transfers of funds. Transactions will be considered as the transactions of the reserve bank of Atlanta and reported in the statements of the latter.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street, will handle the accounts of W. L. Milner & Co., Toledo, and the Crowley-Milner Company, Detroit, after July 1.

Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, will sell today at 10:30, at 140th Street and Locust Avenue, the Bronx, the plant, machinery, fixtures, &c., of the Manhattan Marble Company, and the Robert C. Fisher Company. The value of the property is estimated at $300,000, and the sale is by order of Jacob N. Schaffer, Trustee.

Statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America show that during last month the receipts of raw silk at this port were slightly larger than in the corresponding month last year, the totals being, respectively, 3,040,914 and 3,017,639 pounds. Consumption and imports of European, Canton and tussah and doppioni silks, while receipts of Japanese and China silks fell off. For eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30 general imports of raw silk show quite a decline from those of the corresponding period in the two preceding years.

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1,000 WASH DRESSES to close out at a SACRIFICE. GLOBE DRESS & SUIT CO., 22 W. 26th St.

APRONS DEAN'S Lockstitched 1,000 Styles, 25c. up. Send for Catalog. APRONS 45 East 17th Street.

NEW TREASURY RULING.

Graduated Beads Other Than Metal to Pay 50 Per Cent. Duty.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to Collectors of customs announcing a change in the classification of graduated beads, composed of materials other than metal and not completed articles of jewelry, valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces. In a letter to Collector Malone, Assistant Secretary Malburn said that it appears that it has been the practice at this port to classify such beads, under Paragraph 383 of the Tariff act, as beads strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation only, dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. It is now ordered that the goods be returned as articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of beads dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of the same paragraph.

Mr. Malburn points out that the Board of General Appraisers, in a decision some time ago, in passing upon the dutiability of unfinished necklaces composed of graduated beads, in some instances of imitation pearl, and in others of amber, held that under the Tariff act of 1909 the goods were properly dutiable as parts of jewelry and not as beads loosely strung for transportation only. In the present act, however, there is no provision for parts of jewelry not metal.

In view of this omission, and the decision of the board, the Assistant Secretary directs that in the future graduated beads composed of materials other than metal, and not completed articles of jewelry, valued at above 20 cents per dozen, be returned at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem as articles not specially provided for composed wholly or in chief value of beads, under Paragraph 383.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Drawings and Paper Among Matters Passed On.

The American Express Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers for free entry of pen and wash drawings. Collector Malone took duty at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 370, providing for "pen and ink drawings." The importers claimed that the productions were "original" and therefore fell under Paragraph 652 of the free list. The board agreed.

The German Consolidated Newspaper Company lost in its claim for free entry under the Canadian Reciprocity act for several carloads of paper shipped into this country from the Province of Quebec. The shipper of the paper filed affidavits to the effect that no export duty, export license fee, or charge was imposed on the wood used in the manufacture of the paper. The importer, however, failed to state as to when the paper was manufactured.

Wakem & McLaughlin, Chicago, claimed that by means of a clerical error the firm had been obliged to pay an excessive duty on various importations. Judge May, overruling the claim, said that an examination of the entry disclosed no error that could have been "manifest" to the Collector at the time the entry papers were before that official. As the error was not manifest within the meaning of the law, the protest was overruled.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shaft 11 and 21 of the line of tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia, Washington, June 19, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board, 500 District Building, until two o'clock P. M., July 19, 1915, for furnishing and delivering cast iron coated water pipe and water pipe specials for use in the water department. Blank forms, specifications and form of proposal may be obtained from the Purchasing Officer, D. C., Room 320, District Building. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, JACKSONville, Fla.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon, July 24, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock removal in St. John's River, Fla. Further information on application.

REPAIRS, FT. HANCOCK, N. J.—SEALED proposals for repairing Hospital, Annex, and Hospital Steward's Quarters will be received until 12 M. July 23, 1915. Information on application to Quartermaster.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MOUNT VERNON-WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY.

Mt. Vernon, Woodberry, Druid, Clipper, Meadow, Park, Mt. Washington, Phoenix, Franklinville, Laurel, Columbia and Tallassee Mills.

By virtue of the decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division, passed in the cause entitled The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, et al., vs. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, et al., the undersigned Special Master will sell at public auction at the times and places hereinafter stated, the following property of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

1. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 1, situate on the Falls Road north of Cedar Avenue south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising approximately 20 acres of land with improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres improved by main mill building, 3 story brick, floor area 198,600 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house and stack, equipped with 18,752 spindles and 288 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 15 acres of land, more or less, improved by 40 stone, 35 brick and 11 frame dwellings, Superintendent's stone dwelling house and outbuildings. The tenements lie in two groups, i. e., one group between Cedar Avenue and the Avenue and the other group on Cedar Avenue south through the mill property. The houses face on Front, Liberty, Bay and Field Streets. One group on what is known as Brick Mill Row on the corner of the Falls Road and between the Falls Road and Mill No. 2.

2. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 2, situate on the Falls Road north and west of Cedar Avenue and along the Northern Central Railway, in the village of Woodberry and Hampden, adjoining Mount Vernon Mill No. 1, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and also sometimes called Mount Vernon Mill No. 2, comprising 20 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 20 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 8 and 4 story brick, floor area 74,700 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house, repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, waste house, pump house, equipped with 20,000 spindles and 519 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

3. DRUID MILL, also known as Mount Vernon Mill No. 4, situate on Union Avenue east of the Jones Falls, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 17½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 2 story stone with basement under west end, floor area 41,300 sq. ft., and picker house, weaving building, weave shed boiler house, repair building, storehouses, equipped with 14,840 spindles and 256 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 7½ acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 14 brick and 30 frame dwellings and Superintendent's house. The tenements lie east of the Northern Central Railroad, near Woodberry Station. They face on Union Avenue east of the Druid Mill building and on Druid and Sycamore Avenues between Union and Third Avenues.

4. CLIPPER MILL, situate on the Clipper Road north and west of the Falls Road and south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 20½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 18½ acres, more or less, improved by main mill building, 3 and 3 story brick, floor area 198,000 sq. ft., and boiler and engine house, machine shop, waste house, store houses, office and sample rooms, equipped with 11,016 spindles and 216 looms; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 22 brick and 18 frame dwellings and 1 large frame house. The greater number of the tenements lie on the east side of Clipper Road and on both sides of David Street, (a continuation of Druid Avenue.) The remainder are just east of the mill, adjoining the city property containing the Hampden reservoir. Subject with Meadow Mill, to an annual ground rent of $1,200.00, one half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

5. MEADOW MILL, situate at the southeast corner of Union Avenue and the Clipper Road, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 19 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 13 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 4-story and basement, brick and frame, floor area 76,694 sq. ft., and boiler house, repair building, 6 storehouses, equipped with 9,148 spindles, and water power plant, dam, canal, and wheels; 115 looms and auxiliary weaving machinery not set up, contained in storehouses.

Tenements, 23 acres, improved by 60 brick, 13 stone, 4 stone and frame and 12 frame dwellings, 1 brick and 1 frame store building, 1 brick hall, 1 superintendent's house and out-buildings; said tenement lots includes lots situated on the north side of Main Street, extending east from Church Street about 1050 feet, with an uneven depth north of about 150 feet; also lots on the south side of Main Street extending east from Church Street about 600 feet, with an uneven depth south of about 200 feet; also lots on the north side of Main Street, extending west about 375 feet from Church Street to Yellow Row Street, with a depth north of about 100 feet; also lots on the south side of Main Street extending west from Church Street to Yellow Row Street about 375 feet, with a depth south of about 600 feet; also lots on the west side of Yellow Row Street, extending north from Main Street about 100 feet with a depth west of about 100 feet, and lots on the west side of Yellow Row Street, extending south from Main Street about 550 feet, with an uneven depth west of about 125 feet; also lots situated on the south side of Montgomery Street, extending west from Church Street to Yellow Row Street about 500 feet with a depth south of 650 feet; all in or adjacent to the town of Laurel.

Farm Lands, 128 acres, including tracts on the southeast side of Sandy Spring and Montgomery Road, running on said road 65 perches, with an average depth east of it to Yellow Row Street of about 72 perches, and also the tract on the north side of the Sandy Spring and Montgomery Road running thereon about 82 perches, and the tract on the north side of Montgomery Street fronting 46 perches, both extending northward to the mill tract.

11. FRANKLINVILLE MILLS, situate at the village of Franklinville, in Baltimore and Harford Counties, Maryland, comprising 116 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 42 acres, improved by mill building, 3-story brick, basement under east end, floor area 21,880 sq. ft., and picker house, wheel house, boiler house, storehouses, power plant, dam, water wheels; the mill contains no machinery or equipment.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 4 brick and 3 stone dwellings, superintendent's house, brick store, brick school house. Farm lands attached, 68 acres, improved by barn and out-buildings. The tenements are situated on the Mill property and face along Mill Street, Main Street, and the Jericho Road.

12. COLUMBIA MILLS, situate between Washington Street, Williams Street, Lady Street, and the Broad River, in the City of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, comprising ten acres, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres, improved by mill building and picker house, 5 story and basement brick, floor area 175,154 sq. ft., weaving building, boiler house, opener and cotton house, power house, waste house, duster house, machine shop, 6 small frame stables, wagon shelters, &c., equipped with 30,848 spindles and 488 looms, more or less, and water power plant, water wheels and generators, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 410 acres, improved by 288 frame dwellings, 9 superintendents' dwellings, 3 frame and 1 brick store house, office building, stable, equipped with 18,732 spindles and 368 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery, water power plant, masonry dam, canals, and wheels.

Tenements, 410 acres, improved by 288 frame dwellings, 9 superintendents' dwellings, 3 frame and 1 brick store house, office building, stable, equipped with 18,732 spindles and 368 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery, water power plant, masonry dam, canals, and wheels.

10,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of the Columbia Mills Company, and all the right, title, and interest of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company and of The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, in and to all the property standing in the name of said Columbia Mills Company, including the following, viz.: 25 acres of land lying in Lexington County, adjoining and near the Columbia Mills, between Bridge Street, State Street, Br

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall; Sharp Breaks in a Few—Europe Making Further Credit Facilities Here.

Prices lost ground in yesterday's dealings on the Stock Exchange, but by no means all stocks were equally weak. Some escaped showing a loss for the day, and in many others the net declines were limited to fractions. A break of eight points in United States Rubber common, which was the second most active stock of the session, and the continued fall in Canadian Pacific, were among the specific movements which helped to encourage liquidation elsewhere, mainly on the part of traders who were led by the show of weakness in these quarters and by the unsettled movement of prices on previous days to lighten their commitments or to assume a position on the short side. Discussion of the dividend position of the United States Rubber Company accounted for the weakness in that issue, which had held a sufficiently prominent place in recent speculation to cause its weakness to exert substantial influence upon other parts of the list.

The further success attending the German campaign in Galicia and the continuing uncertainty regarding the German reply to our note were both factors in depriving the market of support sufficient to counteract the effect of the day's selling. The recent upturn in prices was carried on notwithstanding the reserve, which many in the financial district felt it wise to adhere to so long as our relations with Germany remained undefined, and this fact was one of the underlying reasons for yesterday's fall. The excellent news recently at hand from the steel trade and other constructive factors was effective in limiting the decline, but for the time being the uncertainties of the situation prevailed over the admittedly favorable character of underlying conditions.

There were indications yesterday that resort was being had to the credit facilities of this market in behalf of England, or at all events in behalf of the London market; but as in the case of the latest French loan, which purposely was given as private a character as the circumstances of the case permitted, so it seemed likely that credit arrangements for London would be put through with as little formality as possible. Indeed, there are some reasons for believing that credits for the London market have already been negotiated here. Sterling exchange was higher than at any time since the market recently touched a new low level. This for one thing suggested the establishment, or at all events, the proximity of credit arrangements here, but it also reflected a renewal of the gold import movement and the higher money rates which have been established in London largely as a result of the terms of the huge national financing announced in Parliament three days ago.

One of the reasons given for England's delaying the establishment of a credit in New York has been that it was much cheaper for England to borrow at home than to borrow abroad. That is no longer true, for the London discount rate has now come to 4¼ per cent., whereas bank acceptances here are being discounted at 2½ per cent. or less. The conditions seem now to favor the establishment of a large open account in this market in behalf of European bankers. It already exists to some extent and is very likely to grow. It is altogether natural under the circumstances that Europe should avail herself of the facilities of the New York market just as New York so often in the past availed herself of the facilities of the London and Paris markets.

Bearing in mind, however, the likelihood later in the year of a great expansion in our exports owing to the enlarged movement of agricultural products out of the new crop and the increased shipments of supplies which have been in course of manufacture in this country, without a commensurate increase in our imports, it seems most probable that more formal measures for the regulation of the exchange position will have later to be adopted by England, which, besides financing herself, is helping to finance her allies.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5
	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¾
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos	3
90 days	2¼@2½	6 mos	3
4 mos	2¾@3	7 mos	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76⅛	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77¼	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
Paris	5.49⅞	5.49
Berlin	67.00	67.25
Austria	57.50	57.75
Holland	40.12½	40.37½
Russia	15.20	15.25
Switzerland	5.34⅛	5.33½
Scandinavia	26.35	26.40
China—		
Hongkong	48.45	48.90
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	57.75
Greece	5.25	5.24½
Holland	39½	40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	5.97½	5.97
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.85	42.00
Rio	24.60	24.75
Spain	18.90	19.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75⅝	$4.71⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.71⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $290,054,183; balance, $16,964,964; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,147,749. The local banks have lost $1,536,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 8.75c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 3-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 45¾c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	440,677
Year to date	458,319
Same period last year	60,873,591
Average price and change 50 stocks	37,417,141
Same day last year	70.51 —1.07
	66.92 — .86

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	78.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
88	89	100	Adams Express	89	89	89	89	...
87½	88½	2,600	Alaska Gold Mines	88¼	89¾	87¾	87½	— ⅜
17¼	17½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
52	52½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52	52	52	52	...
73⅝	73¾	10,250	Amalgamated Cop	73½	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝	—1⅛
50	51¼	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51¾	51	51¼	+ ¼
48½	49	1,600	Am. Beet Sugar	50⅜	50⅜	48	48½	—2
99	103	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. f	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
48¾	49¾	19,250	Am. Can	48¾	49⅜	48¾	49⅛	— ⅛
53¼	53⅝	1,400	Am. Can. pf	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
102	104	300	Am. Car & Fdry	45	45	45	45	—1½
83½	84	1,100	Am. Coal Prod. x d	14½	15	14½	14½	— ½
29½	29¾		Am. H. & Leath. pf	108¼	108¼	102½	102½	—5
29	31	100	Am. Ice Securities	84	84	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
50¼	51	3,500	Am. Linseed pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
78¼	78½	9,700	Am. Locomotive	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
38	39½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	51½	52	49¾	50¾	—1⅛
107¼	108	400	Am. Steel F'dries	80¾	80¾	78	78⅝	—2⅛
114	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
122¾	123¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	108	108	107½	107½	—1½
225	226½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	114¼	114½	114½	114½	— ¼
106	107	100	Am. Tobacco	125¾	125¾	123	123	— ⅛
7	8	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	226½	226½	226¼	226¼	+ ¾
35¾	35½	10,000	Am. Writing P. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
100¾	100⅝	1,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	71½	71½	71	71	...
65	65¾	11,570	Atch., Top. & S. F	87	88¾	85½	85⅞	— ⅜
76⅜	76⅞	9,200	Baldwin Loco	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	— ⅜
70½	71	900	Baltimore & Ohio	66⅞	67	64	65¼	— ⅛
167	168	3,200	Baltimore & O. pf	77½	78¼	76¾	76¾	—1½
88	88¼	200	Bethlehem Steel	71½	71½	70¾	70¾	— ¾
69¾	70¾	3,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	168¾	170	168	167	— ¾
14½	15½	100	Butte & Superior	85½	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
38	39	200	California Petrol	68½	72	68½	69½	+1⅛
146¼	146¾	16,500	California Pet. pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
39¾	40	4,010	Canadian Pacific	58	58	57	57	— ½
120½	122	10	Central Leather Co	148	148¼	145½	146¼	— ⅜
38¼	38⅝	700	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	40¾	40½	39½	39½	— ¾
11¾	12	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	121¼	121¾	121¾	121¾	...
31⅛	31⅝	1,100	Chi. Great Western	39	39	38¼	38¼	—1⅜
90¾	90⅞	1,250	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
125	125¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	30½	31⅜	30	31⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	18	900	Chi. & Northwest	91¼	91¾	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
46¼	46⅝	1,700	Rock. Isl. & P	123⅜	125⅛	123¼	125¼	+ ⅞
31½	32	2,300	Chino Copper	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
12	14	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
64	67¼	200	Comstock Tunnel	32¾	32¾	31	31½	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	500	Continental Can	*15	15	12	12	—3
78¾	79¼	200	Corn Products Ref	68	68	68	68	—1½
29¼	29⅝	5,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
82	86	800	Crucible Steel	79	79	76¾	78¾	— ¾
147	148	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	29½	30	28½	29	—1
116½	117½	100	Delaware & Hud	86	86	84	85	—1
26½	26¾	10,100	Detroit Edison Co	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	...
17¼	17½	4,100	Distillers' Secur	115¾	115¾	115	115	...
26⅝	26½	5,000	Dome Mines	27¼	27½	26¾	26½	— ⅝
40⅜	41	1,100	Erie	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	...
29	33	100	Erie 1st pf	26⅜	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
45	50	300	Federal Min. & S	41¾	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ¾
169¾	170	2,100	Federal M. & S. pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
152¼	153	1,100	Feneral Electric	50	50	49	49	—1
102¾	102⅞	200	General Motors	171½	171½	162¼	170	—1½
50⅜	51	10,400	General Motors pf	158½	158½	151½	152¼	— ⅜
103		200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ⅜
117⅞	118¼	100	Granby Consol	52¼	52¾	50½	50½	—1⅜
35¼	35½	3,735	Great Northern pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
62⅜	62¾	2,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	118	118¾	118	118¼	— ⅛
106	109	100	Guggenheim Explor	36¾	36¾	35	35½	—1½
30¼	30¾	3,600	Illinois Central	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅝
22½	22⅝	5,300	Inspiration Copp	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	76	2,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	81¼	81½	80¾	80¾	—1¼
		900	Inter.-Met. pf	22¾	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅝
102½	104½	200	Interbor. Consol. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	—1
95¾	97⅛	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	— ½
24¾	25	1,500	Int. Paper	102¼	102¼	102	102	— ½
44	47	300	Kansas City South	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
144⅛	145	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	—1
40	40½	2,400	Lehigh Valley	45	45	45	45	— ½
84	85	600	Maxwell Motors	145¾	145¾	144¼	144¼	— ⅝
85	85	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾	—2½
73½	74	4,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	86¾	86¾	85	85	—1½
25⅝	26	1,900	Mexican Petroleum	35	35	34	34	— ⅝
16	17	650	Miami Copper	75½	78¾	73½	73½	—2¼
41¾	42½	700	Minn. & St. Louis	23	23⅝	23	25⅛	— ⅛
11	11⅝	500	Minn. & St. L. pf	16	16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	41	43	41	43	+2
101¼	102⅜	100	Missouri Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
69½	70½	300	Montana Power pf	104¾	107⅛	104¾	107⅛	...
17⅜	18	1,935	Nat. Cloak & Suit	102	102	102	102	...
62¾	63	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	70½	70½	70	70	—1½
14⅝	14⅞	800	Nat. Lead Co	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
89½	93	480	Nevada Con. Cop	64	64	63	63	—1½
88¾	89	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
63¼	64	600	N. Y. Central	90	90	89¼	89¼	— ⅝
29	30	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	89¼	89¼	88½	88½	— ⅝
102¾	103¾	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	64½	64½	64	64	— ½
106¼	106⅝	1,800	Norfolk & Western	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
33½	34	1,500	Northern Pacific	103	103	103	103	—1
106¼	106⅜	1,650	Pacific Mail	107	107	106¼	106¼	—1¼
114½	116	100	Penn. R. R.	34½	34½	32	33	—1½
35	45	100	People's Gas, Chi	106½	106½	106	106¼	— ¼
21½	22½	300	Pettibone, M. & Co	115	115	115	115	+ ½
91	94	50	Pittsburgh Coal	39½	40	39½	40	— ⅛
47½	48	3,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅝
158	160	200	Pressed Steel Car	49	49	47¾	47½	—2
1½	1¾	500	Pullman Co	160	160	160	160	—1¼
2½	3	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	1½	1½	— ⅛
30	31½	300	Quicksilver pf	3	3	2½	2½	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	2,850	Railway Steel Sp	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	—1½
146¾	146¾	30,900	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	29⅝	425	Reading	147	147¾	145¾	146⅜	— ⅝
⅝	¾	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅜
4¾	5⅛	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
11¼	12½	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5	5	5	5	—⅛
6	6½	6,300	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	13	13	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅜
7	7¼	900	St. Louis & San F	5	6⅜	5	6	+1
14⅜	15	2,700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	11	12¼	11	12¼	+1⅛
137¼	138	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+1
87⅜	88	3,310	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16¼	16½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	138⅞	138⅞	137¾	137¾	— ⅛
53	53⅞	100	Southern Pacific	88⅜	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
76¼	76⅞	5,600	Southern Railway	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
37½	38¼	3,400	Standard Milling	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
125	128	100	Studebaker Co	78⅞	78⅞	76	76⅝	— ⅛
52½	53	400	Tennessee Copper	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
98	98⅞	100	Texas Co	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅛
7	8	100	Third Avenue	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅛
5	6	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
22⅞	24	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	7	7	7	7	...
127½	128½	8,500	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
80½	81	200	Union Pacific	24	24	24	24	— ½
47	47	100	Union Pacific pf	128	128¼	127	127⅝	— ⅜
101	104½	30	United Cigar Mfrs	80¾	81	80¾	81	— ⅜
16	18	200	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	43	43	43	43	—1
13½	15	100	United Rys. Invest	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
52	54¼	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
38¼	41	10	U. S. Indus. Alco	53⅜	54	53½	54	+ ⅜
3	5½	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
54	54½	47,000	U. S. Red. & Ref	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	—⅝
107	108	400	U. S. Rubber	62	62	54½	54½	—8
59¾	60	65,300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	107¼	+ ½
109¼	109¾	600	U. S. Steel pf	60¾	60¾	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
67	68	3,900	Utah Copper	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
32¾	32⅞	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	67¼	67¼	66⅜	67	— ⅛
98	98	700	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	33¾	33¾	32	32	—1½
⅝	¾	200	Wabash pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
45	45	100	West. Maryland pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
67	67	200	Western Union Tel	36	36	36	36	...
99¼	99½	29,700	Westingh. E. & M	67	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
7	8	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	98½	99¼	96¾	99¾	+ ½
2	2½	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
128	128½	1,500	Willys-Overland	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
				129½	129¼	128	128	—2

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

War Loans Attractive—Heavy Trading in American Section.

LONDON, June 24.—Money and discount rates were firm on the poor statement of the Bank of England.

Dealings in the old war loan and consols were more active on the order of the Stock Exchange regarding the new loan, due partly to the committee's ruling that no dealings will be allowed in rights or new securities of the new loan till the list is closed at the Bank of England. This probably will induce more subscriptions. Japanese and Brazilian bonds were flat, while Russian securities, copper, and oil stocks ruled weak.

The American section was rather more active with prices a shade under the New York closing of yesterday. Canadian Pacific shares, however, was a weak feature.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,555,000
Circulation increased	153,000
Bullion decreased	2,372,405
Other securities decreased	2,046,000
Other deposits increased	7,804,000
Public deposits decreased	13,464,000
Note reserve decreased	2,552,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.87 per cent.; last week it was 19.56 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 24.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 22½ centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand, increased	5,952,000 francs
Silver in hand, decreased	1,139,000 "
Notes in circ., increased	61,020,000 "
Treasury deposits, decreased	77,924,000 "
General deposits, increased	99,383,000 "
Bills discounted, increased	1,228,000 "
Advances, decreased	1,411,000 "

INTER-MET.'S REPORT.

Dividends and Interest for 11 Months Ended May 31, $6,646,556.

A report of the earnings of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company for the eleven months ended May 31 has been submitted to the New York Stock Exchange by the successor company, the Interborough Consolidated Corporation. The report shows that interest and dividends received amounted to $6,646,556. There was a surplus for the eleven months of $3,363,875.

The balance sheet of the Interborough Consolidated for June 1 shows total assets of $124,299,264. The principal property listed consists of 339,128 shares of stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 152,765 shares of the stock of the New York Railways Company, $2,041,000 par value of Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent. sinking fund bonds, 532 shares of the Forty-second Street & Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, 4,955 shares of the common stock of the Electric Storage Battery Company, 101,197 shares of the stock of the New York Transportation Company and 100 shares of stock of the Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. Cash in the treasury amounts to $1,875,532. The balance sheet shows a profit and loss surplus of $2,156,314.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s Sept., 1916	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
6s Sept., 1917	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾
4½s June, 1965, w. i.	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
4½s March, 1963	108	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
4½s May, 1957	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4½s May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s March, 1964	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4½s March, 1963	99	99⅛	99¼	99½
4½s Sept., 1960	99	99⅛	99¼	99½
4½s March, 1960-60	99	99⅛	99¼	99½
4s May, 1969	96	96⅛	95	95⅜
4s Nov., 1968	96	96⅛	95	95⅜
4s May, 1967	95	95⅛	95	95⅜
4s Nov., 1965	94½	95⅛	94⅝	95⅜
4s Nov., 1963	94½	95⅛	94⅝	95⅜
4s Nov., 1956	94½	95⅛	94⅝	95⅜
4s May, 1917	99¾	...	99¾	...
4s Nov., 1913	99¾	...	99¾	...
4s May, 1919	99¾	...	99¾	...
3½s Nov., 1955	85⅞	86	86	...
3½s Nov., 1954	85⅞	86	86	...
3½s May, 1954	85⅞	86	86	86¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

American Money for British Bonds.

The new British Government 4½ per cent. bonds do not attract investors in this country by their yield, for, after paying the income tax, the return is brought down to 4 per cent., and the investor can get more than that on tax free bonds in his own community. At the same time, a banker said yesterday that he knew of several substantial subscriptions which would go out from the United States from individuals who, for one reason or another, wished to see the new offering successful. A suggestion that a considerable amount of the new bonds might be brought here under an arrangement similar to that being effected with the Rothschilds in Paris to be used as collateral for a loan did not meet with support, but bankers said that they would be very glad to loan on American securities held in England.

***

A Public Institution.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is owned by so many persons situated in almost every hamlet in the United States and in many foreign countries, that a reduction in its dividend almost would be regarded as a national calamity, or an increase as a national blessing. There are now more than 93,000 shareholders, which is not only interesting in itself, but in the fact that it represents a considerable increase over the previous year. The number of stockholders and their widely scattered places of residence make a real annual meeting, which would give the owners of the property an opportunity to exercise their right of directing, a physical impossibility.

***

Harriman Roads in May.

The improvement in railroad traffic in most sections of the country is so slow in gaining headway that it is being manifested by a decrease in the monthly losses rather than by gains over the previous year. The Southern Pacific in May overcame its loss in revenues and showed a small gain in net, but Union Pacific again reported a comparatively small loss in net. The Southern Pacific's gross revenues of $10,592,000 were within $891,000 of the gross for the corresponding month last year, and its operating income of $2,653,000 made a gain of $140,000 owing to reductions of $294,000 in expenses and $240,000 in taxes. For the eleven months the Southern Pacific gross lagged behind last year by $9,078,000, while its loss in net was $2,573,000. The Union Pacific's May revenues, amounting to $6,584,000, were off $253,000 and its net of $1,827,000 was off $228,000. For eleven months the company's gross decreased $5,193,000 and its net $1,712,000.

***

To Pay Frisco Coupons.

It is expected that arrangements will be completed within a week whereby the Central Trust Company, on behalf of the protective committee for the refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, will purchase the July 1 coupons on all of these bonds which have been deposited with the protective committee. The railroad defaulted the two previous interest payments and in both instances the interest was advanced to the depositing bondholders. More than 90 per cent. of the $68,562,000 outstanding bonds have been deposited. A reorganization plan for the Frisco has been agreed upon by the two principal protective committees, that for the refunding 4s and that for the general lien 5s, but has not been formally approved by all of the interests involved.

***

Lackawanna Coal Case

The United States Supreme Court has not yet entered the final order compelling the actual separation of the coal properties of the Lackawanna from that railroad. The Lackawanna officials, consequently, have not yet learned when they must reorganize the coal company to meet the dictates of the commodity clause in the Hepburn act. Until the order is entered the Lackawanna will not state its plans for the future as regards the coal distributing business.

***

Morgan Firm's Commission.

A great deal of interest was aroused yesterday in the financial district by publication of a summary of the explanation made in the House of Lords by

Make July Reservations Now

We offer a variety of First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds, directly secured by the best class of newly-improved income-producing, well-located city property, which we have purchased from the mortgagors after careful investigation.

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Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
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AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before June 30 earn from July 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A. Simple Mailing System.
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COTTON IRREGULAR AND CLOSES LOWER

Tendency in Early Dealings Is Upward, but Liquidation Causes a Reaction.

GOOD WEATHER IN SOUTH

Liverpool Does a Big Spot Business, with Sales of 14,000 Bales, Including 12,000 American.

Cotton was irregular and somewhat easier yesterday, although the close was steady at a decline of 5 to 8 points. The market showed a tendency to do better in the early dealing, as Liverpool reported a big spot business, with sales of 14,000 bales, including 12,000 American. On scattered local demand October recovered to 9.82c, but the pressure of liquidating sales caused a decline to 9.73c, around which basis demand was sufficient to impart steadiness.

The weather was generally favorable, although some scattered showers were reported in Oklahoma, Texas, however, was generally clear, with three stations reporting a temperature of 100 to 102 degrees.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon Thomas Hale, Jr., was appointed Superintendent of the Exchange to succeed William V. King, who recently resigned.

Today is the first notice day for July contracts, but tenders are not expected to be heavy.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 9.60c for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.41	9.30	9.31@ 9.32	9.39@ 9.40
Oct	9.83	9.73	9.74@ 9.75	9.79@ 9.80
Dec	10.08	9.99	9.99@10c	10.05@10.06
Jan	10.16	10.07	10.07@10.08	10.13@10.14
March	10.38	10.32	10.32@10.33	10.37@10.39
May			10.53@10.55	10.59@10.61

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,692	978	1,203
New Orleans	332	1,162	488
Mobile	152	5	103
Savannah	591	595	645
Charleston	144	281	..
Wilmington	514	179	..
Norfolk	526	379	124
Total port receipts, same day last year.	4,765,	against	2,563

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	201	219	168
Memphis	87	253	723
St. Louis	16	294	81
Houston	901	1,140	382

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 900	1,293	2,785
New Orleans	1,800 to 2,100	2,016	842

Total exports yesterday, 4,715 bales; so far this season, 8,076,414, against 8,851,361 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
700	New Orleans	9c	178,528	98,552
—	Mobile	8.63	16,047	8,825
197	Savannah	9c	69,325	28,031
645	Galveston	9.15	175,045	102,679
—	Wilmington	8½	38,159	12,407
621	Norfolk	8.88	52,904	20,389
236	Augusta	9c	90,552	16,764
300	Memphis	8.87	99,778	24,450
70	St. Louis	9	24,248	18,837
361	Houston	9.05	70,044	54,541

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points advance to 5.28d. Sales, 14,000 bales. Receipts, 21,000 bales, including 16,400 American. Closed barely steady.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.99	71.30	71.44	—.77
Industrials	70.88	69.18	69.59	—1.3

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 16	71.68	70.97	71.49	+ .19
June 17	71.51	71.08	71.25	— .24
June 18	71.30	70.54	70.82	— .43
June 19	71.08	70.77	70.96	+ .14
June 21	71.81	70.68	71.59	+ .63
June 22	72.25	71.27	71.88	+ .29
June 23	72.25	71.42	71.58	— .30
June 24	71.43	70.24	70.51	—1.07

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
June to date	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.51
June, 1914	69.64 June 9	66.82 June 25	68.18
June, 1913	69.23 June 2	63.09 June 10	68.44
June, 1912	82.79 June 6	80.03 June 1	81.84
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	70.51
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	75.33 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101¼	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.40
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.23
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅝	98⅞	6.35
Jerman Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96	96	6.35
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	99¾	5.30
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	98⅝	97½	6.15
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	98½	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.70
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	96⅝	96⅝	4.53
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	102⅝	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅝	91¾	7.35
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Con. Power.	6	May1, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.25
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¼	99½	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1915	98½	98⅝	5.60
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¼	99⅝	5.15
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	7.65
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.35
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	93	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.65
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96¾	97¼	7.35
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Sept. 15'15	100⅜	100⅜	1.50
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	1.75
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.60
P. S. C., N. J.	6	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Sea. Air Line.	6	Mar., 1916	98½	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅛	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	99¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97½	5.95
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94½	95⅛	14.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	102	4.95
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¼	99	5.35
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.50
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct. 1917	97	98¼	6.75

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.40
Balt. & O.	1914-'23	4½		4.35	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.62	4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½		4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.00
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.12	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5		7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.25	4.95
Dela. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½@5		5.00	4.75
Hocking Val. Valley.	1914-'23	4	@5	4.85	4.62
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½@5		4.55	4.45
Louis & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific.	1914-'23	5		5.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5		5.00	4.80
Nor. & Western.	1915-'24	4½		4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		4.95	4.75
Penn. Gen. Trust.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.75
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½@5		4.95	4.95
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.12	4.75

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	Cons. Power	106½	106½	106	106
250	Elk. Fuel	20	20	20	20
5	Mer.-Mech. Bk	29	29	29	29
160	North. Cent	85	85	85	85
430	Un. Rys. & El.	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.	108	108	103	103
1,000	C. B. 4s, '51, annex	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	C. & S. B. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	C. & S. W. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	F'mont Coal 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Ga.-C. & N. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	L. St. Ry. 5s.	85	85	85	85
1,000	M'land El. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Met. Wash. 5s.	103	103	103	106
1,000	Mt. V.-W. C. Duck 5s	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
2,000	North. C. 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	81	81	81	81
500	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s, small	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	W. & W. 5s.	106	106	106	106

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Ahmeek, new	97	100	97	100
2,533	Alaska	38¼	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝
425	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
970	Allouez	56¾	56¾	56	56
230	Amalgamated	74¼	75	73⅝	73⅝
8,590	Am. Zinc	51	52¼	50¾	52
495	Anaconda	36¼	36¾	35¾	35¾
200	Arizona Com.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
330	Butte & Bal.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
6,527	Butte & Sup.	68	72	68	69⅝
505	Calumet & Ariz.	66	66¼	65¼	65¼
20	Cal. & Hecla	587	587	585	585
100	Chino	45½	45½	45½	45½
468	Copper Range	55	55¼	54½	54½
150	Daly West	3½	3½	3½	3½
288	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
150	Franklin	10	10	10	10
270	Granby	38¼	38⅝	38	39¼
590	Greene-Can.	40	40	39¼	39¼
25	Hancock	19	19	19	19
75	Island Creek	48¼	48½	47¾	47¾
100	Isle Royale	27¾	28	27½	27½
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
210	Keweenaw	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
135	Lake	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
36	Mason Valley	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Mass. Consol	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	Miami	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
190	Mohawk	79½	79½	78½	78½
210	New Arcadian	11¼	11¼	11	11
110	Nipissing	6	6¼	6	6¼
910	North Butte	83½	83⅝	82⅞	83
25	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Osceola	89½	89½	89	89
80	Pond Creek	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5	Quincy	87	87	87	87
105	Ray Con.	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞
100	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
130	Shannon	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾
10	Shattuck	28	28	28	28
10	*St. Mary's Ld.	59	59½	58½	59½
190	Superior & Bos.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Superior Cop.	29½	29⅝	29	29
45	Tamarack	37	37½	36½	36½
70	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,340	U. S. Smelting	43⅝	43¾	42	42
5	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47½	47¾	47	47
855	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
460	Utah Consol	14¼	14¼	14	14
10	Utah Copper	67½	67½	67¼	67¼
20	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
287	Wolverine	61¼	61¼	61	61

RAILROADS.

113	Boston Elev.	75	75	73	74
231	Boston & Maine.	31	31	31	31
18	Mass. Elec. pf.	87	87	87	87
102	N.Y., N. H. & H.	65	65¼	63¾	64¼
6	Penn. & W'or.	200	200	200	200
75	Union Pacific.	128	128¼	128	128¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	52	52	52	52
55	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
10	Am. P. Ser. pf.	17	17	17	17
30	Am. Sugar	103¾	103¾	103	103¼
95	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115¼	115	115¼
305	Am. T. & T.	123⅜	124	123	123¼
150	Am. Wool. pf.	88	88	87	87
65	At. G. & W. I.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,260	At. G. & W.I. pf.	27½	27½	27	27½
19	Edison	237	237	237	237
516	Mass. Gas	87	88¼	85½	86½
10	Mass. Gas pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
11	Swift & Co.	110	110	109¾	109¾
5	Torrington	82½	82½	82½	82½
20	Torrington pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
120	*United Fruit.	137½	137½	137	137
270	Un. Shoe Mach.	52	52	51¼	51½
55	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	28½	28½
1,240	U. S. Steel.	60¼	60⅜	59⅝	59½
5	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109½	109½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	71½	71½	71½	71¼
1,000	N. E. Cot. Y. 5s.	72	72	72	72
5,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	104	104	104	104

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	1st Nat C.	2⅝	2⅝
Bay S G.	.11	.12	Houghton	4¼	4⅝
Begole	1	1⅛	Iron Blos.	.86	.90
Bingham	9¼	9⅝	La Rose	.51	.53
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	.84	.87
Bost Ely	.23	.32	McK-Dar.	.25	.28
Butte and London	.26	.30	Mex Met.	.24	.25
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Champ C.	.10	.11	New Balt.	1¾	1⅞
Chief Con.	1	1⅛	New Doug.	.46	.50
Cortez	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.22	.25
N Cornelia	7⅞	8	Oneco	1½	1⅞
Cons Ariz.	.74	.88	So Lake	6¼	6⅞
Cr Res've.	.70	.75	Stew't M.	2⅛	2⅜
Davis D.	1¼	1⅜	Utah M.	4⅜	4⅝
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅝	1¾	U S Ext.	4½	4⅝
			Yukon G.	2⅛	2⅜
			Cons Cop.	2¼	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Shipbuild.	38	38	34	34
50	Am. Ship. pf.	70	70	70	70
40	Chi. Rys. s.	1 83	83	83	83
60	Chi. Rys. pf.	23	23	22½	22½
20	Com. Edison.	133½	133½	133½	133½
10	Chi. Gt. West.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
38	Illinois Brick.	65¼	65¼	63¾	63¾
6	Mont. Ward pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½
55	Nat. Carbon.	140	140	140	140
20	Peoples Gas.	115½	115½	115½	115½
5	Public Service.	81½	81½	81½	81½
3	Quak. Oats pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
80	Sears Roebuck.	138½	138½	138	138
385	Stew't Warner	68½	68½	67¾	67¾
281	Union Carbide.	151	151	151	151
508	Un. Carb. rts.	5	5	4¾	4¾
150	U. S. Steel.	60	60	60	60

BONDS.

$7,000	Com. Edi'n 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1. 4s	39	39	39	39
5,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Booth F. d. 6s	87	87	87	87
3,000	Swift 5s.	76	76	76	76
10,000	Telephone 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Anaconda	36	36	36	36
30	American Can.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼
100	Amal. Copper.	73¼	73½	73¼	73¼
81	American Gas.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
5	Am. Rwys. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,420	Baldwin Loco.	66	66¼	64	65
105	Buffalo & S. pf.	40	40	40	40
30	J. G. Brill.	31	31	30	30
225	Cambria Steel.	48¼	48¼	48	48
90	Colo. Fuel.	32½	32½	32¼	32½
80	Elec. Storage.	52¾	53¼	52	52
225	Erie	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
120	Gen. Asphalt.	32½	33¼	32	32
27	Gen. Asphalt pf.	69	69½	68¾	69½
55	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
1,780	Lake Superior.	11	11	10¾	10¾
346	Lehigh Navig.	76¾	77	75¼	75¾
25	L. V. Transit.	14½	14½	14½	14½
200	L. V. Trans. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
120	Nevada Cons.	15	15	15	15
500	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53⅝	53	53¼
8	Penn. Salt Mfg.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Penn. Steel pf.	58	58	58	58
245	Phila. Co.	34	34	34	34
60	Phila. Electric.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
5	P. R. T. ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
140	Reading	73¼	73⅞	73	73
510	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Tonopah Min.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Utah Copper.	67¾	67¾	67½	67¾
180	Union Traction.	33	33	33	33
84	Uni. Gas Imp.	85	85	84¼	84¼
7,092	U. S. Steel.	60½	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝
32	U. S. Rubber.	58½	58½	55¾	55¾
10	Westmore. Coal.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
270	W. Cramp & S.	62	62	59	59½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	86	86	86	86
100	C. 4s, 38, reg.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Har. Elec. 6s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	K. Tel. 1st 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	Lake S. in. 5s	33	33	33	33
1,000	Le. N. U. 4½s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼
25,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
69,000	Penn R. R. g. 4½s, ctfs.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Penn R. R. con. 4s, '48	98	98	98	98
7,000	Phila. E. 4s.	79½	79½	79½	79½
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
11,000	Read. imp. 4s	95½	95⅝	95½	95½
1,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
8,000	Welsbach 5s.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
9,000	W. & W. Penn. 1st 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
135	Am. Sewer P.	19	19	19	19
25	A. W. G. Ma.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
1,455	Col. G. & E.	13	13	12¾	12¾
65	Crucible Steel.	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
45	Elk. Co. N. G.	114

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International Steam Pump Stocks
New Jersey Zinc Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Decline on a Smaller Volume of Trading—Bonds More Active and Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 127,674 shares of stock and $354,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 48,063; railroads, 348; oils, 1,694, and mining, 127,660. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,480	Alliance Film.	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8
4,000	Am. Zinc.....	50½	53¾	50½	51½
100	B.-A. Tob. ord.	16	16	16	16
200	Can. N. G. Cpn.	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
4,400	*Cen. L. & P..	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,807	*Cramp Ship..	93	394	93	98
60	Cush. Bak. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
250	*Electric Boat.	113	113	113	113
25	*Elec. Boat pf.	115	115	115	115
600	Emerson Phono	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
6,025	*Int. Mer. Mar.	2½	2¾	1½	1½
225	*Int. M. M. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,500	*Int. Steam P.	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,810	*Int. S. P. pf..	15	20	15	18½
190	Kelly Sp. Tire.	160	160	160	160
500	Manhat. Tran..	11	11	11	11
2,000	Mars. of Am..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Mut. Fr. Shar..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	N. Y. Transp..	15	15	14½	14½
100	*Pyrene Mf. Co	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Cpn. of R.&S..	6½	6½	6½	6½
10,000	*Stand. Motors	7½	7½	6¾	6¾
800	Sterling Gum..	3	3	3	3
2,100	*St. J. Lead...	13½	13¾	12½	12¾
3,000	U. C. S., new..	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
450	U.C.S., new, pf..	12	12¼	11¾	12¼
5,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,600	*World Film...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
900	Anglo-Am. Oil	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¾
5	Atlantic Ref...	555	555	555	— 5
14	Buckeye P. L..	102	101	101	— 1
6	Illinois P. L...	132	132	132	— 8
200	Inter. Petrol...	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
410	Pierce Oil	11	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
90	Prairie P. L...	146	146	146	— 2
4	S.-W. Pa. P.L.	110	110	110	..
5	St'd Oil of Cal.	276	276	276	— 2
10	St'd Oil of N.J.	400	400	400	..
35	St'd Oil of N.Y.	185	185	185	..
25	Union Tank L.	78½	78½	78½	— ½

RAILROADS.

10	*Wabash	13	13	13	13
100	*Wab. pf. (A).	46½	46½	46½	46½
258	*Wab. pf. (B).	23¾	23¾	22¾	23

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	*Alaska Jun...	13	13¾	13	13¾
1,900	*Al. Con. M. Co.	68	70	66	70
5,000	*Atlanta	82	82	81¼	82
1,000	*Big Ctor'd..	6	6	6	6
200	B. L. Dev. Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,700	*Booth	53	53	52	52
1,000	Braden Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	*Can. Copper..	1½	1½	1	1
2,000	†Cashboy	7	7	6½	7
150	*Chile Copper.	20	120¾	20	20
200	Con. Arizona..	13	13	13	13
1,000	Crown Reserve	¾	¾	¾	¾
6,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	½	½	½	½
60	Daly-West	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Davis-Daly C..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,000	†Dome Ext....	13	14½	13	14½
1,400	**Emma Cop..	24	28	24	26
2,500	†Florence	53	58	53	55
1,100	*†Genesee Cop.	41	43	41	42
550	Goldf. Con....	1¼	1¼	1½	1½
7,000	*†Gold. Merger	23	23	22	23
240	Greene-Can....	40	40	39½	40
100	Howe Sound..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	*Iron Blossom.	88	88	86	86
6,000	Jumbo Ext	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	*†Kawanas	14½	14¾	14½	14½
25,000	*Kennecott C.	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾
1,500	†Lone Star...	6	7	6	6
700	†McK.-Dar....	24	28	25	25
3,300	†Majest. Minas	88	91	87	88
4,900	Nevada Hills..	23	25	23	24
400	New Ut. Bing.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,000	*Oro	9½	9½	9½	9½
500	*Sells	25	25	25	25
1,800	Stewart	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
20,000	*Success Min.	83	83	80	81
650	Tonopah Ext.	8	8¼	8	8
5,100	†Ton. Jim Bul.	95	100	95	98
6,000	†Tonopah Mer.	40	41	40	41
150	Tonopah Min.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	†Tonopah Mid.	16	16	16	16
100	†Tonopah Eula	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Tri-Bullion ..	½	½	½	½
1,000	Tularosa	¼	¼	¼	¼
800	Tuolumne Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	*Wasatch	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,500	†W. E. Consol.	81	81	77	78

BONDS.

18,000	*Ken. Cop. 6s.	119½	119½	118½
225,000	N. Y. C. 4½s.	103½	103½	103¼
1,000	West. Pac. 5s	29⅞	29⅞	29½
90,000	*West. E. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜

†Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot. *Unlisted.

* * * * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 24. Bid.	Asked.	June 23. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-A. Tob., ord. bearer	16	17	16	17
Internati. Motors pf..	34	36	34	36
Internati. Nickel pf..	158	162	145	150
Internati. Nickel pf..	106	106	106	108
Internati. Nickel pf..	104	106	106	108
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new 1st pf.	86	87	86	87
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh V. Coal Sales.	160	165	160	170
Riker & Heg., new..	5¼	6	5¼	6
Un. Cigar Stores of A.	104	106	104	106
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cons. Arizona Sm...	⅞	1	⅞	1
Kerr Lake	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
Nipissing Mines Co..	6	6¼	6	6¼
Standard Silver-Lead.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Superstition M. Co..	23	24	23	24
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Yukon Gold Mines...	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.37
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con....	.70
Best & Belcher..	.06	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.20	Overman	.06
Confidence	.07	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va..	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry ..	.03	Sierra Nevada ..	.06
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Union Con.....	.18
Kentucky Con....	.01	Utah Con.....	.08

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Comb. Fraction.	.09
Jim Butler	.95	D'field Daisy ..	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B....	.02
Midway	.16	Florence	.62
North Star	.15	G'field Con. M..	4.17½
Rescue Eula	.08	G'field Merger ..	.22
Tonopah Exten...	2.90	Jumbo Exten...	1.55
Tonopah Merger..	.40	Lone Star	.06
Victor	.32	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.77	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.23
Atlanta	.31	Round Mountain ..	.51
Booth	.49	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.....	.08	Man. Big Four....	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. P'pot..	10¾	11	Isabella ..	18	18½
Elkton	89	89½	Jackpot	6¼	..
El Paso...	95	105	McKinney..	35½	..
Findlay ..	4	5	Portland..	142	142½
Golden C..	177	179	Vindicator.	168	169
Gold Dol..	2	5	R. B. H...	2	5
Gold Sov..	4½	5			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	110	108	111
American Cigar pf...	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry..	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnson T. & M..	150	180	150	180
J. S. Young.....	170	180	170	180
J. S. Young pf.....	107	110	106	110
MacAndrews & F....	172	178	172	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90¼	101	90¼	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	192	198	192	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	315	335	315	330
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	117½	118½	117½	118½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 23. This month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$889,035	$13,664,977 $204,941,840
Int. rev., ord.	1,196,852	28,329,956 321,368,101
Cor. & in. tax	1,294,041	13,833,325 50,499,413
Miscellaneous	264,733	6,666,823 70,213,995
Total rets.	$3,644,662	$57,506,860 $627,022,835
Expenditures	2,453,921	40,991,965 717,900,919
Surplus	1,190,740	16,514,895 *90,878,084

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guarantee Trust Company announces that it will pay the Kansas City, Mo., 4½ per cent. judgment bonds, which mature July 1, 1915. The coupon belonging to the bonds are payable at the Hanover National Bank.

The Bankers Trust Company of Buffalo is offering an issue of $1,248,000 City of Buffalo 4½ per cent. registered serial bonds at prices to yield about 4.15 per cent.

John Muir & Co. have purchased a booklet describing bonds in terms to be easily understood by persons not familiar with the technical language of the bond market.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable in cash July 15 to share holders of record June 30. The declaration replaced the stock on the 8 per cent. annual basis, which had prevailed for many years until payments were deferred toward the end of last year. The two dividends which were postponed were paid May 31 in scrip.

Blakeman Q. Meyer, formerly Vice President of S. Osgood Pell & Co., has joined the firm of Heckscher & de Sauilles, 734 Fifth Avenue, as office manager.

William A. Read & Co. are offering to investors $1,000,000 City of Cincinnati 4½ per cent. sewer bonds, due April 1, 1955, at 104¾ and interest, to net the buyer 4.25 per cent.

WITHIN CITY'S DEBT LIMIT.

Prendergast Tells Bankers Big New Loan Is Constitutional.

Controller Prendergast has replied to a question asked by the banking firm of Gilman & Ciucas, a prospective bidder for the forthcoming issue of $71,000,000 corporate stock, that the city's debt limit will by no means be exceeded by the sale of new securities.

"Anticipating inquiries regarding the city's constitutional borrowing margin," says the Controller in a letter written Wednesday, "I had caused to be prepared a debt statement as of June 1, 1915, and I inclose herewith a copy of it. This statement shows that the city's constitutional debt incurring power on June 1, over and above any and all obligations properly chargeable to debt, was $55,626,218.75.

"This borrowing capacity will be reduced by the amount of $4,300,000 of bonds to be sold next Tuesday to provide for the liquidation of uncollectable taxes of the levies prior to the year 1905, so that after the sale is concluded and the bonds are actually issued, the city's constitutional debt incurring power will be $51,226,218.75.

"You will be interested to know what additional amount of bonds the city could issue after this sale is concluded without further encumbering its borrowing capacity. The ability to make further issues of bonds is represented by the amount of the contract and land liability already charged as debt in our statement, amounting to $112,506,241.53, less $2,621,752.80, already provided for in the sale, leaving a balance of $109,884,488.23, which may be issued hereafter without decreasing the debt margin of $51,226,218.75."

NATIONAL BANKS GAIN.

Resources $360,000,000 More on May 1 Than in June, 1914.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Loans and discounts of the 7,604 national banks reporting to the Controller of the Currency at the close of business on May 1 amounted to $6,648,887,951, an increase over March 4, 1915, of $143,923,846, and over June 30, 1914, of nearly $214,000,000.

Total resources of the reporting banks amounted to $11,842,354,993, an increase over June, 1914, of more than $360,000,000. Total deposits on May 1 were $8,892,047,788. Time deposits showed an increase over June, 1914, of $735,000,000, while demand deposits showed a decrease of $432,000,000 below the June total, but an increase over March 4, 1915, of about $275,500,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold..	37⅞	38½	37¾	38
90	Allis Chalmers	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
2,420	Amal. Copper.	74¼	74¾	73⅝	73⅝
60	Am. Beet Sugar	49⅞	50¼	48¾	49
2,230	Amer. Can....	44⅞	45	43	43½
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	54½	54½	53½	53½
210	Am. Ice Sec..	20½	20½	20	20
370	Am. Locomo..	51¾	52¾	49½	50¾
2,480	Am. Smelting	80	80¾	78¼	78¾
430	Anaconda Cop.	36¼	36¾	35½	35¾
380	Baldwin Loco.	65¾	66¾	64¾	65
30	Balt. & Ohio.	77⅛	77⅛	77	77
10	Brook. R. T..	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,940	Can. Pacific.	147¾	148	145½	146½
450	Cent. Leather.	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
10	Ches. & Ohio..	39½	39½	39½	39½
30	Ch., M. & St. P.	91	91	90¾	90¾
70	Ch., R. I. & P.	18½	18½	18	18
150	Chino Copper.	45¾	45¾	45	45
560	Cal. F. & I..	32½	32½	31¼	31¾
10	Corn Products	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
510	Crucible Steel.	29⅜	29⅝	28¾	28½
400	Dist. Securities	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	26¾
250	Erie	26⅝	27	26½	26½
10	Erie 1st pf....	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜
790	Goodrich Co....	51⅜	52¼	50½	50¾
50	Gt. North. Ore.	35½	36	35¼	35¼
120	Guggen. Exp..	63¼	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
30	Inspirat'n Cop.	31¼	31¼	30½	30½
380	Inter.-Met.	22⅝	23½	22¾	22¾
40	Inter.-Met. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	75½	75½
20	Kan. City So.	25	25	25	25
80	Lehigh Valley.	145¾	146	145	145
60	Max. Motors..	39½	40½	39¼	40¼
210	Mexican Pet...	75¼	76¼	74⅝	75¾
20	Nat. Lead....	63	63½	63	63½
120	N. Y. Central.	89¼	89¾	88½	88¾
20	North. Pacific.	107	107	107	107
190	Pacific Mail..	34	34⅝	32½	33
100	Pr. Steel Car	49	49	47¾	47¾
10	Ray Copper....	24	24	24	24
8,950	Reading	146⅝	147⅜	145¾	146½
20	Rep. I. & St.	29½	29½	29¼	29½
150	Southern Pac..	88½	88⅝	87½	87½
50	Southern Ry..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
170	Studebaker Co.	77⅞	78	77¼	78
340	Tenn. Copper.	38⅝	38⅝	37¾	37¾
90	Third Ave....	53½	53⅝	52½	52½
2,190	Union Pacific.	128	128⅝	127	127¼
8,620	U. S. Rubber.	61¼	61¾	54⅝	54⅝
13,240	U. S. Steel..	60½	60¾	59¾	59⅝
330	Utah Copper..	67	67¼	66½	66⅝
4,760	Westing. El...	98¼	99½	97	99⅝
49,840					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.32	.32	.32	.32
500	Comstock	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
400	Florence	.55	.55	.55	.55
1,300	Goldfield Mer.	.22½	.23	.22½	.23
1,000	Jim Butler...	.93	.98	.93	.98
300	Jumbo Ext..	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
800	Mexican	.38	.38	.38	.38
500	Ophir	.12	.12	.12	.12
100	Ton. Belmont.	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
300	Tonopah Ext.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
1,000	Tonopah Mer.	.41	.41	.40½	.40½
900	West End....	.80	.80	.78	.78
7,100					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$2,200,885 + $92,596
Nineteen roads.....	7,315,219 —1,051,130
Total (27 roads)....	9,516,104 — 958,534

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	10,586	10,428	*158
Freight rev...	$6,133,713	$6,329,379	$195,666
Passenger rev.	3,298,396	3,161,401	*137,195
Total op. rev.	10,592,282	10,993,655	391,373
Maint. of way.	1,530,877	1,437,441	*93,446
M. of equip..	1,588,301	1,782,534	194,233
Transp. exp...	3,600,474	3,765,883	165,400
Total op. exp.	7,448,070	7,741,975	293,905
Taxes	488,901	729,549	240,648
Op. income....	2,653,081	2,512,131	*140,909

Eleven months:

Freight rev...	73,113,411	78,587,885	5,474,474
Passenger rev.	33,056,030	37,104,808	4,048,778
Total op. rev.	117,903,061	123,975,988	9,073,922
Maint. of way.	14,033,587	15,052,704	1,019,117
M. of equip...	17,960,508	19,727,550	1,767,047
Transp. exp...	40,221,511	42,460,903	2,239,392
Total op. exp.	79,970,353	85,711,839	5,741,486
Taxes	5,802,370	5,099,383	707,029
Op. income....	32,091,252	34,614,751	2,573,499

*Increase.

THIRD AVENUE for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Operating rev.	$961,817	$997,279	*$35,962
Operating exp.	599,488	584,239	15,249
Net op. rev...	361,829	413,040	*51,211
Taxes	64,498	55,272	9,226
Operating Inc..	297,331	357,768	*60,437
Int. rev.....	6,417	7,081	*664
Gross income..	303,748	364,849	*61,101
Total deduct..	214,196	215,278	*1,078
Net income ..	89,553	149,576	*60,023

For 11 months ended May 31:

Total op. inc..	9,940,578	9,887,167	53,406
Total op. exp.	6,362,356	6,432,973	*70,617
Net op. rev...	3,578,216	3,454,194	124,022
Taxes	687,376	694,350	*6,974
Operating inc.	2,890,840	2,759,844	130,996
Int. rev.....	74,133	71,044	3,089
Gross income..	2,964,973	2,830,908	134,065
Total deduct..	2,344,442	2,351,637	*7,195
Net income ..	620,531	479,271	141,260

*Decrease.

UNION PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914	Decrease.
Freight rev...	$4,803,662	$1,571,806	$268,286
Passenger rev..	1,843,881	1,596,221	52,340
Total op. rev..	6,584,460	6,838,322	253,863
Mt. of way ..	1,086,936	1,027,603	*59,332
Mt. of equip...	963,219	984,125	20,906
Transp. exp...	1,794,458	1,854,182	59,724
Total op. exp..	4,845,434	4,870,400	24,966
Taxes	341,924	416,977	1,053
Operating inc..	1,827,890	2,054,047	226,657

Eleven months:

Freight rev...	54,823,542	57,948,933	3,225,391
Passenger rev.	16,955,440	18,864,191	1,908,751
Total op. rev..	79,631,286	84,824,983	5,193,647
Mt. of way....	9,897,533	9,968,030	70,497
Mt. of equip...	11,176,739	11,505,324	328,585
Transp. exp...	31,314,386	33,699,905	2,385,510
Total op. exp..	48,036,176	51,058,883	3,022,707
Taxes	4,935,096	5,239,697	304,599
Operating inc..	27,354,026	29,066,354	1,712,328

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY for the year ended April 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earn.....	$3,615,064	$5,510,889	$5,539,829
*Renewals ..	1,284,118	2,052,918	2,211,266
Bal. avail. for dividends	2,330,986	3,757,971	3,328,593
Pf. div.	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	230,986	1,657,971	1,228,593
Com. div.	†600,000	600 000	600,000
Surplus	80,986	1,057,971	628,593
Mt. & imp....	.....	700,000	250,000
Surplus	80,986	357,971	378,593
Prev. surplus.	25,613,140	25,255,169	24,876,576
Total surplus.	25,694,076	25,613,140	25,255,169

*Rewenals, replacements, repairs, new patterns, flasks, extraordinary improvements, &c.

†Less $450,000 paid from reserve previously made for that purpose.

WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING CO. for the fiscal year ended April 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Net profits..	$956,796	$1,196,822	$561,795
Fixed charges.	306,162	323,854	253,119
Surplus for year.	650,633	872,968	308,676

*Insurance and taxes deducted.

RESERVE BOARD AIDS BANKS

Fixes Low Discount Rates to Help Move the Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—As a measure of relief for handling the crops and for discouraging call loans, the Federal Reserve Board today announced its approval of a 3 per cent. rate on loans of ten days' maturity for the Federal Reserve banks of New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and St. Louis. In explaining this rate the board made the following statement:

"The matter of establishing such a rate has been before the board for some time past, and has received very careful investigation. It was discussed at the recent conference of Governors in Chicago, and the general idea was approved. In the opinion of the board, the introduction of the plan just at the beginning of the crop-moving season, may result in extending material assistance to banks which desire special accommodation for very short periods.

"The short term rate is believed likely to be an effective substitute for call loans based on collateral, and is in line with the policy of the board, heretofore established, of progressively decreasing the rate of discount as the maturity of the paper presented is shortened, and as its liquidity correspondingly increases. The new plan will, it is thought, be particularly useful to banks that are members of the Clearing System and desire from time to time to obtain short-term accommodation for the maintainance of their balances with the reserve banks."

CRAMPS' EARNINGS.

Profit of $956,796 for Fiscal Year —President Reports Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company report for the fiscal year ended April 30 indicates net earnings of $956,796, as compared with $1,180,832 the year before. These figures represent profits, after insurance charges and taxes had been deducted. The year's surplus of $651,634 was equivalent to 10.6 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock, against 13.9 per cent in 1914.

President H. Grove says in his report that great activity exists in the construction of vessels in the Atlantic coast shipyards.

"These are largely cargo-carrying boats," he adds. "There is every reason to believe that this activity will continue until the present disturbance on the Continent reaches a settlement, and, probably owing to conditions in foreign yards, for a considerable period hereafter."

Shareholders of the company at the annual meeting elected Andrew Fletcher of the W. & A. Fletcher Ship and Engine Building Company of Hoboken, a Director, to succeed the late Samuel Dickson.

Secretary Traylor said after the meeting that there was no truth in the rumor that Cramps, the Baldwin Locomotive Company, and the Du Pont Powder Company would merge for the manufacture of supplies for the Allies. He stated that about 5,000 men are employed by Cramps and that many more would be added to the force within the next few months.

BUY—SELL

Kennecott Copper Corp.
6% BONDS & STOCK
Port Lobos Petroleum
CO., LTD.
International Nickel
PREFERRED & COMMON
Am. Sumatra Tobacco
PREFERRED & COMMON
National Fuel Gas
Bur

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Case on—Re SS Titanic, (limitation.)
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Levering <Paova Oil Co
Murando <Erie RR.
Miller <Sonn Bros.
Feemanski <NY, NH & H RR.
Clarke <NY, NH & H RR.
Tobias <P & R, &c, Co.
Longberg <Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Shapiro <Wells, Fargo & Co.
D'Amato <Pitts Con.
Smolik <P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Weeks <Tug Glen Cove.
Nat Bd of Underwriters <Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
Shapley <Scully.
Shamrock Towing Co <Tug PRR No 34.
Chiarello <CRR of NJ
Penn RR <Tug Ashley.
Same <Tug Gladinah.
Tusular Lins <Atlas Cement Co.
O'Connell <SS Athenai.
Monk <B & O RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Northrup <Tug Barn.
US <Tug M J Sanford.
Evans <Ferryboat Lakewood.
So Pac Co <Tug W H Flannery.
Nicklaus <S S Hermia.
Met SS Co <SS Iowan.
Silver <M & Dredg Co.
NYC Ry <Tug E G Murray.
Chappell <Tugs Auburn & Minnie.
Carroll <CNY.
Pilots Assn <SS Manchionene.
Marconi Co <same.
Prov Wash Ins Co <Tug Salutation.
US <Tug Leonard Richards.
US <Tug O L Hollenbeck.
Hockstrasser <Neudewitz.
Pinet <Townshend.
Frankel <Wolper.
Myres <Engelberg.
Frankel <Agid.
Friedman <Gordon.
Larkin <Taylor.
Sewell <Rosh.
L & Nelson Co <Rothschild Bros.
Re Oddie.
Re Kraus (Boudin & L.)
McCrea <Uterhart.
Societe Franc des Films <Eclair Film.
Greenwich Sav Bank <Minsker Realty Co.
Re F L Realty Corp.
Gucker <Kopp.
Gomberg <Gomberg.
Re Eastman Mach Co <Eilner, Adelman & Co.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk <Barnard.
Whitson <Whitson.
Reeves <Fowler.
McGowan <Guffanti.
Morse <Creighton.
Littler <Joffe.
Friedman <Israel.
Crystallam & Syphon Bottle Mfg Co <Feigl.
Re Henry W Peabody Co.
Liebson <Heckman.
Re Donohue (Cullen.)
Bowers <Kramer.
Tucker <Kopp.
Leszynsky <Lawrence.
McVicker <Realty Realization Corp.
Kessler <Wilner.
De Wolfe <Neuhauser.
Re Mrs Holland, Inc.
Stern <Warren (2.)
Anastasios <Asimahis.
CNY <Wierichs.
Ottinger <Sturm-Nadel.
Toices <Williams.
Kase <Roth.
Mills <Mills.
Migliore <Migliore.
Eisenberg <Juvinsky.
F B Stearns Co <Hart.
R H Motor Sales Co <Bernheimer.
Re Zwerdling (Hausman.)
Re Cohen (Tobias.)
Siegel <Siegel.
Tenement House Dept <200 & 202 Manh Av.

PART I.—Cahalan, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar:
Wertheim <Ritter Bros.
Same <Lefkowits.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co <Cooperman.
Fischel <Friedlander.
Sykes <Sykes.
Latham Rty Co <Hudson Trust Co.
Nye <Nye.
Wright <Wright.
Gnehm <Gnehm.
Jacobs <Jacobs.
Sligh <Sligh.
Reusser <Reusser.
Marx <Marx.
Hunter <Press Pub Co.
Lyon <Lyon.
D'Amato <D'Amato.
Demurrer:
Gordon <Auto Club of America.
Preferred causes:
Greenwich Sav Bank <Runyon.
Connolly <Hebner.
Lynch <Newman.
Obradowitz <Odell.
Moller <Moller.
Cluff <Cluff.
General calendar:
Atwater <M'ch'ts Mot Sales Co.
Gledhill <Schiff.
Gluckman <Strauch Co.
Goldwurm <Goldwurm.
Accunto <Cuccio.
Riverdale Rty <CNY.
Smith <Jenkins.
Schafuss <Betts.
Dowd <Hughes.
Undefended divorces:
Reda.
Huth.
Stoddard.
Neville.
Mark <Hass.
Dreiman.
McCluskey.
Roth.
Whalen.
Charles.
Kennedy.
Inch.
De Felippo.
Fischer.
Kelly.
Arnold.
Harrington.
Sullivan.
Belsky.
Fernhead.
Mattei.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Severgan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Edward Thompson Co <Fox.
Re Underwood Comput Mach Co.
Re Wagner.
Gough <Gough.
Thomas <Sommers. (Schram.)
Re Fletcher.
Re Met Rty Co (William St.)
Physioc <Physioc.
Boeckhoff <American Hawaiian SS Co.
Re Hornick.
Marcus <Nassau Elec RR.
Re Engel (Ingraham.)
Schneider <Adler.
Acampora <T J McLaughlin Co.
Saatkamp <Stark.
Ziegelbauer <same.
Saatkamp <same.
Mazzer <Manhattan Holding Co.
Horowitz <Levy.
Re Bleustein. (Ettinger.)
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk <Brooker.
Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orph House <State Mut Co.
Moynihan Art Metal Const Co.
Re McLaughlin.
Caplin <Caplin.
Neher <Neher.
Reilly <Daly.
Senders <Baxt.
Dahlgren <Dahlgren.
Re Wyman.
Eichel <Jefferson Leasing Co (2.)
Globe Rye Bread Co <Mishler.
Kaufman <Reich.
Clar <Lehmann.
Moses <Moses.
CNY <Mathews (2.)
Simms <Carter & Weekes Stevedoring.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co <Hallahan.
Re Sammartino.
Plunkett <Plunkett.
Re East 217th St.
Klugman <Durant.
Blackman <same.
Oscar Carlson Co <same.
Koch <Degelman.
Re Dratkin (Benjamin.)
Hesser <Gimbel Bros.
Kimmel <Int R T.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—O'Hanlon <Baker, Inc—Feldman <Ehrlich.
Lane <Smith.
Mirman <Warburg.
Spindel <Breslauer.
Reder <Reed.
Lent <Gulf Refining.
Inq.: Giordano <Woodin Co <London Thea Co.
Baker <A O H.
Wald <Jermon.
Ogilvy <Tucker.
S Blumenthal & Co <Brukenfeld.
Frankel <Feldstein.
Gross, Engel & Co <Mendel.
Stoneham <Am Vapor Starter Co.
Pearson <Berkowits.
Ill Surety Co <Herrmann.
Smith <Cathcart.
Askew <Clawson.
Batkin <Weissberg.
Wengrat <Wengrat.
Anderson <Anderson.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part X. Room.
Scarpinato <Cosgrove.
Jacobs <NY Con RR.
Moran <Atlantic Ex Co.
Armstrong <Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea <same.
Magnini <Vincara.
Herrmann <Hass.
J Givens <Utica Hippodrome Amuse Co.
Givens <same.
McQuade <Linch.
Waldman <Goldstein.
Barker, Jennings, H Co <Perfection V C Washer, Inc.
Gold <Warschauer Benev Soc.
E Nilson & Co <De Rosa.
Singer <Cosmopolitan Engrv Co.
Andrews <Mott.
Lawrence <Krotel.
Killian <Levine.
Beckenridge <Morgan.
Goldsworth <Adams Rty Co.
Becker <McLaughlin.
Cannistraci <NY Rys.
Coopersmith <Raider.
Oberle <Sherman.
Martin <Buckley.
Pushcar <Kessler Furn Co.
Eagle Imp Co <Wagner
Blatt <Ginsberg.
Cinzio <Schalk.
Berkowitz <Tlatiasky.
Valliano <Posner.
Wighton <NY Rys.
Wasserman <Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Anderson <Lemp Brew.
Hausman <Cons Gas.
Forman <Gilman.
Cohn <Cohen.
Fishman <Frieder.
Wechsler <NY Rys.
Webber <NY Rys.
McCormack <Orr.
Miller <Law. (2.)
Beller <S K Flaum Co.
Shattuck <Buek.
Goldat <NYC Int Ry.
Gerlarsky <NY Rys.
Cohen <Ottenberg.
Bulkley <Com Delly Co.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Herrschaft <Bedford—Adam Wiener.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Title Guar and Trust Co <Butler—Alphonse G. Koelble. Re Janles—Robert L. Morrell. Myers <Raskin—Wm. Arrowsmith. City R E Co <Menken—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Brevoort <Townsend—Henry C. Wilcox.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Zlatto Itzkowitz <Lippe Bronitsky;—Zlatto Itzkowitz and Lippe Bronitsky.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Max Elsman <Annie E. Chase—Alfred Kats. Breinchen Wallach <John Gross—Herbert R. Limburg. John J. Mahoney <Mac Lyons—Chester J. Byrns, Rector Church of Zion and St. Timothy <Joseph Goldfinger — Geoffrey Konte.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Re Kirkpatrick.
Re Solomon.
Guja <Branning.
Laheney <Laheney.
Nolston <Conley.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinstein <Werner.
Pallidino <Pitts Con.
Walt <Tesla.
O'Brien <Bronx Gas & El Co.
Levine <Siegler.
Highest number reached in regular order, 312.
Kraemer <Kraemer.
Re Animal Relief Soc.
Wolf <Conroy.
Przeworsky <Wechsler.
Kate <Higgins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—
Neuberger <Hinderstein

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Jansen <Santini.
Finkelstein <same.
Bendremer <same.
Russ <same.
Manowitz <Union Ry.
Gordon <I R T.
Turk <Defender Con Co
Lipmann <Couch Rty & Imp Co. (2.)
Cohen <Film Motor Dispatch Co. (2.)
Plains.
Petition for Adm'n: Franz Beer.
Set'ment of decree: Gerd Martens.
Anderson <Lemp Brew.
James D McCabe.
To pay claim:
Mary Healy.
Motion:
Susie A La Pierre.
Order to show cause:
Margaret Brown.
Guard'n accounting:
Oliver L Pratt.
Set'n of decree:
Gerd Martens.
US Printing, &c, Co <Jackson.
Flaun <Cork & Zicha Marble Co.
Alter <Goldhagen.
Reliance Service Co <Friesman.
Bassett <Moore.
Claremont Iron Wks <146 W 142 St Co.
Samuels <Roth.
Koenig <Vidaver.
Liebling F S Co <Cohn.
Coopersmith <Raider.

The following cases will be passed for the day on request of counsel:
Rusch <Bowman.
Swinehart Tire, &c, Co <Gallagher.
Morris <Runkle.
Nat Meat Market, Inc, <Nylonas.
Canal Equip Co <Jas Stewart & Co.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

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BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Re Kirkpatrick.
Re Solomon.
Guja <Branning.
Laheney <Laheney.
Nolston <Conley.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinstein <Werner.
Pallidino <Pitts Con.
Walt <Tesla.
O'Brien <Bronx Gas & El Co.
Levine <Siegler.
Highest number reached in regular order, 312.
Kraemer <Kraemer.
Re Animal Relief Soc.
Wolf <Conroy.
Przeworsky <Wechsler.
Kate <Higgins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—
Neuberger <Hinderstein

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Jansen <Santini.
Finkelstein <same.
Bendremer <same.
Russ <same.
Manowitz <Union Ry.
Gordon <I R T.
Kaplan <Brand & Silverstein.
Weinstein <I R T.
Kuhle <Mayer.
Tolman <Mitchell, McDermott Const Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Driscoll <Healey.
Re Wadsworth Ave.
Re Rutland Road.
Bagod <Begod.
Turner <Turner.
Thumann <Youmans.
Allandale Bldg Co <Kalmus.
Falkin <Goell (2).
Watson <Bd of Education.
Grossarth <Smith.
Farina <Sacca Co Inc.
Robertson <C B Towne Hospital.
Re Ave D
Falcone <Agrillo.
Asselta <LIRR Co
Same <same.
Abardo <same.
Doxner <same.
Gyllstrom <same.
Kern Horse Remedy Co <Kern
Guinter <Guinter.
Carr <Carr.
Tate <Tate.
Wasserman <Market Realty Co.
Silbert <Ryan.
Re Wishnew Assignee.
Renaud <Ferstler.
Russel <Russell.
Re 51st St (O'Halleran).
Re Thatford Ave.
Beckoff <Glass.
Town of Shelter Id <Nicoll.
Kronfeld <Bearman.
Van Duers <Barth.
Greenpoint Purple Heroes Lodge <Patterson.
Duckworth <Railroad Co-op Bldg & L Assn.
Graham <Corbett.
Barry <Schaffer.
Re Maistelmas. (Greenberg).
Dunn <Damron.
Buxbaum <Mayone.
Cochran <Terrace Club.
Rosenberg <Rosenberg.
People <Schlefer.
Re Public Place.
Hresko <Martin.
Jablonsky <Rosenberg.
Longobardi <Grafton.
Amer Exch Cigar Co <Larson.
Havertys Taxicabs <Mitchell.
Same <same.
Mason <Seaman Transpt Co <same.
Brayer <Feltman.
DeBeau <Ficker.
Goldman <Goldman.
Grangnana <Cannizairro.
Manufacturers Citizens Trust Co <Reed.
Sanzillo <Porta.
Matz <Rank.
Young <Young (adjd)
Rubino <Hennessy.
Mels <Recht.
Lelbowitz <South Fifth St. Constr Co.
Wingate <Lewis.
Purcell <Penrose Realty Co.
Jas Mitchell Inc <Klink.
Samuels <Haviland Mauder <Maucher.
Fucini <Casazza.
(5)

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Van Siclen, J.—Special mortgage foreclosure calendar.
Kahlke <Petrizzo.
Mitchell <Moses.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Benedict, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.
Beatty <B H RR.
Nahas <Nahas.
O'Brien <Agar & Co.
Leman <Westminster Heights Co.
Kiersted <B, Q Co & S R R.
Lorenzan <Edison El.
Buttner <Riddits & Son et al.
Gebert et al <Gebert.
Bosch <Miller et al.
Koop <Bodmer & B et al.
Glenn <Interstate Lumber Co.
Interb Bwg Co <Acme Furnace Equip Co.
Diramgian <S R RR.
Hoecker <Hoecker.
Elford <L I RR.
Pataky <B H RR.
Seaman <Nassau RR.
Janodet <same.
Karakand <B H RR.
Schumacher et al <B H RR.
Brown <same.
Halpin <Richmond Lt & R R Co.
Ward <Suydam.
Hamann <Bklyn E D Terminal.
Scala <Garbarino.
Haskordjian <B H RR.
Zinn <Int R T.
Ballou <Block et al.
Popillaraki <Empire Bridge Co.
Beyer <Mundy.
Cox <B H RR.
Israel <O I & B RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Meanley <L I RR.
Kelly <Hinck et al.
Bennett <B H RR.
Miller <Buermann et al
Larsen <Whitney Duplicating Check Co.
Mucher <Pannirone.
McSweeney <Man Nav.
Meyers <O'Leary.
Smith <Hiller et al.
Fishbusch <Kilperin.
Kerler <Cook.
Reanca <B H RR.
Hogan <Nas RR.
Walter <Cole Co.
Harney <Bkl E D Ter.
Walsh <same.
Waliski <Electro-Chem Engrv Co.
Salois <Jacobus & Grauwiller.
Johnson <Colwell Lead.
Fuguet <N Y Dock Co.
Russo <Glover.
Lights <Yellow Taxicab
Max <Barth.
Seattle <Abraham et al.
Gestwick <Hanstche.
Metzler <B'klyn Paint & Wall Paper Co.
Turner et al <Dean & ano.
O'Connor <Coney I & B R R et al.
Folbe <Osban Realty Co.
Ricco <B H R R.
Nelson <Hay Fdy & I Works.
Burkhardt <Oxley.
Hayes <N Y Consol R R.
Caulson <Morse Dry D Co.
Northrup <Atl Coast Sand Co.
McKenna <Transit Dev Co.
Zeiss <B H R R.
Cannon <Smith.
Bedell <Mahlan's B'klyn & N Y Exp.
Carlson <Estates of Long Beach.
Rizzo <Bensel.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7064.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchah, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury. Calendar called in Part V., Room 10. Case on in Part IV.
Jalkoff <Shostack.
Sorg, Jr <Mornat Rty Co.
Casabianca <Pipitone.
Jaffe <Falk.
Batonick <Domroe.
Rader Co <A D Const.
Grossman <Wingerath.
Mandelwitz <Bregstein.
Same <same.
Berger <Berger.
Dahl <Levenberg.
Fernstein <Thomasso.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Tompkins, J, Coles <Tripodi.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—Case on. Part II.—Morschauser, J.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Abraham Klein.
Harriet W Brown, Lucy Winter Jones, William H Ford, Thomas Boyce King.
Adm's accounting:
Louis H Stamm.
Ex'r's accounting:
Sarah A Maguire.
Frances M Swanstrom
Re estate:
John A Campbell.
Accounting:
James A McCombs.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Callahan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Walker <Bough.
Arzillo <Rich L & RR.
Baker et al <Berry
Tyrrell, an infant <Bd of Education.
Zubick <Phila & Read C & I Co.
Wisnauskas <same.
Zubrinkas <same.
Waistkoski <same.
Wadnilla <same.
Sinkewich <same.
Donovan <CNY.
Ramsey <Staten Island R R Ry.
Grant <name.
Copo <Behrens.
Webster Mfg Co <Rich L & RR.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARMSTRONG, MARY, (no petition,) wife of Orlando W.; all to niece, A. Margaret Milligan, who is made sole executrix.

DONAHUE, CATHERINE F., (May 10;) personalty upward of $1,500; realty upward of $10,000; all to widower, Patrick.

GEER, LANGDON, (details elsewhere.)

GOODMAN, ELIZA, (June 19;) personalty over $10,000; all to children and grandchildren.

McEACHREN, MARTHA, (May 30;) realty, $700; all to children.

RAYER, HENRY, (April 23;) personalty $282; all to Anna Hoffman and Kate Signor.

REIDENBACH, (MAGDALENA, (June 14;) personalty $1,480; all to children.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.75
Direct
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 19, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON
Lv. ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 and 2:30 every day. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3625.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, defendants.—In equity 12-158.

It appearing to the Court that on account of conditions prevailing in Europe and delay in postal deliveries arising therefrom, creditors may not be able to file proofs of claim against the defendant corporation within the time limited by the order entered herein dated March 26, 1915;

Now, on motion of Charles C. Deming, solicitor for the receivers herein, it is hereby

Ordered nunc pro tunc as of March 26, 1915, that all of the creditors of the defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1915, their claims against said defendant; and it is

Further ordered that each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers within the time limited by this order shall be, and hereby is, forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered that the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in The Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week beginning with the week commencing May 23, 1915, and ending with the week beginning July 11, 1915.

Dated New York, May 20, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. Judge.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
THE TANG OF THE SEA
To BOSTON
Most Fascinating Route—River, Sound, Ocean, Harbor
METROPOLITAN LINE
Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and OLD COLONY Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 9 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.
To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR, Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 5 P. M.; also Mon., 10:30 A. M. A delightful 890-mile, 22-hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL
Tickets and information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson
S. S. "TROJAN"
to Newburgh or P'keepsie and return.
Music.
Dining Service a la Carte.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., Pier, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400.
ROUND TRIP $1.00
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE
All Steamers Depart from Pier 32, N. R., Foot Canal St., New York, 5:30 P. M.—Capital City Line, daily, New York to Albany and Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6 P. M., Albany 8 P. M. Fare $1, staterooms 75c. "Economical Way."
6:00 P. M.—People's Line, daily, New York to Albany. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip. "Luxurious Way."
9:00 P.M.—daily, N. Y. to Albany & Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier 10:00 P. M.; leave Troy 9 P. M. except Sunday; Albany 11:00 P. M. daily. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Send stamp for beautiful historical calendar.
Tel. Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh & Poughkeepsie
on the handsome steamer
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves foot of Franklin St., Sunday, 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.
Saturday, June 26. *Str. Homer Ramsdell
for West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Str. Homer Ramsdell connects at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York, making a delightful afternoon and twilight sail. $1 round trip. Splendid Restaurant and Lunch Room. Excellent music. Steamer W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St., 2:30; W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M., for landings Highland Falls, *West Point, etc., to Kingston.
*Steamer connects with return boat to New York the same day. $1.00 round trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

INTER-STATE PARK
HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS
Steel Str. "HIGHLANDER"
Lvs. Battery 9:15, W. 23 St. 9:45 (W. 42 St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40, weekdays only), Yonkers 11:10 A. M.—MUSIC. REGULAR DINNER, 50c.
Str. NEWBURGH Sundays and Holidays.
Lvs. W. 42 St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McAllister Steamboat Co. Tel. Broad 932.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Mary Powell"
Returning on
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42nd St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. $1 round trip. Ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND
Stmr. Leave W. 129 ST. & PIER 1, N. R. Full Time Tables are on inside of front or back cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
ROCKAWAY BEACH
SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 27TH.
Up the Hudson DANCING Every Evening
"S. S. MANDALAY"
Lvs. Pier W. 131st St. only. 8:30 P. M. Fare $1 (Weather Permitting.)
Tel. Pier Morn. 4899 or Broad 179-3363.
Poughkeepsie Boat Races, June 28. Secure tickets in advance, 32 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 29, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9236 Spring.
ROUND TRIP $1.50 ONE WAY
RED BANK LINE
Via Highlands, Oceanic, Long Branch Points. Pier Foot Franklin St. Pier 24. Lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Sundays—Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:40.

To Boston
and New England Points
Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.
Providence Line
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.
The New England Steamship Company

Hudson River Day Line

A fast boat to Albany every day but Sunday with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West. The time to go is NOW.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point
Leaves Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "ROBERT FULTON" will run as a BOAT RACE SPECIAL to the INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES, at Poughkeepsie, June 28, leaving Desbrosses St., 10:45; West 42d St., 11:00; West 129th St., 11:20 A. M.
Afternoon Boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or by rail.
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring New York

Take Your Best Girl for a Sail Up the Hudson

SUNDAY—The pleasantest way to spend the day.
S.S. "ADIRONDACK"
West Point (Highland Falls Station) and Newburgh; leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 10.00 noon; leaves West 132nd Street, 1100 A. M. Due N. Y., 10:30 P. M.
Round Trip $1.00
Tel. Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SUNDAY ON LAKE GEORGE
Sail—Rail—Sail Again

Special Week End Trip $5.00
Leave Pier 32 N. R. 6:00 P. M., West 132d St. 6:30 P. M. Saturday. Due in N. Y. Monday Morning.
See the Hudson by Searchlight.
Lake George by Daylight.
Tel. Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. Sat. NEW YORK TO YONKERS—35c. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for Illustrated Folder.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3371. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
STEAMER ROSEDALE
Sunday, June 27th
For full particulars see Saturday and Sunday morning papers.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 95, East River, foot of Pike Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

MONTAUK S. B. CO.'S BLOCK ISLAND service commences June 26th.

Stamford Boat, Pier 37, E. R., 1 P.M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight, 3252 Orchard.

THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C. BOATS RUNNING.

The SMOKELESS CINDERLESS OPEN WINDOW ROUTE

DINING CAR SERVICE
The BEST in AMERICA
THE CHOICEST WAY to the California Expositions is via WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE
SOME OF THE REASONS:
Oil Burning Locomotives All the Way from New Orleans
No Smoke—No Cinders
The Open Window Route
Rock and Gravel Ballast
Heavy Steel Rails
All Steel Equipment
Automatic Electric Block Signals
Electric Fans and Lights
Dining Car Service the Best in America
Personal Conductors
Special Standard Sleeping Cars
Tourist Sleeping Cars, cane upholstered, without change, Berth $3.00
No Extreme Altitudes
Dry and Invigorating Atmosphere greatly reducing the Sensible Temperature
A Galaxy of Fine Cities En Route
The Remarkable Viaduct of the Pecos River
The M

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:29|Sun sets..7:34|Moon sets..2:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:40	6:10	11:46	12:00
Governors Island	6:05	6:34	12:20	12:18
Hell Gate	7:55	8:24	2:00	1:58

Arrived—Thursday, June 24.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, June 16.
SS American, Rotterdam, June 22.
SS Frederick VIII., Christiansand, June 10.
SS Welsh Prince, Brest, June 12.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, June 22.
SS River Arcopes, Genoa, June 8.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, June 19.
SS Comus, New Orleans, June 19.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, June 18.
SS Carrillo, Jamaica, June 20.
SS Kansas City, Swansea, June 10.
SS Sao Paulo, Santos, May 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

San Guglielmo	Palermo	June 13
Yardi	Barbados	June 19
Lord Ormonde	Havre	June 12
Richmond	London	June 11
Colon	Cristobal	June 19
City of Memphis	Savannah	June 22
Concho	Galveston	June 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	June 16
Cadiz	Cadiz	June 14
Tonawanda	Liverpool	June 11
Belgier	Genoa	June 10
Strathaprey	Barcelona	June 11
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 23

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	June 19
Vitalia	Rotterdam	June 12
Takata Maru	London	June 13
Augusta	Gothenburg	June 9
Bolton Castle	Colon	June 20
Massapequa	Antilla	June 21
Denis	Para	June 18
El Mar	Galveston	June 12
El Cid	New Orleans	June 22
Quebra	Liverpool	June 12
Missourian	St. Nazaire	June 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	June 24
Yumuni	Nerevitas	June 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amenia, Naples	5:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Kursk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tocantins, Bahia	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	———	5:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Nassau	———	12:00 M.
Ledape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Venezia, Azores	———	3:00 P.M.
St. Stephan, London	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Moderskin, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Edward Pierce, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bourinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patria, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Toyoka Maru, Vladivostock	———	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Folmouth, June 24.
SS Bayonne, at Savona, June 21.
SS California, at Copenhagen, June 22.
SS Finn, at Eten, June 23.
SS Frey, at Teneriff, June 23.
SS Vauban, at London, June 23.
SS Minas Geraes, at Bahia, June 23.
SS Howick Hall, at Callao, June 23.
SS Samland, at Plymouth, June 24.

Sailed.

SS Kirkeswald, from Marseilles, June 19.
SS City of Savannah, from Havre, June 19.
SS Ionia, from Casablanca, June 22.
SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, June 23.
SS Navajo, from Callao, June 23.
SS Merity, from Rio Janeiro, June 23.
SS Verona, from Naples, June 18.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Sibiria, Frontera to New York, was 20 miles S. of Miami at noon.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 78 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 34 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 145 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 19 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 137 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 489 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 148 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.
SS Sarnia, Kingston to New York, was 120 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles E. of Galveston at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Philippine Islands and mails for Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tilan .....June 25
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....June 26
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea .....June 28
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S Transport..June 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....July 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..July 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 26, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. June 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. June 27, SS Badagri.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS Noordam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS Noordam.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 22; Hongkong, May 29; Shanghai, May 29; Yokohama, June 5, Honolulu, June 15—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east on June 21, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, May 30; Auckland, May 31; Melbourne, June 4, and Sydney, June 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on June 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, June 27.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A resolution has been adopted by the Trustees of Hunter College conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon 172 students who have completed satisfactorily the prescribed course.

The departmental estimate of Hunter College for 1916 is $569,701.70.

Ruth Collins has been assigned to duty as tutor in the high school, Hunter College, for not more than one year from Sept. 1, 1915.

The employment of Herman E. Goldschmidt as an accountant, fifth grade, in the Bureau of Supplies, has been terminated on account of unsatisfactory service.

The assignment of an additional teacher to the office of Associate City Superintendent Shallow, from June 28 to Aug. 1, has been approved.

The Board of Education has authorized the extension for thirty working days from June 30 of the assignment of Miss Lillian Houlahan, a substitute clinical assistant in the office of the Board of Examiners.

The assignment of Mary M. Keough and William Flanagan to duty in the office of the Superintendent in charge of vacation schools from July 1 to Aug. 28, with compensation at the prevailing rate paid to teachers in elementary schools, has been approved.

William E. Baker, janitor of P. S. 12, Richmond, has been fined thirty-five days' pay for insubordination and has been restored to duty in P. S. 34, the Bronx.

The Committee on Studies and Textbooks has disapproved the plan presented by Isadore M. Levy for handling old textbooks so as to prevent contagious or infectious diseases from spreading.

Dominick T. Trotta has been appointed a member of the local School Board of District No. 34.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NIAGARA WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Niagara Waist and Dress Company, Inc., manufacturer of waists and dresses, at 151 and 153 West Nineteenth Street. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $5,000.

JACOB KORNREICH, dealer in furniture, at 142 Essex Street, has assigned to Frank Schwartz. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him. Liabilities are $11,000 and assets $6,000.

JOHN H. DUNN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John H. Dunn, who kept the Savoy Restaurant at 463 Columbus Avenue. Liabilities are $4,500 and assets $3,100.

ADOLPH WOLFGANG, dealer in women's and men's furnishing goods, at 752 Columbus Avenue, has assigned to David Lippoff. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him.

N. ZEILER & CO., INC., dealer in cloaks, suits, and furs, at 501 Sixth Avenue, has assigned to Morris M. Becher. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against it.

HOLBROOK & SCHAEFER, Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Holbrook & Schaefer, Inc., advertising agents, at 286 Fifth Avenue. Liabilities are $33,294 and assets $9,170.

MAX SCHAPIRA, also known as MENDEL SCHAPIRA, of 900 Rogers Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $25,601 and no assets.

GEORGE A. PETERS, a clerk, formerly of 104 West Seventy-fifth Street, now at Warwick, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,876 and no assets.

LEO SAFIAN, a clothing manufacturer at 186 Wooster Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $19,597 and assets $13,967.

BENENSON & COHEN, shoe dealers at 21 Rutgers Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $9,900 and actual assets $2,630.

S. ELBERGER & CO.—Samuel Elberger, Isidor Bilgrei, and Morris Ochshorn, who composed the firm of S. Elberger & Co., manufacturers of women's garments at 148 and 150 Greene Street, have assigned to Monte London.

THE TALMUD HAT COMPANY, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats at 656 Broadway, has assigned.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 24.—M. D. Herrington, clothing, bankrupt; debts $27,000, assets $11,000.

Tifal Building & Investment Co., debts $102,000, assets $97,000.

Hyman Sons, merchants, Pasadena, debts and assets $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abramowitz, Isaac—Charles W. Rider & Co., Inc., $102.25.
Anthony, Bertha V. H.—N. A. Strum, $900.
Barsky, Jacob—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $182.47.
Barnaby, Kenneth T.—T. Sanders, Jr., $16,339.37.
Breitung, Charlotte G., Edward N. Breitung, and Mary Kaufman—A. E. S. Demeyer, $6,886.
Burnol Fuel Corporation—U. Prever, $123.96.
Barker, Helen, and George Williams—People, &c., $500.
Buckbee, Geo E.—North American Adv. Car Co., $1,041.98.
Cohn, Jacob—A. Mandel et al., $131.41.
Connecticut Cab Co.—E. Gurney, costs, $133.60.
Cosenza, Antonio—F. Aiello, $280.87.
Cariel, David—J. Bier, $204.24.
Crawford, Hattie L., and Ray Winans—G. O. Deas, $1,546.25.
Crabtree, John H., and Henry A. Pressey—J. Hogart, $219.95.
Clements, Augustus L., Jr.—H. M. Spence, $175.17.
Dirigo Mfg. Co., Inc.—N. Y. Press Co., Ltd., $286.34.
Ditmeier, Philip—J. Sullivan, $145.54.
Douglass, John L.—H. G. Loew, $139.01.
11 West 25th Street Co., Frank Slater. Charles L. Apfel, and Alvin C. Cass—Reedy Elevator Co., $526.91.
Egerton, John—Automobile Trade Directory, Inc., $434.82.
Fiske, Josiah M., Arthur C. Sherwood, Dudley T. Humphrey, and Clifford M. Washburn—R. La Wood et al., $14,534.18.
Flynn, Edward R.—Gibson Distilling Co., $173.13.
Flora, Luigi—G. Franco et al., $5,205.35.
Franzen, George, and Philip White—William Ottman & Co., $190.15.
Fritz, Simon—F. Russell, $106.75.
Goldsmith, Joseph W.—J. H. Cowperthwaite et al., $186.11.
Gleichenhaus, Leopold—W. E. Iselin et al., $349.75.
Graham, William W.—Savoy Shirt Co., $490.93.
Galland Realty Co. and Dennis M. Gallo—M. Herrmann, $515.78.
Howlett, Morris E.—E. Langenbach, $1,597.68.
Hyman, Lionel A. and Gerald J.—Lee Lash Co., $437.85.
Herbert, Nellie F.—J. B. Litwin, $246.91.
Harrington, Ara C.—G. W. Quintard, $298.67.
Held, Reuben J.—Colonial Development Corporation, $197.
Honickman, Isaac—F. W. Dodge Co., $133.37.
Klotz, Harry and Max Jaretsky—Fried, Mendelson & Co., $205.02.
Kelly, Thomas—H. Maginess, $250.
Klein, John and Robert—N. A. Ferrand et al., $233.40.
Kahn, Bernard S.—E. Brown, $211.82.
Kahn, Bernard—E. Brown, $203.82.
Law Reporting Co.—J. B. Wise, $556.80.
Same—same, $101.24.
Liebrecht, Mayer S.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $1,310.98.
Long Island R. R. Co.—M. Llebowitz, $15,134.14.
Manheimer, Harry, and Joseph Asch—H. Emos, $757.39.
Marmstein, David—E. Kaufman et al., $134.60.
Moscowitz, Joseph—Grand Art Glass Novelty Co., $324.32.
Merlone, Isaak—A. Molly, $146.74.
Nussbaum, Dabiel—G. Graf, $184.74.
N. W. Mfg. Co.—M. Shalita et al., $181.75.
Orlow, Abraham—L. Kenigstein et al., $206.85.
Pouzzner, Morris, and Jack Horowitz—Glaser, Rohrer & Co., Inc, $347.11.
Pollak, Harry H., Jacob Green, and Solomon Schatzberg—District Realty Co., $130.41.
Rosendorf, Eugene — Norwood Park Co., $162.74.
Read, Henry P.—Moore & Munger Co., $789.69.
Richards, John T.—F. Dickson, $9,208.15.
Schubert Piano Co.—D. B. Hennessy, $4,848.
Smith, Winifred L.—Netherland Bank of New York, $1,527.08.
Strauss, Nathan—J. Morrison et al., $137.41.
Shatzkin, Backie and Adam—J. Isaacs et al., $107.75.
Schlatter, Amalie—Samuel Phillipson & Co., $205.96.
Southern Pacific Co. — L. L. d'Utassy, $3,050.88.
Smallwood Film Corporation, Arthur Smallwood, Ray C. Smallwood, and Garndin Film, Inc.—J. Kramer, $233.66.
Smith, Orlando V.—W. A. Greene, $132.80.
Shanley, Wm. P. — Gibson Distilling Co., $221.08.
Schutzerman, Bernard—M. Hiller, $1,234.12.
Schwartz, Louis—E. Bloom, $219.60.
Trotta, Antonio—M. Landis, $162.20.
Verity, H. Sydney—F. Russek, $146.98.
Varian, Jacob C.—J. Ratner, $119.15.
Van Nostrand, Charles B.; Marshall J. Root, Winifred L. Smith, and Scotmints Co., Inc.—Harriman National Bank of the City of New York, $5,086.54.
Windt, Edward—E. Westheimer et al., $175.72.
Wm. Vail, Inc.—Neptune Meter Co., $175.19.
Wells, Harry M.—Mitchell Motor Co. of New York, $114.21.
Wilde, Charles—Coleman & Krause, $198.17.
Weber, Dora; Charles Singer, and Max Liebman—J. H. Cohen, $203.28.
Yahn, Gertrude—W. A. Larned et al., $182.56.

In Bronx County.

Bernstein, Julius—H. Koslowitzsky, $150.48.
Bettelheim, Edmund—G. Schleisser, $184.72.
Buckbee, George E.—I. E. Miller, $1,069.08.
Borello, Joseph—J. Kientsch, $35.72.
Basch, Rudolph—American Woolen Co. of New York, $2,032.66.
French, Fred F.—M. Rambow & Co., $98.90.
Goldman, Morris—B. Ureles, $41.22.
Kenn, Jane—J. Albus et al., $27.22.
Mindlin, Morris—H. Kasindorf, $79.72.
Nelson, August, and George E. Buckbee—R. Fensterer, $1,145.16.
Polzella, Anthony—M. J. Dix, $119.72.
Rachmil, Hyman, and Harry Goldstein—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $1,178.52.
Rosen, Solomon—N. Y. Telephone Co., $46.34.
Stanton, Peter B.—C. Ellis, $413.45.
Sanitary Paper Dish Co. — C. A. Muller, $97.31.
Wood, John A.—J. W. Place, $286.87.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Barrett, William M.—E. Meyers, April 27, 1915, $93.02.
Camlin, Jean, and Southwestern Surety Insurance Co.—People, &c., May 19, 1915, $1,500.
Clinton Bank—G. E. Felsenthal, June 16, 1915, $305.79.
Davis, J. Howard, and Richard S. Ireland—W. G. H. Randolph, Jan. 8, 1915, $775.95.
Edwards, Anna L.—J. F. De Beau, Dec. 7, 1914, $105.
Kilgore, Nellie F.—R. L. Gartner, Dec. 2, 1914, $1,823.68.
Same—same, June 15, 1915, $103.68.
Marloe Construction Co. and Tillie M. Linnert—Robert Griffin Co., Aug. 30, 1914, $290.82.
Marloe Construction Co.—Robert Griffin Co., April 20, 1914, $180.33.
Maurer, George E.—Anderson Electric Car Co. of N. Y., April 9, 1915, $306.09.
Seerless Engineering Co.—P. E. Murphy, Feb. 15, 1915, $167.72.
Prince, John A.—Burr & Houston Co., June 4, 1912, $128.11.
Louria, Leon—City of New York, Feb. 9, 1914, (vacated,) $208.84.
Louria, Luba or Lulu—same, Feb. 8, 1911, (vacated,) $208.84.
Sun Ins. Office—R. Robinson, Nov. 9, 1914, (reversed,) $933.25.

In Bronx County.

Brosnan, John J.—A. M. Jenkins, June 3, 1915, $120.58.

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POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 25: Patrol. J. S. Thorpe, 4 I. D. to 15; O. W. Halsted, 4 I. D. to 26. From precincts indicated to 166: J. M. Carroll, 156; H. J. Whitelaw, 158; W. F. Pfannkuch, 168; P. J. Keenan, 164; A. Douglas, 164. Mtcd Patrol with horse and equipts. J. R. Shaw, 276 to 166. Matron Margaret F. Gardiner, 14 to 28. (Mutual) 4 P. M., June 25: Patrol. L. O. Hellmuth, 159 to 161; P. F. McGovern, 161 to 159.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons C. E. Nammack, 3d Sur. Dis. in charge 2d, in addition to his own, 5 days, noon, June 26; T. A. McGoldrick, 19 S. D., in charge 14 S. D., in addition to his own, 20 days, noon, June 26. Patrol. A. Naured, 6, to D. B., 5 days, noon, June 23; G. N. Faust, 15, and P. Fleming, 26, to 4 Ins. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., June 25; J. C. Kennek, 28 to 1st Ins. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., June 26; L. L. Barrett, 147 to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4 for 30 days, 8 A. M., June 23; J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 153 to 11 Ins. D., 4 P. M., June 26, 8 A. M., June 29. To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 8 days, 8 A. M., June 26: D. E. Reilly 12, R. Walker 144, T. W. Gray 161, H. J. Echerington 143, H. J. McCloy 160, D. J. Maher 290. To 12 Ins. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., June 26, to 8 A. M., June 29: T. M. Webster 270, G. Stoll 283, T. V. Duffy 285, T. L. Connors 281, C. Wamester 283, H. Winters 285. To C. O., duty in office of 3d Dep. Com., from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., June 24: M. O'Callaghan 149, C. J. Ellsworth 162, J. Martin 159, P. P. McDermott 162.

Leaves of absence (with full pay): Surgeons A. S. Vosburgh, 2 S. D., 5 days, noon June 26, to be deducted from vacation; H. G. Webster, 14 S. D., 20 days, noon June 26, vacation. (Without pay): Patrol. D. J. Foley, 1, 3 days, 4 P. M. June 23; A. C. Freed, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 27; E. L. Kepko, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 27; S. Turkheimer, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 5; J. A. Coleman, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 27; J. F. Lacey, 37, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 27; E. F. Meenagh, 61, 5 days, 8 A. M. July 8; L. Meilander, 63, 1 day, 12.01 A. M. June 24; A. Gaffga, 69, 1 day, noon June 27; F. C. Mohrmann, 145, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 26; E. Keyes, 146, 10 days, 4 P. M. July 15; W. Finken, 149, 2 days, 4 P. M. July 4; J. J. Ryan, 156, 1 day, 4 A. M. June 30; W. H. Slattery, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 24; I. Jacob, 285, 1 day, 12.01 A. M. June 23. Matron Josephine E. Stuart, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 24.

Sick leaves: Patrol.—E. J. Fitpatrick, 4, 90 days, 8 A. M., June 25; W. Acheson, 16, 90 days, 8 A. M., June 25.

Full pay while sick: Patrol.—E. C. Fleischer, 26, 9:40 A. M., May 1, 1915, to 12 A. M., June 2; R. A. Webster, 31, 1:50 A. M., May 31, to 3:50 A. M., June 20; C. R. Turk, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 11:55 A. M., June 4, during disability.

Reprimanded: Patrol. J. Kiernan, 148, (retired June 8,) absent from post; W. S. Riley, 146, (failed to report;) G. A. O'Brien, 147, (absent from post;) T. Browne, 149, (same;) M. Murphy, 149, (quit post and failed to be properly relieved;) J. C. Pritchard, 150, absent from post;) C. Cronin, 153, (absent without leave;) C. Grote, 154, (improper patrol;) J. A. Foran, 156, (absent from post;) J. Doris, 158, charge preferred while attached to 157, (absent from post;) J. T. Regan, 160, (absent from reserve;) C. H. Bolvie, 163, (absent from post;) W. E. McDermott, 165, (absent from post;) W. C. Culbertson, 168, (same;) P. H. Symington, 170, (same;) J. F. Kirk, 171, (improper patrol;) E. Winter, 172, (same;) L. F. Langler, 172, (same;) G. J. Lachner, 173, charge preferred while attached to 172, (absent from post;) F. C. Ruckert, 276, (same;) A. Furnhagen, 276, charge preferred while attached to 153, (same;) J. A. Lovett, 281, (absent from post, in station house engaged in game of cards;) F. D. Mayer, 283, (improper patrol;) B. M. Treiber, 283, (absent without leave;) H. J. Brown, 285, (absent from post, in liquor saloon;) J. P. Kennedy, Traff. Div. Sub. C, (served summons improperly.)

Fire Department.

The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fireman 1st grade Alex J. Muir, at the entrance to the Brooklyn Jockey Club Track, Gravesend Av., and Av. T, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., tomorrow, and Saturday, July 3, 1915. The members of the band so reporting will be excused for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. on said dates.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lieut. J. T. Keeling, Eng. 43, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 25.

Fireman 1st gr. J. Sharkey, Eng. 60, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 27.

Eng. of St. Ed. F. McCormack, Eng. 228, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 25.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 69th St, 20x85; Mary W. Carden to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 25.....$10,000

AVENUE C, e s, 44.9 ft s of 11th St, 25x83; Mary Shell to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, June 24, due as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.$1,000

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, 90x85; 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co. to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, June 19, due as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$92,500

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 139th St, 72.11x85; same to same, June 19, due as per bond; same attorney.....$92,500

GOLD ST, 93, n s, 24.11x103.3; James J. Moore to Wm. D. Kilpatrick, 71 East 95th St, June 24, (prior mtg $23,000,) due as per bond; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$2,750

3D AV, e s, 83.5 ft n of 75th St, 18.9x105; Susan Almosiinn to Pauline Pollak, Hollinwood, L. I., June 5, due as per bond; attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.....$10,000

25TH ST, n s, 65 ft e of 9th Av, 20x79; Julia E. McMahon et al. to Mary Wank, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., June 14, due June 24, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

29TH ST, s s, 146 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9; Jennie M. Beattie to Josephine Lachat, 214 West 29th St, June 24, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,000

55TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x100.5; Honore M. Berger to Mary J. Fordham, Merrick, L. I., June 23; attorney, A. W. Brown, 27 Cedar St.....$4,000

66TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.5; Fannie Frankel to Rachel Goldberg et al., trustees, 118 West 122d St, June 17, (prior mtg $34,000,) due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way.$3,000

82D ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x102.2; John S. Ward to Solomon Tim, 10 East 82d St, 3 years, 4½ p. c., June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$30,000

103D ST, 113 East, n s, 95 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; Mathilda Muller to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 23, due, &c, as per bond.....$3,000

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, n w s, 32.2 ft s w of Brook Av, 25.4x irregular; Walter W. Tinsley to John D. Crimmins, 40 East 68th St, June 21, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway.....$3,500

DUNCOMBE AV, e s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Cath. Reilly to Ebling Brewing Company, 760 St. Ann's Av, Dec. 22, 1914, demand; attorney, Bernstein, 222 W. 1st St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$2,000

ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, s s, 292.2 ft w of Lisbon Place, 25x136; Katharine Gass to Franz J. Lang and another, 210 West 146th St., Dec. 4, 1914, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, 2,215 Westchester Av.....$8,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 169 ft n of 164th St, 21.6x 106; Margaret Fromm and another to Louis Cracco and another, 1,003 Morris Av, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Peter L. Mullaly, 47 Liberty St.....$750

LOTS 190 and 191, map Ellz. R. B. King, Leonard Dunkly to Margaret Dunkly, City Island Homes Company, 49 Wall St, June 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.$3,500

LOTS 161 and 162, map of William F. Duncan; Raffaela Zimbardi to Francesco Tracinelli, 2 Guion Av, 339 East 149th St, June 23, due as per bond; attorney, Gaetano Loggia, 548 Morris Av.....$900

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.4x111.1; Juliana Hampp to Morris E. Webber, trustee, 542 West 112th St, June 23, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$22,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 150 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Juliana Hampp to Morris E. Webber, trustee, 542 West 112th St, June 23, due as per bond; attorney, Morris E. Webber, 1 Beekman St.....$6,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, at n w s of Boston Road, 170xx81.4x170.7; Corlears Realty Co. to John S. Appleby, Glen Cove, N. Y., June 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft n w of Prospect Av, 25x100; Giulia Vitello to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,500

169TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of College Av, 16.8x 100; Patrick Kennedy to Thornton Bros. Co., 1,320 Clay Av, June 23, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

171ST ST, n e corner of Park Av, 50x100; Kiesler Realty Co. to Freehold Construction Co., 200 Broadway, June 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$15,000

245TH ST, n s, 69 ft w of Waldo Av, 70.7x 117.11; Delafield Estate to Violetta Delafield, on West 246th St, near Half Moon Place, June 17, due as per bond; attorneys, Delafield, H. & G., 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, s e corner Freeman St, 36.5x 111.1; Morris E. Webber loans Juliana Hampp to erect one one-story building, with stores.....$22,000

171ST ST, n e corner Park Av, 50x50; Freehold Construction Co. loans Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to erect one two-story building.....$15,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal Closed for Seventeen-Story Apartment on Park Avenue Block Front—Washington Heights Sale—Dyckman Purchase—Manhattan-Bronx Trade—Buyers in Long Island and New Jersey.

Park Avenue held the centre of interest in an active realty market yesterday in the announcement that the recently incorporated 420 Park Avenue Company, of which S. Fullerton Weaver is President, has leased on a long term from the New York Central Railroad a block front on which a seventeen-story apartment house of the finest type will be erected. The property includes the westerly block front between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, fronting 200.10 and 66.8 on each street. On the plot are eleven old dwellings acquired several years ago by the railroad when it was enlarging its track yards. The houses include 79 to 85 East Fifty-fifth Street and 82 to 88 East Fifty-sixth Street, each covering a plot 16.8.

Mr. Weaver's company has obtained a twenty-one-year lease with two renewal privileges, the aggregate rental for the first period being about $1,000,000. The old houses will be torn down in August and it is the intention to have the new building ready for occupancy by October, 1916. Plans are being prepared by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, who designed the new Grand Central terminal and other buildings nearby, including the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

While its block front will make it one of the largest apartments in the city, its height will give it the distinction of being the largest tall apartment in the world. The first seventeen-story apartment ever erected was built by Bing & Bing on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, but Mr. Weaver's latest operation will cover more ground space. He has been an active builder of some of the best houses on the avenue, and is now finishing a twelve-story house at 400 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street. The cost of the new seventeen-story structure is estimated at about $1,600,000.

Stoddard & Mark represented Mr. Weaver as attorneys in the negotiations with the railroad, and Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have been appointed agents.

Washington Heights Investment.

The Washington Heights section furnished a good apartment deal in the sale by Slawson & Hobbs of the five-story house at 576 West 161st Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway, covering a plot 72 by 100. It was sold for William Kuhn to a client of the brokers for investment.

Builders Buy Big Dyckman Plot.

A large plot for apartment improvement in the Dyckman section has been purchased by the Podgur Realty Company, Nathan Wilson President, from the City Investing Company. It has a frontage of 85 feet on both 212th and 213th Streets, extending through the block, 199.10 feet deep, being 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The new owners are having plans prepared to erect on the site four five-story apartments and have obtained from the seller a building loan of $140,000. The property is a portion of a large plot at that point owned by the City Investing Company. John N. Golding was the broker in the sale.

New York Central Takes Title to West End Avenue Corner.

The New York State Realty and Terminal Company, which is the realty holding company of the New York Central Railroad, took title yesterday to the plot on the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, 25.1 by 100, from Edgar S. and John S. Appleby for a stated consideration of $12,500.

Investor Buys Tenement.

The four four-story tenements 119 to 125 Roosevelt Street, occupying a plot 78.6 by 50.4 by irregular, have been sold to an investor by Irving I. Kempner.

Recent Buyers.

James J. Moore is the buyer of 93 Gold Street, sold last week by William Kilpatrick.

The J. C. Carey Construction Company is the buyer of 59 and 61 Eighth Avenue, giving in exchange one-story taxpayers at 1,905 to 1,909 Southern Boulevard.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Another important deal in the Tremont section of the Bronx was announced yesterday by the John W. Cornish Construction Company, who sold to Joseph Laemmle two five-story flat houses at 801 and 805 Tremont Avenue. One of the houses, which is located on the northwest corner of Mapes Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100, was held at about $90,000, while the inside house, covering a plot 42.6 by 100 feet, was held at $60,000.

In addition to cash, the buyer gave the three-story building occupying a lot 25 by 98 at the southwest corner of Bleecker and Hancock Streets. Alfred D. Sanna negotiated the sale, A. & H. Bloch representing the Cornish Company.

Bronx Sales.

Eugene J. Busher sold for the Daly Realty Company, Benjamin Benenson President, the five-story new flat at 431 East 162d Street on a plot 35 by 100, with four families to each floor, near Elton Avenue. The buyer is an investor.

The Valhalla Corporation, Jacob O. Pederson President, has purchased from M. Schirmer, 418 Brook Avenue, a four-story tenement with stores. D. Thomas Costar negotiated the sale.

Big Factory for Brooklyn.

The old car barn site of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Park and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, is to be improved by the American Tobacco Company with a five-story factory, 200 by 230.

Long Island.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for Charles E. Johnson, the following properties: Jamaica Estates, a plot 160 by 180, on the northeast corner of Midland Parkway and Wexford Terrace, a plot 100 by 164 on the southwest corner of Doncaster Boulevard and Avon Road, and plot 167 by 133 on Avon Road. They are held at $43,000.

James H. Peterson has sold to W. J. Levinson the three-story dwelling occupying a plot 25 by 100 on the Merrick Road, between Locust and Farmers Avenues, Springfield. The same buyer also purchased the adjoining vacant parcel, 25 by 100.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100 on the Boulevard to C. F. Taylor and a plot 100 by 100 on President Avenue, to H. C. Hoyt.

$40,000 Montclair Deal.

M. Lipkin has purchased the property on the northwest corner of Bloomfield Avenue and Valley Road, Montclair, with a frontage of 165 feet on Bloomfield Avenue and Valley Road, improved with brick and frame buildings. It is situated directly opposite the new Municipal Building.

The property has been held at $40,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

New Jersey.

Jay & Jay have sold for Louis Doblinsky to an interested client the two two-family houses 8 and 10 Farley Avenue, Newark.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood, N. J., a plot 20 by 100 on Fourth Avenue, to A. R. Roberts, and a plot 50 by 100 on Third Avenue, to A. H. Murray.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold a plot of ground in Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, to Frank Whitcomb, who will start the erection of a residence at once.

Commercial Leases.

The George Bockhaus Company has leased to Katzenstein Brothers the brick building, corner 149th and Exterior Streets, Bronx, and for the Ford Construction Company to the George Christopher Company the building 102 East 126th Street.

Frederick Zittel & Sons have leased for Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan 540 West 114th Street to Frederick G. Bonser and Bertha Bently to be used for a private school.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Michael M. Oustinoff, the Russian Consul General, has leased the Painter cottage, owned by Mrs. Antonia I. Treupel, in Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y. The property consists of two acres, a handsome dwelling, garage, and outbuildings. E. C. Griffin and P. H. Collins negotiated the lease.

Kenneth Ives & Co., in conjunction with Raymond B. Thompson and Chester Montgomery, have leased the Ferguson estate on North Street, Greenwich, for the season, to Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company.

Fish & Marvin have leased for H. E. Cook his residence at Bronxville, N. Y., furnished, to Eugene Southack of this city.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have leased for George P. Witter his residence at Plandome, L. I., to Dr. Cameron Vernon Bailey of Manhattan for the Summer months.

Twelve-Story West End Avenue Apartment House.

Plans are being prepared by Cross & Marcus for a twelve-story fireproof apartment house to be erected on the site of the old Bloomingdale Reformed Church on West End Avenue, between 106th and 107th Streets, by the Schuyler Square Realty Company, composed of Harry Max and Abraham Schiff.

The property, which has a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100, was purchased by Mr. Schiff in 1913.

Two Public Hearings Today.

A public hearing will be held today at 2 P. M. before the Building Code Committee of the Board of Aldermen on fireproof and reinforced concrete construction.

A meeting hase been called for 3 P. M. today in the council chamber, City Hall, before the City Plan Committee with reference to the proposed incumbrance yard under the Manhattan Bridge at Madison Street.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

R. M. de Leeuw & Co. have secured for the 114th Street and 7th Avenue Corporation a temporary and permanent loan of $185,000 on Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street.

$75,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on a plot 75 by 96, on the west side of Bedford Avenue, 25 feet north of South Tenth Street, to cost $75,000, for the Ross Land Company. The buildings on the site will be demolished at once.

Realty Notes.

The Cross & Brown Company was the broker in the lease by the Perfection Spring Company from Thomas G. Patterson of the tthree-story building to be erected by Mr. Patterson for the lessees, on a plot 75 by 100 on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue.

Summons and complaint in an action to foreclose a mortgage of $32,500 have been filed against the Franklin Apartment Hotel Corporation, owner of the Franklin Arms, at 66 Orange Street, Brooklyn, and the Greylock, the apartment next door, at the corner of Hicks Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

Jane St, 88 and 90, n s, 112.6 ft e of Washington, 48.2x160.1 to 12th, 357 and 359 W, x44.1x160.1, two and three story stable and three-story tenement and three-story loft building; E. W. C. Arnold against Hygeia Distilled Water Co. et al.; S. P. Savage, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $33.-576.57; taxes, &c., $2,086.31; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

70th St, 224 East, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5, four-story flat; Brooklyn Trust Co. against J. H. Bodine et al.; Cullen & D., attorneys; Hal Bell, referee; due, $17,051.75; taxes, &c., $613; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Silver St, s s, 114.2 ft w of Main, 75x100x irregular; A. C. F. Halstead et al. against T. B. Watson et al.; Daniel Burke, attorney; Isidor Weis, referee; due, $4,196.85; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

165th St, 419 East, n s, 202.7 ft e of Park Av, 24.9x93, vacant; Tax Lien Co. against R. B. Gourile et al.; August Weymann, attorney; S. R. L. Maynard, referee; due, $1,902.81; taxes, &c., $626; to Harry Mayer for $2,900.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6 and 8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x93.11, 2 three-story dwellings; Harry Content against The Securities Co. et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $13,498.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $45,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Manhattan Av, 517, w s, 84.11 ft n of 121st St, 16x90, three-story dwelling; S. A. G. Skinner against M. E. O'Farrell et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. J. Judge, referee; due, $9,720.14; taxes, &c., $475.92.

Manhattan Av, 519, w s, 84.11 ft s of 122d St, 16x90, three-story dwelling; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against M. E. O'Farrell et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. H. Judge, referee; due, $9,715.84; taxes, &c., $858.27.

Water St, 592, n s, 45.9 ft w of Montgomery St, 25.7x56.6, three-story warehouse; Astor Trust Co. against Eliz. McNally et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. M. Guedalla, referee; due, $3,822.18; taxes, &c., $290.39.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

87th St, 138 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; G. M. Schriefer against F. E. Laimbeer et al.; E. Van Dernoot, attorney; J. I. Green, referee; due, $5,362.23; taxes, &c., $546.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

140th St, n w corner Cypress Av, (303,) 200.5x 95x188.5x96.6, vacant; E. S. Appleby et al. against Manhattan Av Corporation et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; W. H. Steinkamp, referee; due, $26,209.45; taxes, &c., $780.89.

Barnes Av, 1,027, w s, 208.6 ft s of Bear Swamp Road, 25x95; H. L. F. Pearsall against A. M. Ramos et al.; C. P. Hallock, attorney; A. J. Vitale, referee; due, $3,358; taxes, &c., $360.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Sedgwick Av, n w s, intersection of s w s of Fordham Road, 101.9x83.7 to 184th St x6.7x 85.4; J. C. Rodgers against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al.; J. W. Boothby, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $10,476.67; taxes, &c., $557.48.

By Joseph P. Day.

Starling Av, n w corner of Olmstead Av, 25x100; E. B. Beyer against Empire State Wood Working Co. et al.; F. A. Southworth, attorney; W. D. Leonard, referee; due, $6,-013.34; taxes, &c., $608.54.

By George Price.

Barnes Av, 1,925, w s, 238.5 ft s of Bear Swamp Road, 25x95; H Le Roy Pearsall against A. M. Ramos; C. P. Hallock, attorney; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $3,357; taxes, &c., $360.

Purdy St, 1,321, w s, 196.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.5x100; Peter Corell against H. C. Henderson et al.; M. B. McHugh, attorney; J. B. Van Kirk, referee; due, $2,444.06; taxes, &c., $211.25.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Interior plot, between 157th and 158th Sts., and 360 ft w of Riverside Drive, for a one-story garage, 60x16; E. L. & C. Adams, Bronxville, N. Y., owners; S. Andrew Greis Co., Inc., 335 West 19th St., architect; cost, $1,125.

37th St, 35 and 37 West, for a twelve-story fireproof factory, 50x98.9; Lem and L. F. Firth, owners; H. L. Meader, 2 West 33d St, architect; cost, $180,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

30th St, 10 East, to a four-story and basement store and apartment house; Col. A. C. Zabriskie, 52 Beaver St., owner; Hoppin & Koen, 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

SPRING ST, 55, front store; Ernesto Alleva to Agata Latargia, 221 Mulberry St, 4 11-12 years, from July 1, 1915.....$360

SPRING ST, 55, basement; Celestino De Marco to Agata Latargia, 221 Mulberry St, 4 11-12 years, from July 1, 1915.....$420

1ST AV, 250, south store; Hy. J. Kopf to Anna Muller, 250 1st Av, 2 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, John Schutz, 263 1st Av.....$780

3D AV, 2,188, third floor; Samuel A. Sherman to Barnett Portugal, 186 East 116th St, 2 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1915.....$660

8TH AV, 806, second floor; John J. Maloney to Edw. Lewis, 129 West 45th St, 4 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph V. Mitchell, 238 Broadway.....$720

10TH AV, 598, store and basement; David W. Cromwell to Peter Anselmo, 407 East 52d St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,020

38TH ST, 265 West, all; Emma E. Brooke and another to Ida Kafka, 265 West 38th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,800

44TH ST, 352 West, store and basement; Philip Schaefer to Kaspar Sebert, 352 West 44th St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1914; attorney, L. Michel Brewing Co., Bond and 3d St, Brooklyn.....$960

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 375, store, &c.; Herman F. Weber to George Perleitner, 71 East 120th St, 6 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$720 to $900

JENNINGS ST, 750, all; Fam Realty Co. to Thomas Sroka, 202 Brown Place, et al., 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Thomas Sroka, 202 Brown Place.....$1,800

MORRIS PARK AV, 542, store, &c.; Maria Farago to Albert Ciambrone, 502 Morris Park Av, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernstein & F., 222 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$360

3D AV, 3,204, s s, store floor; Henry Seitz to Victor Zewan, 3,204 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Victor Zewan, 3,204 3d Av.....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

69TH ST, 312 West; Joseph Rothenberg against Ben Jiannalone, owner and contractor.....$33

107TH AV, 554; John A. Marx against Joseph M. Garvey, owner; Peter J. Brodieff, contractor.....$350

Bronx.

BARTOW MANSION, Pelham Bay Park; New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co. against City of New York, owner; International Garden Club of New York City, lessee; William Henderson, Inc., contractor...$1,568

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 144 and 144½; Sam Boyarm against Max Menschel et al., July 17, 1914.....$56

50TH ST, 432 West; Goldstein & Oliver against Harris Hausman et al., May 20, 1915.....$75

PRINCE ST, 106, and Greene St, 122; Charles Josephaus against Mrs. Doris Eckhoff et al., Jan. 21, 1915.....$182.50

180TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av; Maurice Ahearn against Hennion Construction Co. et al., Oct. 15, 1914.....$110

180TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Audubon Av; Maurice Ahearn against Hennion Construction Co. et al., Oct. 10, 1914.....$110

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 35.6x111.1; Indelli & Conforti Co. against Juliana Hampp et al., April 5, 1915..$3,250

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Valuable Water Front Property

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The property is located on the Hudson River at Newburgh, N. Y., and is exceptionally well situated for shipbuilding or any manufacturing purpose requiring water and rail shipping facilities.

1,700 Feet Water Front.

There is nearly 1,700 feet of water front and the premises extend back 900 feet from channel bank.

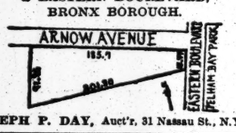
The West Shore R. R. passes through the property for its entire length.

Convenient to help. Electric power available. Taxes very low.

Water Grants from the State go with title.

Will be sold to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, Newburgh, N. Y., at noon on Monday, June 28th, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
NEXT TUESDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
S. W. COR. ARNOW AVENUE & EASTERN BOULEVARD, BRONX BOROUGH.



JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r, 31 Nassau St., N.Y.C.

REAL ESTATE.

Figures That Are Facts

Actual Rents	$4,110
All Expenses	2,400
Net Return	$1,710
Price	$49,500
Mortgage	29,500
Equity	$20,000

8½% Investment

Closest investigation invited

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Income Producing Properties in Manhattan and the Bronx For Sale

At Attractive Prices.

HALCYON REAL ESTATE CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place

A.—A.—

TO LEASE

An ideal loft building site near Times and Herald Square, direct communication with present and new Subway line; large parcel adaptable for any mercantile or light manufacturing purposes; 21-year lease upon attractive terms; responsible parties dealt with only. Address ATTORNEY, 169 Times.

45 WEST 76TH ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Four story and basement dwelling, with two story extension.
Size 20x60x102.2.
Fifteen rooms and two baths.
Possession any time.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens TODAY

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station, in the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES

Ready for Occupancy.

$8,500 to $22,500 on Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.

Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, (12:48 1:10 Saturday only,) 1:24, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only,) 3:00, 3:43, 4:12, 4:29, 5:00, 5:15, 5:31 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:38 A. M.; 12:36, 1:08, 1:56, 2:36, 3:08, 3:40, 4:04, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

COMMUTER'S DAINTY HOME

25 Min. from Penna. Sta., Manh't'n

in charming country section; large lot, with trees and shrubs; nine big rooms, bath, electric light, extra toilet; new, exquisitely decorated inside and out; ready to live in now; am compelled to sell; sacrifice for $4600 cash, balance like rent; a snap for somebody. Builder, Box F 300 Times.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Have You Children?

If you can pick up a few lots for $50 to $350 each near the Lexington Ave. Subway route, directly on the line of the city's growth Within 7 Minutes' Walk of a thickly populated apartment house neighborhood

Buy the Lots

Put them in the name of your children

And you will have insured your children's future.

Think This Over

and go to the Auction Sale

579 LOTS

of the estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc.,

Clason Pt. Rd., Ludlow Ave. (Easterly extension of 163rd St.), Randall Ave. (Easterly extension of 149th St.), White Plains Rd., and adjacent avenues and streets, to be

SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

no matter what price they bring

TUES. and WED., JUNE 29th and 30th

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street

70% Can Remain on Mortgage Titles Insured Free

SAVINGS BANKS BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSITS ON PURCHASES OF LOTS

TO REACH THE PROPERTY

Take Subway, Bronx Park Train to Simpson Street Station, thence Westchester Avenue trolley car down Clason Point Avenue to property.

For maps, apply to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brightwaters

Bay Shore, L. I.

In the Brightwaters advertisement of last Sunday the location of Brightwaters at Bay Shore, L. I., was omitted by mistake.

The property, which is situated at Bay Shore, Long Island, has all conveniences—such as fine stores, churches, schools, and other public improvements. The civic feeling is very strong in Brightwaters, and it is rapidly developing into a wonderful residential community. It has abundant recreative features.

Persons on the lookout for an unusual house bargain should look for the Brightwaters advertisement, which appears in this newspaper next Sunday.

Write or apply to

T. B. Ackerson Co.,
1 West 34th Street,
Phone Greeley 3204. New York.

THE SWIMMING POOL, bathing beach and tennis courts in the waterfront park at

Kensington, Great Neck

are only a few of the things that make it the most desirable place around New York for a home in the country. Full particulars and plans of houses for sale sent upon request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Tel. 5600 Greeley 1 West 34th Street

BRENTWOOD Health in BRENTWOOD PINES

New Houses for Sale easiest terms

Write for full particulars.

Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

The Boulevard Mineola, L. I.

Mineola enjoys a delightful climate, pure water, is the county seat of Nassau County, is famous for its country sports, has all the conveniences of an old Long Island village, and escapes the heavy city taxes.

35 minutes from Flatbush Station, Brooklyn, or Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan.

Residential plots 125 to 250 feet in depth. Fully improved, carefully restricted and ready for immediate building.

This is a forward movement to meet the growing demand for plots of sufficient size to permit of garage and garden. Suburban New York offers nothing to compare with this opportunity in point of accessibility, convenience to country clubs and beauty of landscape at so low a cost.

Desirable building plots 50x125 feet for $750.

Book of photographs and plan for building and financing your home will be sent upon request.

Edward J. McCormack,
358 Fifth Av., C

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 181, e s, 68.11 ft n of 11th St, 17.3x71; Rose B. Greenberg to Hanna Greenberg, 1,051 Boston Road, all liens, June 22; attorney, Henry K. Golenbock, 27 Broadway $100

BLEECKER ST, 203, s e cor of Hancock St, 22x92; Joseph Laemmle to Stephen Guardiso and ano., 8,222 19th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) June 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

DOWNING ST, 24 to 28, s g, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 60x75; Thomas H. Roff, Morganville, N. J., to Delco Holding Co., 391 East 149th St, (mtg. $56,000,) June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 139th St, 72.11x85; Edgecombe Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 136th St, 90x85; Germania Life Insurance Co. to 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., 1,884 7th Av, (mtg. $185,000,) June 19; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row $100

GOLD ST, 92, w s, 24.11x103.3x25.3x103.9; William D. Kingsland to James J. Moore, 1,121 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, (mtg. $23,000,) June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line each Inst, 40th and 41st Sts, 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 83.11xn w—xe—to beginning—gore; James L. Graham to Samuel M. Cohen, 507 West 110th St, a. q. c, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, Louise B. Graham, New Haven, Conn., to same, a. t. q. c., June 21; attorney, same $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,451, e s, 19.8 ft n of 94th St, 18x95; Maurice Mandelbaum to George M. Thompson, trustee for Mary L. Hillhouse et al., Bound Brook, N. J., (mtg $16,000,) all liens, b. and s., June 21; attorneys, Stimson & Williams, 2 Rector St, ...$1

LEXINGTON AV, 101, s e s, 24.8 ft n e of 27th St, 24.8x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., b and s, all liens, May 24; address 220 Broadway $100

PEARL ST, 187-89, n w cor of Cedar St, 71.6x35.6x irregular; Patrick J. McMahon, East Williston, L. I., to Willard Roby, East Williston, L. I., (mtg $50,000,) all liens, b. and s., C. A. G., June 22; attorneys, Eastman & E., 277 Broadway.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 227, s s, 50 ft w of Willet St, 25x100; Fessie Schwartz to Morris Rosenfeld, 4 Monroe St., Station J, Brooklyn, all liens, May 14 .....$100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 65th St, 25.1x100; Edgar S. and John S. Appleby to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 70 East 45th St, 22d; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,500

WEST END AV, s w corner of 65th St, 25.1x100; Margaret and Mary McGrath to Edgar S. and John S. Appleby, at Glen Cove, L. I., quitclaim, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

8TH AV, 62, w s, 50.9 ft n of 12th St, 52.4x12.3; Eleven West 12th St. Corporation to Michillian Co., 104 5th Av, (mtg $64,500,) b. and s., a. g.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 2,422-2,426, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; Joseph Laemmle to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 805 East Tremont Av, June 24, (mtg. $68,000;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$1

8D ST, 248 East, s s, 147.8 ft w of Avenue C, 26.8x105.11x irregular; Nathania S. Anspacker to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, Oct. 23, 1906; attorney, I. S. Heller, 27 William St.....$100

11TH ST, 630 East, s s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Nathania S. Anspacker to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, March 1, 1906; attorney, I. S. Heller, 27 William St.....$100

12TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; Eleven West 12th St. Corporation to the Macmillan Co., 64-5th Av, b. and s., c. s., June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

15TH ST, 140 West, s s, 457 ft w of 6th Av, 22x92; Malcolm Graham et al. executors, &c., of Malcolm Graham, deceased, to Margaret V. Kieley, 246 Waverly Place, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $21,000

26TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 80x98.9; Montrose Realty Co to Chelsea Realty Co., 138 Broadway, (mtg $60,000,) June 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

30TH ST, 214 West, s s, 146 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Josephine Lachat to Jennie M. Beattie, 350 West 118th St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, June 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie M. Beattie to Pictorial Review Co., 222 West 39th St., (mtg $14,000,) all liens, June 24; attorney, same $100

82D ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x102.2; Solomon Tim to John S. Ward, 140 East 81st St, June 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 80x100.11x irregular; Milton Rosenthal to Joseph Mescon, 120 School St, Yonkers, N. Y. quitclaim, June 21 .....$1

103D ST, 113 East, s s, 95 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Mathilda Muller, 161 East 49th St, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

114TH ST, 236 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; James M. Scofield, White Plains, N. Y., to Mary E. Powers, 124 East 121st St, (mtg $25,250,) Dec. 18, 1913; attorney, Milton S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

117TH ST, 212-14 East, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.10, (foreclosure June 23;) William P. Schoen, referee, to Isaac Goodstein, 86 West 110th St, (mtg $36,000,) and subject to taxes, &c., $669.30, June 24; attorney, H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St, (over and above mtg.) $3,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft w of 172d St, 20x120; Theresa C. Langan, heir to Denis Duggan, 1,620 Bathgate Av, May 17; attorneys, Hirleman & V, 291 East 149th St.....$1

BEACH ST, 107, e s, City Island; City Island Homes, Inc., to Leonard Dunkly, 1,418 Crotona Av, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BERGEN AV, n w s, 32.2 ft n e of Brook Av, 25.4x60.4x25.5x59.7; John D. Crimmins to Walter W. Tinsley, 408 East 135th St, June 21, (mtg $5,500,) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

EAST TREMONT AV, 259, w s, 25x100; Edw. F. Moran, referee, to Giulia Vitelli, 424 East 117th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .....$1,200 over the sum of $20,245.85

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, s e s, 819.7 ft n e of Sedgwick Av, 24.6x100.11x24.9x104.7; Miriam F. Burke to Frank Moore, 550 West 158th St, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

KNOX PLACE, centre line, 297.2 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 50x130; Jacob L. Mayer to Jacob Markel and another, 1,119 Forest Av, June 18; attorneys, Markel Bros., 92 Canal St $100

LOT 159, map of Harrington estate; Edw. H. Hayes to Lizzie A. Hood, 1,520 Greenup St, Covington, Ky., June 19; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Ave.....$1

LOTS 353 to 358, 373 to 378, 652 to 657, 728 to 733, and other property situate on City Island; City Real Estate Co. to City Island Homes Co., Inc., 49 Wall St, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

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CITY IS PRESENTED WITH ITS FIRST FLAG

Emblem Given by Dutch Unfurled at 250th Celebration of Installation of First Mayor.

MITCHEL IS TAKEN ILL

Descendant of First Executive Hoists the Blue, White, and Orange—Governor Whitman Speaks.

New York yesterday celebrated the raising of its first municipal flag when the emblem of blue, white, and orange presented by the City of Amsterdam, Holland, was hoisted at the City Hall during ceremonies presided over by Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel.

The occasion also marked the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Manhattan as a municipality, with a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen. Mayor Mitchel was stricken with a severe headache before the morning exercises were concluded and was forced to leave.

The decorations of the City Hall were relieved by garlands of laurel hung along from pillar to pillar. There were 500 boys and girls of the public schools at Mulberry and Bayard Streets and at Mott and Spring Streets, in front of the building, and each youngster carried a flag.

Old Guard Cheered.

A cheer went up when the Old Guard Band swung in from Broadway and took up a position facing the entrance. Then followed Guy Van Amringe of the St. Nicholas Society, with the Netherlands Consul General, A. Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, and the Vice Consul, J. A. Schurman, who were in uniform.

The school children saluted the colors with song, while three bands played patriotic airs. Thousands of persons banked from Broadway to Park Row stood with faces upturned into a cloudless sky to watch the flag raising.

The flag was hoisted by Mrs. Maria Duane Bleecker Cox, great-great-granddaughter of James Duane, who was Mayor of New York in 1784. It was presented to Mayor Mitchel by Mr. Bakhuyzen, who said:

"It is but natural that the City of Amsterdam takes more than ordinary interest in the development and welfare of your city. It owes its very origin to the initiative of enterprising and fearless Amsterdam pioneers some three centuries ago, and Amsterdam is glad that this opportunity should offer itself to give proof that feelings of warmest sympathy fill the heart of the mother city.

"After your city had outgrown her nursing period and had become of age she did what many a daughter does, she was wooed away, changed her name, and transferred her allegiances. The impressions of her early education, however, were lasting and her character, once formed under the maternal eye of the West India Company, remained so that even today we can here and there discern symptoms which prove her origin. Much in the form of your municipal administration can be, I understand, directly traced to that of Amsterdam, and when in 1665 the present form of city government was installed it was more a continuation of the form of the administration as copied from Amsterdam under new names and a fundamentally new system.

"Amsterdam is anxious to show that it appreciates New York's selection of the Dutch colors for the fundament of its flag so as to emphasize its Dutch origin. These colors were used by the Prince of Orange, whose self-sacrificing courage and lofty sentiments of justice and liberty justify their use as an emblem of a city which was born of his people."

Cherishes Dutch Relationship.

The Mayor in accepting the flag said that he desired Mr. Bakhuysen to convey to the city of Amsterdam the thanks of the entire city of New York. He said that in adopting the tri-color as the official flag the city was keeping before it the recollection which it cherished of its early relationship with Holland. He said in part:

"We are proud of our origin. From Holland the city gained its sturdiness of purpose, and it also gained from her force of character. Today we are commemorating the origin of the city by the adoption of this flag and at the same time the 250th anniversary of the establishment of its governmental institutions. We make this flag as a token of our heritage and as a symbol of our inspiration.

"Day by day it will bring this thought to the people of New York as it floats over the City Hall, that New York counts among its possessions not only its own rich history and the contributions made in these countries to its progress and development by its own people, but all the heritage of the great nation of the Netherlands, from whose shores those first voyagers came to establish in the New World the city of New Amsterdam."

There was a little delay while the halyards were being untangled. There was a shout from the throng as Governor Whitman arrived. He was accompanied by several of his military staff, followed by a flag orderly from the Seventh Regiment. The State flag was in another car. The Mayor descended several steps and met him with outstretched hand.

Mrs. Cox, dressed in black silk, then raised the flag. It had been attached to the halyards at the roof, and as she began hoisting it the crowds cheered and the school children waved their flags. The band played the national anthem, and those on the steps and the thousands in the park stood with uncovered heads as the flag streamed in the breeze.

Mayor's Flag Presented.

Justice Vernon M. Davis, President of the St. Nicholas Society, then presented the Mayor with the Mayor's flag.

As the Mayor took the emblem of municipal authority he asked Justice Davis to thank the St. Nicholas Society for its gift.

The Mayor was taken with one of his severe headaches, and after the flag raising he was compelled to leave. He went to the home of one of his secretaries, Paul Wilson, at 121 Washington Place. He was not able to be present at the afternoon meeting, and his speech was read by Theodore Rousseau, his secretary.

The exercises in the Aldermanic Chamber took place at 3 o'clock. Over the President's chair a large flag was draped, together with the Stars and Stripes.

As a member of the committee which arranged the celebration, and in the absence of the Mayor, President McAneny presided. He read a congratulatory cable that had been received from the Mayor of York, England. Another came from the Double White Cross Society at The Hague.

Bronze Tablet Unveiled.

The bronze commemorative tablet, which has been placed on the wall of the Aldermanic Chamber, to the right of the President's stand, was unveiled by Master Francis de Neufville Schroeder, ninth in descent from the first Mayor, Thomas Willett. He gave a tug at the flag and it fell away, disclosing the tablet, upon which is inscribed:

IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT ON
JUNE 24, 1665,
OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT UNDER
THE MAYOR
AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
AS SUCCESSORS IN OFFICE TO
THE BURGOMASTERS AND SCHEPENS
OF THE CITY OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

A plea for home rule was made in the Mayor's address, which was read by his secretary, and said in part:

"The present revision of the State Constitution gives us the opportunity for converting the meaningless and repeatedly broken promises of home rule into a reality. This ceremony receives added significance as an attest of New York City's capacity, desire, and readiness for genuine home rule in order that it may be free to carry forward its development in accordance with the judgment of its people, the capacity of its resources, and free from the vexatious control and interference of a remote and uninformed State Legislature."

Governor Whitman made an address, in which he said:

"This city had played no small part in the life of the nation and the State. All its traditions are the traditions of the State. It is as essential and as vital and as necessary a part of the Empire State, contributing to the State as the State contributes to the city of its life, of its best blood, in the past as it is doing today. Perhaps due as much to the construction by the State of New York of the Erie Canal as to any other one cause the city has held during the last century the commanding place, absolutely the commanding position in the commerce of the nation which no other city or no other seaport could successfully challenge."

"New York Then and Now," was the subject of an address by William Robert Shepherd, Professor of History in Columbia University, and Dr. John Huston Finley, President of the University of the State of New York, spoke on "The City and the Flags." Professor John Erskine of Columbia read an original poem, "The City Flag."

The new flag of the city was displayed from many buildings, especially in the downtown section. Flag Day was celebrated in the public schools. Small copies of the new orange, white and blue flag were shown to the pupils and in many schools its history was told.

'NEW YORKERS FOR NEW YORK'

Society of Native Sons Adopts Slogan at Its Initial Dinner.

The first dinner of the New York Society of New York City was held last night in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The purpose of the society as announced by the President, Municipal Court Justice Frederick De Witt Wells, is "to promote a proper civic pride in New York City," and the motto of the society is, "New Yorkers for New York."

There was much enthusiasm among the diners, but the applause was loudest and longest when former Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss attacked the practice of promoting outsiders over the heads of New Yorkers simply because the outsiders happened to have ability.

"I don't think it right," Mr. Moss said, "to invite people into the city from the outside for their abilities alone and pitchfork them into the places our own sons can fill. The civil service is a fine thing and it should be open to all; but I object when those who have the legal power to do so remove the embarrassments of the civil service for the benefit of outsiders and give the outsiders the choicest positions and the commonest positions. I object when some Commissioner, an outsider himself, brings in his friends from Seattle or Philadelphia or Lansing, Mich, and dubs them 'experts.'

"In the Department of Charities, for example, there were forty-seven examiners of charitable institutions to be appointed, and there was an eligible list of New Yorkers from which they should have been chosen. But a commissioner, himself lately from Seattle, brought in forty-six outsiders and dubbed them experts because they had acquired newfangled terminology and had certain scholastic degrees."

Mr. Moss said that the highest aim of the society should be to make the "heart of New York beat for New York."

John D. Crimmins, introduced as the oldest New Yorker in the room, gave a history of his boyhood days when the old Twelfth Ward was rural country.

The other speakers were County Clerk William F. Schneider, Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy, John F. McIntyre, Alfred J. Talley, and John F. Galvin, President of the Board of Water Supply. Justice Cornelius F. Collins of the Court of Special Session was the toastmaster.

Suffragists Raise Flag.

A new city flag was raised at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at noon yesterday and will fly by tho side of the woman suffrage campaign banner. The women in adopting their Empire State campaign flag adopted the old Dutch colors, yellow, which has long been the suffrage color, with white and blue, and they consider it a good omen that the city is using the same colors.

A campaign flag, bearing the words "Woman Suffrage Party. Vote 'Yes,' November 3, 1915," nearly covered a big motor car in front of the party headquarters, which the speakers used for a rostrum, and smaller yellow, white, and blue flags waved at the sides.

Antis Charge Flag Plot.

The anti-suffragists yesterday flung to the winds a beautiful pink, black, and white banner bearing the words: "Vote 'No' on Suffrage, November 3," from the headquarters of the anti-suffragists, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The anti-suffragists say that good suffragists in the building had designs on their beautiful new flag and tried to bribe some of the building employes to make away with it.

TO SPEED TITANIC WAS ISMAY'S PLAN

J. B. Thayer Testifies the White Star Director Proposed to Use Two More Boilers.

READY ON DAY OF ACCIDENT

Women Tell of Empty Boats at Hearing of Steamship Line's Suit to Limit Liabilities.

Direct testimony of witnesses who were on board the Titanic when she went down in April, 1912, was given yesterday before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court Annex in the Woolworth Building, in the suit brought by the White Star Line to have its liabilities limited. What happened during the last few moments the steamship was afloat was vividly described by several survivors.

The first witness was Captain A. T. Lundin of the Welin Marine Equipment Company, which furnished the boat davits on the Titanic. He testified that the davits were capable of picking up and lowering four lifeboats, one after another, and that each davit could swing four times the weight of a full lifeboat. This testimony was brought out in connection with the assertion of the claimants that the crew was unorganized.

John B. Thayer of Haverford, Penn., whose father went down with the ship although his mother was saved, told of saying good-bye to his mother when women and children were ordered to the port side by an officer while the men were sent to the starboard side. He and his father were constantly in the company of J. Bruce Ismay on the first few days' run, he said. Mr. Thayer said he talked often with Mr. Ismay, and told of a conversation he and his father had had with the Director of the line on Sunday, the day of the sinking.

Talked with Ismay.

During the course of a conversation with Mr. Ismay regarding the speed of the ship and the time she would reach New York, the witness said Mr. Ismay made this remark:

"Two more boilers are to be opened up today."

Mr. Thayer's father was Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The witness was returning from school in England. He is now assistant coach of the University of Pennsylvania crew on the Hudson River, and came down from Poughkeepsie to testify. He was allowed to continue his testimony, and said:

"I left my mother on the port side, said good-bye to her, and then went to the starboard side. I saw my mother again after that. Then my father and I went to about eight different boats and inquired of the men in charge which boats would take first-class passengers. Each officer sent us to another boat, and we gave it up. When I saw my mother before she got into a boat there was a great crowd about her, and they were told to go below to the promenade deck. I saw a boat lowered, and believed my mother was in it. There were crowds around all the boats. I did not see any one who didn't want to get into the boats.

Leaped from the Titanic.

"I stood on the boat deck until we were about fifteen feet from the water. Then I jumped and swam to an overturned lifeboat, to the bottom of which twenty-eight men were clinging. I did not see any ice during the night, but next morning I saw icebergs at four points around us. I saw officers working on two collapsible boats, trying to launch them. One of them fell and was broken. Neither was launched.

The next witness, Mrs. Lillian Renouf, broke down and wept when she recited the details of the disaster, which cost the lives of her husband and two daughters. She said:

"My brothers ran down to the stateroom where my husband and I were in the second cabin and told us to get dressed. Soon we were out on deck. My brothers could not get into the boats, which were very badly lowered. The boat I was in was tilted almost to a vertical position. There was no light in our boat and no water. I saw quite a lot of women and children on the deck."

Mrs. Marion Kenyon of Noank, Conn., whose husband was drowned, said she was told to put on a lifebelt, but every one laughed at the suggestion.

"No one warned us of the danger," she said, "and it was not until my husband went up and spoke to Captain Smith that we knew the truth. Then my husband made me put on a lifebelt and get into a lifeboat of which Captain Smith personally had charge.

Seamen Bad Oarsmen.

The witness said there were only twenty-eight persons in her boat, which had a capacity of fifty-six. She told of incidents aboard the lifeboat, and said the Countess de Rotche took an oar. When she wanted to return and pick up survivors in the water she said every other woman objected.

Mrs. Horace S. De Camp, whose husband was lost, testified that the two seamen and the fireman who manned her boat did not know how to row. She said her husband was not allowed to enter the boat with her. There were only thirteen persons in her boat, she said.

Richard H. Robinson, managing director of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, maker of submarines, who has had experience in the construction of war and merchant ships, testified that for $150,000 longitudinal bulkheads could have been put into the Titanic which would have kept her afloat. Even transverse bulkheads could have been put in at a cheaper figure, he said.

The hearing will be continued today.

BEATEN IN SUBWAY ROOM.

Linen Manufacturer Victim of Ingenious Robber's Plan.

Philip Hendrick, ticket agent, and J. J. Leenen, ticket chopper, at the downtown Sixty-sixth Street Subway station, were starteled at 5:30 o'clock last evening when a man staggered out of the washroom and began to call for help. Before they reached him he collapsed, and they saw he had been beaten over the head. They called Dr. McMorris from the Polyclinic Hospital, and he resuscitated the man, who said he was John J. McCann, a linen manufacturer at 24 White Street, living at 8 East Sixty-sixth Street. He is 70 years old.

Mr. McCann said he had entered the washroom and had been struck over the head by a man who grabbed his watch. He struck back, and the highwayman beat him again over the head and on the right arm and wrist, he said. He was knocked nearly senseless, and the robber escaped before he recovered. Mr. McCann was taken to the hospital, where it was said his condition was serious because of his age.

Captain Cooper of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau found a lather's hatchet and part of the chain of Mr. McCann's watch in the porter's closet, which is in the washroom. He believed the robber had secreted himself there, awaited any victim who might enter, and afterward tossed his hatchet into the closet, throwing with it the part of the chain which had broken off in the struggle.

KNOX BOOTH INDICTED.

Former Revenue Chief Charged with Operating Illegal Distilleries.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 24.—Knox Booth, former Chief of the Government internal revenue district of Tennessee and Alabama, with headquarters at Nashville; John L. Casper, a Kansas City distiller, and ten other men were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury this afternoon in connection with an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government by illegal operation of distilleries.

The conspiracy, which is alleged to have involved the illegal use of internal revenue stamps on barrels of whisky, is said to have cost the United States many thousands of dollars in revenue. Casper was indicted on a charge of having given Booth a bribe of $1,000.

The Government charges the men with having opened a distillery which had once been closed, in the business district of Fort Smith and operating since last January. Instead of sending the product to a Government warehouse, the Government charges it was sent to a distilling company in Kansas City which did a big business with retailers. The Government alleged old revenue stamps were put on the barrels and the whisky was sold to the retail trade.

Booth for fifteen years was Chief of the Internal Revenue Department of Tennessee and Alabama districts. He surrendered at Montgomery, Ala., early this month.

PERKINS HEADS POLICE FUND

Woods Expects Carnival to Bring In $50,000 or More.

It was announced at Police Headquarters yesterday that at a meeting in the offices of George W. Perkins, at 71 Broadway, the following were elected officers of the Police Relief Fund, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of patrolmen killed in performance of their duty:

President, George W. Perkins; Vice President, W. Averell; Secretary, Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger; Treasurer, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

A permanent organization was perfected. At the meeting were Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Vincent Astor, Former Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay, Patrolman John Fraser, President of the Honor Legion, and Patrolman John Moran, President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

Through the two-day carnival held last year, and through donations, $85,000 was raised for the relief fund. Commissioner Woods expects that the carnival tomorrow and on July 3 at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's grounds will net the fund about $50,000.

DIVES FROM WINDOW OF ELEVATED TRAIN

Detective Grabs Prisoner by Leg, but Drops the Dangling Man from Flying Car.

FUGITIVE LEAPS TO STREET

Pursuer Makes Daring Spring Over Gate to Platform, but Is Too Late for a Capture.

Detectives Cassassa, Gaynor and Joseph Brady escorted three men into next to the last car of a southbound Third Avenue elevated train at the Fourteenth Street Station yesterday afternoon and sat down beside them in the double set of cross seats in the middle of the car. They had taken the three men from a surface car, suspecting them of being pickpockets, and were on their way to Police Headquarters.

Other passengers who saw them enter had no idea of their identity until, as the train was starting away from the station, one of the prisoners dived through the window. Brady grabbed him by the leg of his trousers, and Gaynor started for the platform. The train was traveling fast and nearing the end of the station platform.

Brady's hold was dragging the man along the platform on his head, and, fearing that he would be dashed against the platform end or might fall into the street, Brady dropped him just as Gaynor pushed past an excited guard and jumped over the gate to the platform. Gaynor landed in a heap, and arose to see the fugitive scramble to his feet and start down the platform, at the end of which he sprang to the path beside the tracks.

From the car windows dozens of excited passengers were watching the chase, and as the train pulled away they saw Gaynor jump after his man, saw him almost overtake the fellow, and then saw the fugitive drop to the pathway, wriggle under the guard rail, hang by his hands, and, as Gaynor was about to grab him, drop off into the street, eighteen feet below. Gaynor leaned over the rail and saw the man fall in a heap, pick himself up, and rush off down a side street. The detective would not risk the drop like the fugitive, and presently followed the others to Police Headquarters.

There the prisoners said they were John Rowhe of 222 Third Avenue and Thomas Flynn of 213 Fifth Street. The detectives admitted that the prisoners had no police records, but Gaynor said he recognized Rowhe as a man who escaped him two months ago when he caught two pickpockets. Rowhe and Flynn were charged with attempted grand larceny.

Gaynor and Cassassa said they had seen them with Frederick Collins, a pickpocket with a record, at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue and had followed a block behind them until the three suspects boarded a southbound surface car at Twenty-first Street. The detectives got aboard at Twentieth Street, and Gaynor grabbed Collins, who was paying the fares. Cassassa found Rowhe and Flynn already jostling an old man and a woman in the car, he said, and he grabbed them. All three fought, and Gaynor and Cassassa had their hands full, when Brady boarded the car at Eighteenth Street in response to the shouts of the detectives. With his help the three men were quickly subdued and taken aboard the elevated.

After Collins had escaped Cassassa said Rowhe had tried to jump from the train at the Houston Street station, and he had had a hard fight with the prisoners. At Headquarters, Rowhe had a sort of fit, and Dr. De Fuccio of St. Vincent's Hospital carried him to Bellevue Hospital for observation, saying he undoubtedly suffered from epilepsy, although the surgeon believed most of his fit was only pretense.

CARNIVALE IS SENTENCED.

Gets Term of Twenty Years to Life for Killing Gaimari.

Rocco Carnivale, who was convicted on Monday of murder in the second degree for the killing of Michael Gaimari, a Tammany District Captain, on March 8, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court to Sing Sing for a term of from twenty years to life.

Carnivale smiled when he heard the sentence. As he left the courtroom he turned to Albert Gaimari, a brother of the murdered man, and muttered something.

DEMAND RIGHT TO DRINK.

Order of "Clinks" Formed to Oppose Prohibition Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 24.—A nationwide movement to fight the spread of prohibition was launched here this morning with the filing in the County Clerk's office of a certificate of incorporation of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Clinks. According to the papers, its principal purpose is to teach the communities in which the members reside respect for the rights of its individuals and to oppose movements to interfere unduly with the right of the individual citizen to do as he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others.

The office of the Clinks is given as 330 Mountain Avenue, Westfield, and Charles H. Denman is named as the agent. The Trustees are Charles H. Denman, Edwin H. Oswald, and Walter H. Taverner. The incorporators also include W. A. Thornton, John J. Daly, Charles E. Cox, John J. Schmidt, Isaac Seeley, George W. Peck, Jr., Hugh Talbott, Stacey Bender, Frank E. Irsch, Frederick C. Decker, George E. Hayes, E. D. Floyd, and Andrew A. Smith.

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All Star Cabaret in the Main Dining Room.
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COOLING BREEZES FROM WINDOWS OPENING ON THREE WIDE STREETS

Special—Bath Robes $2.45
Friday and Saturday.
Made of Terry Cloth, woven Jacquard figures and stripes—pink, blue, helio, tan or black-and-white combinations. An unusual value at $4.00—special today and tomorrow, $2.45.
Complete Bathing Outfits—Pure worsted Suits at $3, $5, $6 & $10.
Bathing Slippers, 50c.
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Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. 246-248 West 125th St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 647 Eighth Ave. Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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CARLTON TERRACE
BROADWAY AND 100TH STREET
Why take a tiresome ride in a crowded conveyance to the seashore, when a short walk or ride enables you to enjoy delicious "warm weather specialties" served in the Carlton Terrace Open Air Restaurant?
Specimen Menu for TWO people.
2 Heart of Artichoke Salad ..... .60
2 Cups Jellied Chicken Gumbo ..... .40
2 Supremes of Chicken Breast Janette with Macedoine Salad 1.20
2 Iced Coffee flavored with Vanilla ..... .30
2.50
DINE AND DANCE WITH THE HUDSON TO COOL YOU
JOSEPH F. PIKE, Sole Owner.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER RESTAURANT.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow and Wednesday 2:10.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Added Feature—NORA BAYES.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 42d St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LONGEST FUN-RUN IN TOWN
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION TWICE DAILY, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50 Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES UNDER COVER
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

$35 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS
ROOM & MEALS
Fronting the Ocean at BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
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AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLAN.
200 rooms, 75 private baths. Hot and cold running water in rooms. Surf bathing. EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES IN JUNE.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE
Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast. ROOM AND MEALS.
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NED WAYBURN'S Seaside Diversion. "SPLASH ME" Twice Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30. No Admission Charged.
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER Served from Noon to Ten P. M. $2

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Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
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3 Complete Theatres on 1 Floor
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The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment.
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Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

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Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 50c
Tea, with Waffles 50c
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ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS ALL POINTS AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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We Cater to Dinner Parties.
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500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. ON TRIAL
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. NIGHTS AT 8:30 and TOMORROW MAT. 25-50 & 75c.
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Continuing Sun. & Next Week as a Photo Play.
JARDIN DE DANSE BROADWAY, NIGHTLY, 8:30 to 2. Sat. Teas, 3:30 to 6.
AMERICA'S PREMIERE DANSEUSE, BESSIE CLAYTON AND HER COMPANY
AUDREY MUNSON and 10 other Dance Stars.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47th ST. Daily Mat. 25c. to 75c. MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE
Conroy & Le Maire, Belle Blanche, Gilbert & Sullivan Revue, others.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
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BATHING—DANCING—SKATING.
LUNA The Children's Paradise
More Attractions Free THAN OTHERS CHARGE TO SEE
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Last Week. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S Snow, Ice, Bird and Animal Pictures. Prices 25c and 50c.
LYCEUM 45th St., near Broadway. Evenings at 8:30. Daily Matinees at 2:30.
LADY MACKENZIE'S BIG GAME IN MOTION PICTURES, 25c to $1.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evy Ev. at 8:15.
WITHIN THE LINES. Sensational War Play. 10—OTHER ACTS—10. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Claire Rochester, Avon Comedy 4, McKay & Ardine, Others.
Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c. Strand Orchestra
John Barrymore "The Dictator" and Soloists.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "Man from the Desert." Reg. Sun., "The Goddess" "The Lorelei" Madonna."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today.
Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 47th St.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Joyce.
Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449.
124 St. Entrance. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 9627.
Studio also at Hotel Majestic.

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CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
Unusual Conditions
Men's Fancy Suits
At Reduced Prices
Hundreds wait for our Half-Yearly Sales of Clothing because they know our values and won't buy elsewhere.
The suits in this offering for Men and Young Men were all made in our own workshops for this season's best trade.
This Year's Sale, starting this Friday morning, is a week earlier than usual, and there are economic conditions this season that are to the special advantage of our Customers. Dollar for dollar, the values offered are greater than we have ever offered before.
One entire stock of Fancy Sack Suits is included without reserve. It is Everyman's chance to be well and inexpensively dressed.
NOTE THESE ECONOMIES:
Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $30, $35 & $40. NOW $24.50
Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $25 and $28. NOW $18.50
Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $18, $20 & $22. NOW $14.50
IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
Everything in wearables for Boys at a special
20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
$18 and $20
Keeping stocks full—size ranges and variety complete—is part of our idea of service. So we have added many $25 and $28 suits to our $18 and $20 lines—depleted because of the unusual values offered at these prices.
With these additions—the values at $18 and $20 are even more unusual.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

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